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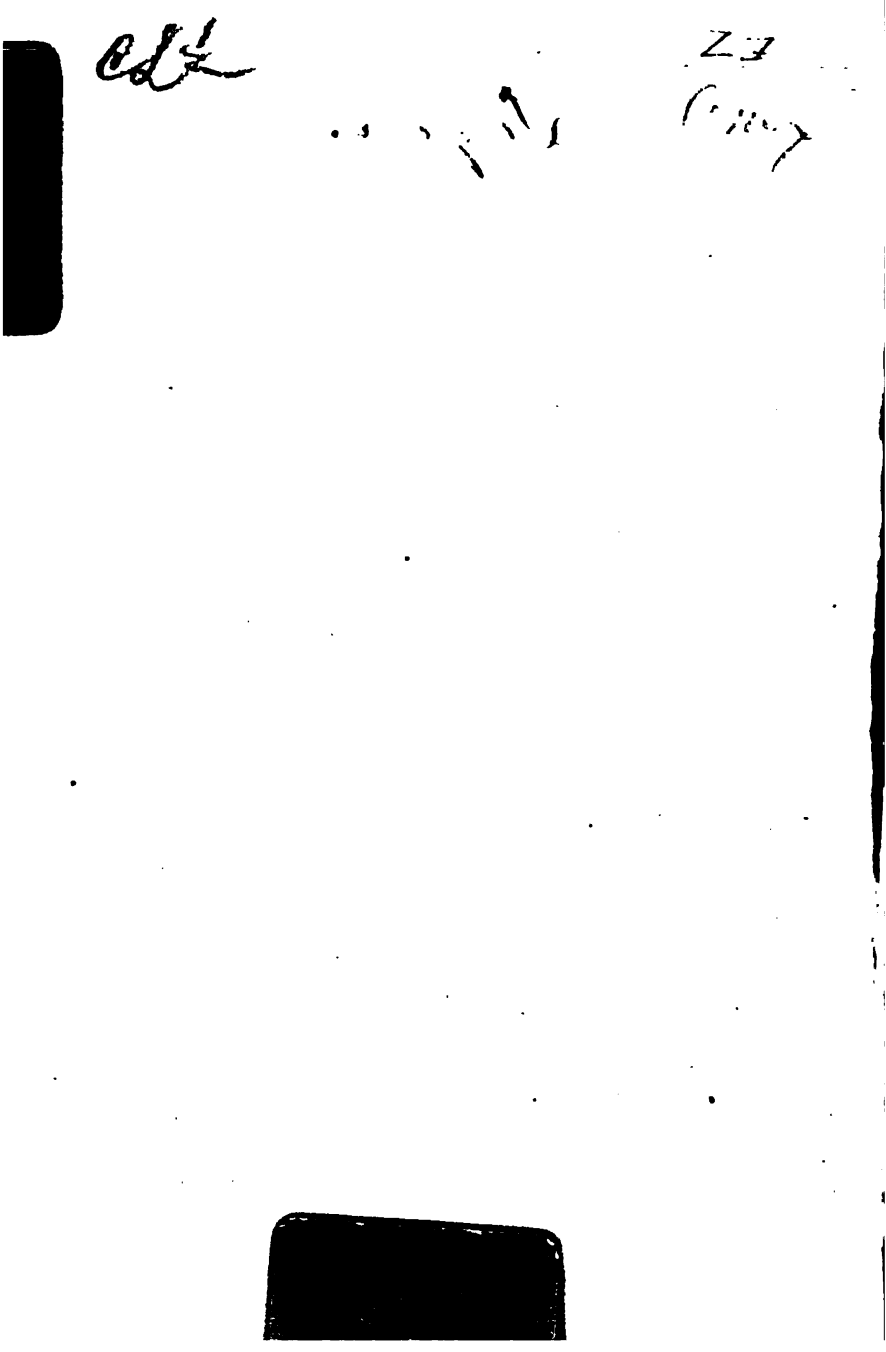

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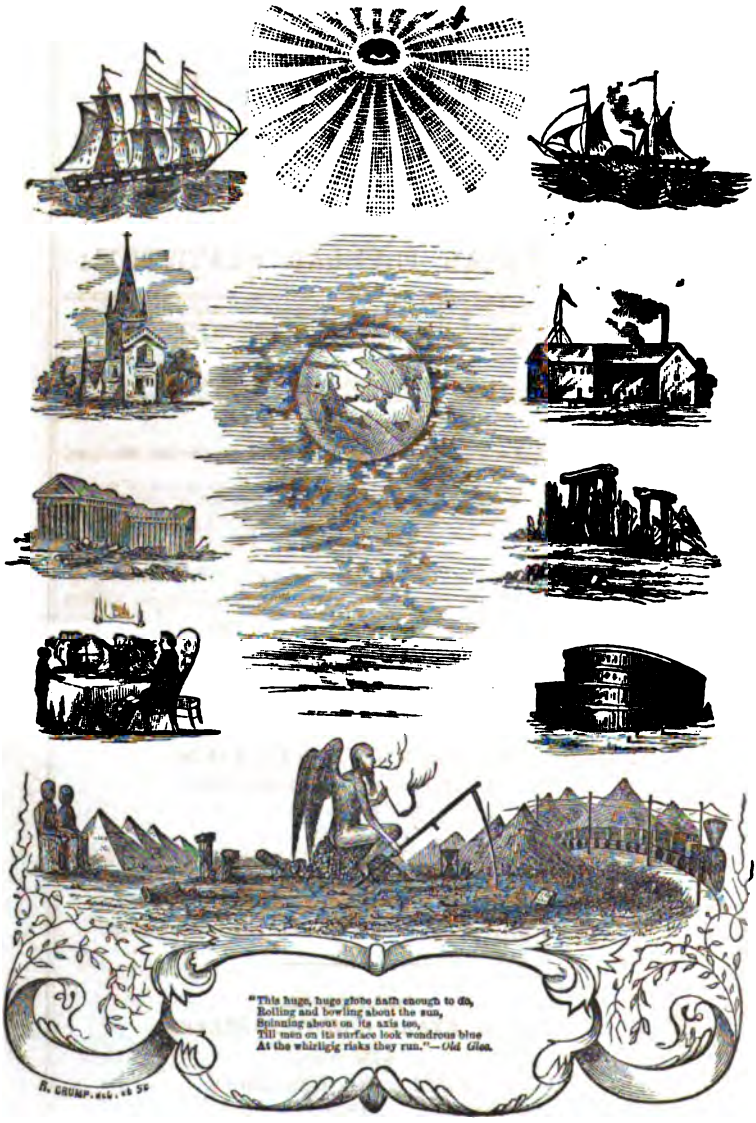
"This huge, huge globe hath enough to do,
Rolling and bowling about the sun,
Spinning about on its axis too,
Till men on its surface look wondrous blue
At the whirligig risks they run."—Old Glee.
R. CRUMP. del. et Sc

"Πράγματα, οὐκ ἔπεα."—Things, rather than words."

THE WORLD

IN A

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OR

UNIVERSAL POPULAR STATISTICS;

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PHILADELPHIA:

G. G. EVANS, CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW YORK:

EVANS & CO., BROADWAY.

1858.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by
WILLIAM H. CRUMP,
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INDEX.

To avoid repetition in the following table, the reader is informed that under the head of each country, will be found its commerce, revenue, population, religion, geography, productions, army, navy, history, and all remarkable features. In a few countries, such as Cuba and Panama, two sets of statistics have been published, and as each appears to be official or reliable, both are submitted in this volume, for the better information of the reader.

	Page
Abbreviations	418
Aborigines of Europe	66
Abyssinia	20
Achaia	308
Affghanistan	20
Alaric	312
Alberoni, Cardinal	161
Alderney	93
Alcohol in Wines, Beer, &c.	277
Agriculture of the U. S.	259 to 263
Agriculture and products of the World	264
Alexander the Great	291
Algiers	21
Amazonia	22
American Lakes	257
Anam	22
Ancient World	305
Andorra	134
Antediluvian World	425
Antigua	22
Apothecaries' Weight	423
Apparent and Mean Time	424
Arabia	22
Archimedes	156
Armada	76
Argos	308
Aristotle (Philosophy)	431
Armies of Europe	19
Army of the U. S.	201
Arragon	160
Astronomy, System of	301
Assyria	305
Athens, History of	306
Atheism	438
Atmosphere	13
Attila	312
Atomic Theory	438
Australia	115
Austria	23
Avoirdupois Weight	423
Azores	26
Babylon	305
Babylonia	305
Bacon, Lord Francis	433
Bacon, Roger	280
Bahamas	26
Bahia	26
Banda Oriental	27
Banks of the U. S.	198
Banks of the World	317–318
Barbadoes	27
Bath	72
Battles, Great, of the World	297
Battles of the American Revolution	213
Battles of the U. S. War of 1812	219
Bavaria	27
Becket, St. Thomas A'	74
Beer Measure	422

	Page
Belgium	27
Bells, Weight of	274
Bengal	28
Bentham, Jeremiah	444
Berkeley, Philosophy.	441
Berbice	28
Bermuda	28
Berosus	425
Bridges, Length of	271
Bible Societies of the World	288
Bohemia	29
Bolivia	29
Bombay	29
Bonaparte, Napoleon	295
Boodhism	427
Book Tables	423
Borneo	29
Brahma	426
Brandenburgh	30
Brahminism	426
Brazil	30
Bread and Flour Weight	423
British Empire	59–81
British Islands, Statistics of	65–72
Brunswick	30
Brunswick, New	117
Buenos Ayres	30
Burmah	38
Cabanis.	445
Cabul.	31
Canada	31
Canary Islands	32
California, Carolinas, &c., for these and all other Am. States, see U. S.	
Cambyses	291
Candia.	32
Canaan	305
Cannæ, Battle of	298
Carnatic	33
Carthage. History of	306
Carolinas.	33
Caspian Sea,	257
Castile.	160
Cathedrals.	272
Census of the U. S.	258
Ceylon,	33
Cæsar, Julius	292
Chaldea, History of	305
Charles I.	76
Charles XII.	165
Canals of the U. S.	181
Carthage.	306
Cartesian Philosophy,	432
Chalons, Battle of	298
Chili	33
China.	33
Chinese War	80
Christian Philosophy,	445
Christian World	15
Chronology from the Creation	319
Chronology of the Jews	313
Church of England	65
Church, States of the	132
Churches and Buildings. Length and Breadth of.	272
Cid and Campeador	159
Circassia.	36
Circular Measure,	422
Cities, Ancient, population of.	274
Classical Dictionary	404
Clocks and Sun—Difference of Time	424
Cloth Measure	422
Coal of the World and of the U. S.	246
Cochin China	36
Columbia	36
Coins of the World in Am. money,	238
Coins of the World as per U. S. Custom House	240
Comets,	302
Commerce of the U. S.	189
Commerce of the World	314
Confucius,	427
Conquerors of the world	291
Constantinople, Fall of	313
Constitution of the U. S.	199
Copernicus.	434
Cordova.	159
Corfu	98
Corinth.	308
Corpuscular Theory	438
Corsica.	36
Cortez	105
Costa Rica	37
Cotton of the U. S.	250
Cotton of the World.	247 to 250
Cousin.	443
Cracow	128—134

Page
Crime..... 300
Croix, St..... 163
Crusades, or Holy Wars..... 298
Cuba..... 37
Cubic Measure..... 422
Cynic and other ancient Philosophers. 432
Cyrus the Great..... 291

Debts of the States..... 205
Debt of the U. S..... 202
Debts, National. of the World,..... 18
Debts of the Nations..... 316
Deduction. 439
Demerara..... 39
Denmark. 40
De Tracy..... 445
Dick, Thomas..... 444
Discoveries, Geographical. 265—268
Distances between the U. S. and England..... 253
Domingo, St.. (Dominica) .. 40
Dry Measure..... 423

Earth..... 13—301
Earthquakes,..... 269
Earth, dimensions of the.... 13
Earth, Interior of. 14
Earth, Political Divisions of the..... 14
Ecuador. 40
Education in the U. S.... 194—5
Egypt..... 40
Egyptian Philosophy..... 427
Elections of the U. S..... 212
Eminent Men, List of. 281—288
England..... 59
England, History of..... 72—80
Equation of Time..... 424
Erasmus. 435
Ethiopia. 42
Exchange, Sterling..... 240
Expenditures of the U. S..... 201
Expenses of the Nations..... 316
Expenses of England..... 317
Expenses of France..... 317
Expenses of Prussia..... 317
Exports of the U. S..... 191
Epicurus and his Philosophy. 430

Page
Falkland Islands..... 42
Fawkes, Guy..... 76
Ferdinand and Isabella,..... 160
Fortunes of Antiquity..... 278
Foundland, New..... 112
France. 42
France, History of..... 43—52
French Philosophy..... ... 444
French Revolution..... 49
Friendly Isles..... 52
Fulton, Robert..... 252

Galileo..... 434
Granada..... 83
Granada New..... 87
Genghis Khan..... 292
Genius, of the World, 281—288
Genoa..... 52
Geology, System of..... 303
Georgia..... 36
Germany. 53
Germany, History of..... 53—59
Gibraltar. 59
Good and Evil Spirits..... 426
Goths. 312
Governments of all Nations, 16
Government of the U. S..... 199
Great Britain and Ireland... 59
Greece, Ancient..... 306
Greece, Modern..... 81
Greek Empire..... 312
Greek Philosophy..... 429
Greenland. 82
Grenada. 83
Guadaloupe..... 83
Guatemala. 83
Guelphs and Ghibbelines. 54, 55
Guernsey..... 93
Guiana..... 84
Guinea..... 84
Guinea, New..... 85
Guano Islands..... 125
Gunpowder Plot..... 76

Hamburgh. 85
Hanover. 86
Hanse Towns..... 85
Hay and Straw Weight..... 423
Hayti, (St. Domingo.)..... 86
Heathen Deities..... . 404
Helena, St..... 90

Page
Heights of Places above the Sea 273
Henry, C. T..... 444
Herculaneum. 268
Herschell..... 302
Hindoo Philosophy, Trinity, &c..... 426
Hindoostan 87
History of England..... 72
History of the U. S..... 209—238
Histories, ancient and modern, under head of each country.
Hobbes, Thomas..... 439
Holland 87
Holy Land..... 168
Holy Wars..... 298
Honduras, Colony of..... 89
Honduras, Republic of..... 89
Hottentots..... 89
Human Life, Chances of..... 275
Hume, David..... 441
Hungary..... 90
Huns..... 312

Iceland..... 93
Idealism 436
Immigration..... 196
Imports of the U. S..... 190
India..... 93—98
Indians, American..... ... 204
Induction 439
Infidel Philosophy..... 444
Innate Ideas..... 436
Interest and Usury Laws of the U. S..... 255
Interior of the Earth..... 13
Inventions and Improvements of the World. 279, 281
Ionian Islands..... 98
Ireland 63
Ireland, History of..... 63 to 65
Iron of the World..... 245
Iron of the U. S..... 245
Italy..... 99
Ithaca..... ... 98
Itinerary of the U. S..... 256
Ivica 110

Jamaica..... 91
Japan..... 91, 92
Java 92

Page
Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, &c..... 93
Jerusalem, Siege of..... 299
Jews, Chronology of..... 312
Joan of Arc..... 45
Judgment of the Dead, (Egyptian)..... 428
Jupiter..... 302

Kant, Emanuel..... 442
Kitt's St. (St. Christopher's) 163
Knights of St. John..... 102

Labrador..... 100
Lakes, Great, of America... 257
Lake Ports of the U. S. (Commerce.)..... 208
Languages 15
Lacedemonians 307
Lamaism 428
Languages, Original..... 66
Land Measure..... 422
Lapland..... 99, 100
Latin and other Quotations 371
Leon 159
Liberia..... 100
Libraries of the U. S..... 254
Libraries, Public, of the World.....254 to 255
Liebnitz..... 440
Liguria 52
Literature of the U. S..... 195
Locke, John..... 440
Lombards..... 313
Long Measure..... 422
Lucia, St..... 163
Luther, Martin..... 55
Lydia..... 305

Macedonia..... 308
Madagascar..... 100
Madeira..... 101
Mahrattas..... 103
Magi 426
Majorca..... 110
Mahomet 294
Mallebrauche..... 440
Malta..... 101
Man..... 15
Man, Isle of..... 103
Mantua 103
Manufactures of the U. S... 264

Page
Marasham 193
Marathon, Battle of..... 297
Maria Theresa..... 57
Marino Faliero..... 179
Mars 301
Martinique..... 103
Maintenon, Mad. de..... 47
Massacre of St. Bartholomew 47
Massaniello..... 111
Mauritius 104
Mazarin, Cardinal..... 47
Mary, Queen of Scots..... 62
Materialism..... 437
Measures and Weights..... 422
Mecklenburgh 104
Media, History of..... 305
Medical Signs..... 423
Memory..... 439
Mental Philosophy..... 429
Mercury 301
Metals of the Nations..... 264
Metaphysics..... 436
Metaphysical Philosophy.... 429
Metempsychosis..... 426–428
Mexico..... 104–107
Mexico, New. 107
Milan..... 108
Miles 422
Militia of the U. S.....201–202
Milky Way..... 303
Mines of the U. S..... 264
Mines of the World..... 264
Minorca, Majorca, Ivica..... 110
Miscellaneous Weights and Measures 424
Missionary Societies..... 290
Modena 121
Moldavia, Wallachia, &c..... 109
Moluccas 108
Monads..... 440
Moon..... 301
Moors in Spain..... 159
Moral Philosophy..... 430
Morocco..... 109
Mosquitia 110
Mountains of the World..... 270
Mysticism..... 438

Naples..... 110
Napoleon Bonaparte..... 295
National Debts..... 18

Page
Nations of the Earth, Government and Population 16, 17, 18
Naturalization Laws of the U. S 196
Navarre..... 159
Navies of Europe..... 19
Navy of the U. S..... 201
Negropont..... 111
New Brunswick..... 116
New Foundland..... 112
New Grenada..... 112
New Holland..... 115
Newspapers of the U. S..... 195
Newspapers of the World... 182
Newtonian Philosophy..... 432
New York, Distance from, to Liverpool, London and Bristol..... 253
Nicaragua..... 117
Nicaragua, Walker's Invasion of..... 118
Nigritia..... 157
Norway..... 119
Nova Scotia..... 116
Nutriment in Food..... 276

Octai 293
Ontology..... 439
Orkneys and Shetland..... 120
Osnaburg..... 120
Otaheite..... 120

Palestine 168
Palmyra 309
Panama..... 112
Paper Tables..... 423
Paraguay 120
Parthians 306
Pantheism 437
Parma, Placentia and Modena 121
Patagonia..... 122
Pelayo, or Pelagius..... 122
Pelew Islands..... 121
Peripatetic Philosophy 431
Pernambuco..... 121
Persia..... 122
Persia, History of..... 122–125
Persian Philosophy..... 426
Peru 125
Peter the Great..... 136, 137

Page
Phœnicia 305
Philippine Islands..... 126
Philosophies of the World... 425
Phrases, Latin, &c..... 371
Physical Philosophy..... 429
Placentia 121
Plagues, Great (*See Chronology.*)
Planets, The..... 301
Plato and Platonic Philoso.. 430
Piers, Length of..... 274
Pizarro..... 126
Poland 127
Political Divisions of the Earth 14
Political World..... 15
Pompeii..... 268
Pontus 306
Popes, Early, &c..... 132
Population of the British Empire..... 72
Population of all Nations... 16
Population of the U. S. 257, 258
Population of the cities of the U. S..... 186
Population of the World..... 14
Porto Rico..... 128
Portugal..... 128
Post Offices of the U. S..... 203
Presidential Election..... 215
Presidents of the U. S..... 214
Prince Edward's Island..... 116
Prisons of the U. S..... 197
Psychology..... 439
Productions of the U. S. 259–264
Property of the U. S..... 185
Prussia 130
Public Lands of the U. S. 184 and 197
Pythagoras and his Philosophy..... 431

Queen Caroline..... 369
Quotations, Latin, &c..... 371

Railroads of the U. S..... 184
Reid Philosophy..... 442
Reformation..... 55
Religions of the U. S..... 195
Religions of the World..... 14
Remarkable Events from the Creation..... 319

Page
Republics of Europe..... 134
Revenue of the U. S..... 200
Revolution, American..... 212
Revolution, French..... 48
Revolutionary Battles..... 213
Rhodes..... 131
Richelieu, Cardinal 46
Rich men of Antiquity..... 278
Rienzi..... 133
Rivers of the World..... 271, 272
Roman States..... 132
Rome, ancient..... 309—313
Rome, Eastern or Greek Empire..... 312
Russia..... 134
Russia, History of..... 136—153
Russian War with the Allies. 140—153

Sancho niathon..... 427
Sandwich Islands..... 153
San Marino..... 134
San Salvador..... 153
Sardinia..... 153
Saturn..... 302
Savings Institutions..... 247
Saxony..... 154
Scio..... 155
Scotland 60
Scotland, History of.... 61—63
Scythians 305
Seven Wise Men of Greece.. 433
Servia..... 109
Sesostris..... 291
Seville..... 159
Shetland Islands 120
Shipping of the World..... 314
Siam..... 155
Sicilian Vespers..... 111
Sicily..... 155
Sicily, History of..... 155—157
Sieges, Ancient..... 299
Silesia..... 157
Sindhia or Singroula..... 157
Skepticism 437
Socrates and his philosophy. 431
Solar System 301
Soodan 157
Spain 158
Spain, History of..... 158—163
Sparta 307
Specie of the U. S..... 194—207

Page
Specie of the World..... 241
Solid Measure. 422
Spirits, Good and Evil..... 426
Spinoza..... 441
Specie of the World..... 241
Square Measure..... 422
Stars, disappearing..... 303
Stars, New..... 302
Stars, Fixed 302
Stars, Double..... 303
State Debts of the U. S 205
Statistics of the U. S... 185—208
Steam, History of..... 250—253
Steam Power of the U. S..... 252
Steam of the World.... 250—253
Sterling Exchange.. 240
St. Croix and St. Thomas.... 163
St. Lucia..... 163
St. Kitts..... 163
St. Vincent..... 163
Stoic Philosophy..... 430
Submarine Telegraph..... 370
Sumatra. 163
Sun. The..... 301
Sweden..... 164
Sweden, History of.... 164—166
Switzerland..... 166
Syllogism. 438
Syria 167

Tartary..... 168
Telegraph, Electric of U. S. 181
Territories of the U. S..... 203
Texas 169
Texas, History of ..... 169—171
Thebes..... 308
Thibet 171
Thomas, St..... 163
Time Measure..... 422
Time Tables..... 422
Timour or Tamerlane..... 293
Tobago 171
Tonquin 171
Tonnage of the World..... 315
Towers, Heights of..... 273
Transcendentalism 437
Transylvania..... 109
Trinidad 172
Tripoli and Barca..... 172
Troy, Siege of..... 299
Troy Weight..... 423
Tunis..... 172

Page
Turkey..... 172
Turkey, History of..... 173
Tuscany..... 176
Tyre 299
United States, History, Government, Condition, Industry and Statistics of, 183—238
Uraguay 177
Vandals..... 312
Vancouver's Island, or British Oregon..... 177
Van Dieman's Land..... 177
Venezuela, ... 177
Venice 177
Venice, History of..... 177—181
Venus 301
Verde, Cape De, Isles..... 181
Vincent, St..... 163
Virgin Islands..... 181
Volcanoes..... 268
Volney 445
Voltaire 444

Wages and Currency of Different Countries 243, 245
Wages of the U. S..... 245
Wales..... 80
Wales, History of..... 81
Wallace..... 61
Wallachia 109
War..... 218—226
War of 1812..... 219
War, Revolutionary..... 213
War, Mexican..... 231
War, Russia and the allies 140—152
Washington, George..... 212
Waterfalls of the World..... 274
Waterloo, Battle of..... 298
Wealth of the U. S 185
Weights and Measures..... 422
Wine of the U. S..... 257
Wine Measure..... 423
Wolsey, Cardinal..... 75
Wool Weight..... 423
World. 13, 14
World, ancient..... 305—314
World, before the flood..... 425
Wurtemburg. 181

Ximenes..... 160

Page.
Zanguebar..... 181
Zante..... 98
Zealand, New..... 182
Zeno 431
Zodiac 302
Zones 14
Zoroaster 427

THE WORLD.

THE EARTH, or planet which we inhabit, is a globe or ball, not a perfect sphere, being somewhat flattened at the poles, and elevated at the equator.

Its surface is computed to be equal to 199,000,000 of British square miles. Three-fourths are water, and one-fourth land. In circumference it is:

Round the poles, . . .	24,930 miles.
Round the equator, . . .	25,200 do.
Mean diameter, or *through*, .	7,895¼ do.

The principal oceans are, the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Southern. The greatest *known* depth of the sea is 5000 feet; but a very small part of it has been fathomed. The chief seas are the Mediterranean, Baltic, Black Sea, Caspian, North Sea, Japan Sea, Red Sea, British and Irish Channels.

The Atmosphere.—The globe is surrounded by a collection of vapours called the air or atmosphere, extending about 48 miles perpendicularly around its surface in every direction. By this medium animal and vegetable life are sustained, and all their various functions carried on. The atmosphere generates winds, clouds, rain, hail, snow, thunder, lightning, meteors, and other phenomena.

Interior of the Earth.—Man knows but little of the interior of the earth; but from the volcanoes which

vomit flames and lava, the gases or steam that produce earthquakes—and experiments recently made, proving that the thermometrical heat increases in proportion as the instrument is lowered deeper and deeper in mines—the general impression is, that the interior of our planet is fire.

The Zones.—The surface of the earth is divided into zones, namely, the TROPICAL ZONE, which extends 23½ degrees on each side of the equator, and in which the heat is excessive, the sun being always vertical in some part or other of that region. The two TEMPERATE ZONES, in which the climate is moderate and cool in proportion as it recedes from the tropics. And the two FRIGID ZONES, which surround the poles and extend 23½ degrees from each, in which the cold is intense.

Political divisions of the Earth.—The world is divided into four quarters—Europe, Asia, Africa and America; besides Australasia and Oceanica, containing New South Wales and the Pacific and other Islands.

Population of the World.—Population of the world, (McGregor) 812,553,712, being of the following complexions, (Bell)—

Whites,	440,000,000
Copper coloured,	15,000,000
Mulattoes,	230,000,000
Blacks,	120,000,000

Hassel deemed the world's population to be 936,461,000—professing the following religions:

Christians,	252,600,000
Jews,	5,000,000
Mahometans,	120,105,000
Braminists	140,000,000
Buddists,	313,977,000
Other denominations,	134,490,000

Malte Brun makes Europe to contain	213,000,000
Balbi states Asia at	413,844,360
Sundry authors consulted for America,	46,492,000
Australia and Oceanica, ...	14,487,000
Sundry authors consulted for Africa,	124,730,412

Christian World.

Catholics, ...	137,000,000
Protestants, ...	65,000,000
Greek Church, &c., ...	50,000,000
	252,000,000

Aborigines of Europe.—In a lecture delivered by Mr. T. I. Wharton, of Philadelphia, before the Athenian Institute, that gentleman stated that according to the best writers, Europe had been covered with three successive waves of population from that cradle of mankind. the East—namely, the Cimbri, Cimmerians, or Celts, in the earliest ages; the Scythians, about 700 B. C.; and the Sclavonic or Sarmatian race, about 450 B. C. The British and Anglo-Americans are descended chiefly from the Sacci or Saxons, a Scythian tribe, and the Angles, forming together the Anglo-Saxons.

Original Languages.—In the same lecture, Mr. Wharton stated that philologers divided original languages into three branches. The Shemitic, from the race of Shem, which prevailed in parts of Asia; the Coptic, from the race of Ham, which prevailed in Africa; and the Japhetic from the race of Japhet, from which the Sanscrit, Hindoo, Indo-Germanic, Greek, Latin, and certain other European tongues were derived.

The Political World.—The Nations of the Earth, their Government and Population.—Besides our geographical account of each country alphabetically ar-

ranged, in another part of the work, we here present the principal nations of the world, their population and forms of government:—

Countries.	Government.	Population.
Great Britain,	Limited monarchy,	30,000,000
Holland,	do., . .	3,633,000
Switzerland,	Republic, . .	2,090,000
France,	Limited monarchy,	34,000,000
Spain,	Monarchy, . .	14,400,000
Portugal,	do., . .	3,800,000
Russia, in Europe,	Despotic monarchy,	50,000,000
Do. in Asia,	do., . .	13,445,000
Egypt,	Despotic, . .	4,000,000
Denmark,	Limited monarchy,	2,000,000
Prussia,	Limited monarchy,	15,000,000
Saxony,	do., .	1,500,000
Hanover,	Limited monarchy,	1,600,000
Turkey, in Asia,	Despotic, (Sultan,)	11,500,000
Do. in Europe,	do. do., .	10,000,000
Arabia,	Despotic chiefs, .	11,500,000
Tartary,	do., .	10,000,000
China,	Despotic monarchy, (Emperor.) .	396,000,000
Japan,	Despotic monarchy,	25,000,000
British India, (Hindostan, &c.)	Limited monarchy, (E. I. Company and the Sov. of G. Britain.)	140,352,300
Syria,	Tributary to Turkey or Egypt, .	1,800,000
Austria,	Limited monarchy,	33,000,000
Asiatic Isles,	do., . .	20,000,000
Bavaria,	do., . .	4,400,000
Sweden and Norway,	Limited monarchy,	5,000,000
United States,	Republic, . .	27,000,000
Italy,	Despotic monarchy and the Pope, .	10,000,000
Persia,	Despotic monarchy,	9,000,000
Belgium,	Limited monarchy,	3,250,000

Countries.	Government.	Population.
Mexico,	Republic, . .	8,500,000
San Salvador,	do., ...	450,000
Nicaragua,	do., ...	400,000
Honduras,	do., ...	380,000
Costa Rica,	do., ...	200,000
New Granada,	do., . . .	2,200,000
Ecuador,	do., ...	665,000
Bolivia,	do., . . .	1,500,000
Guatemala,	do., . . .	2,000,000
Peru,	do., . . .	2,000,000
Chili,	do., . . .	1,700,000
Brazil,	Despotic monarchy,	5,500,000
Hayti,	Republic, . .	810,000
Independent Indians,	By chiefs, . .	1,500,000
English possessions in America & Islands,	Limited monarchy, .	4,000,000
French do.,	Colonies,. . .	210,000
Spanish do.,	Monarchy, . .	1,400,000
Dutch possessions do.,	Limited monarchy, .	140,000
Danish do.,	Monarchy, . .	110,000
Russian do.,	Despotic monarchy, .	50,000
Swedish do.,	Limited monarchy, .	16,000
Dutch Islands in Oceanica and the East,	do., . .	9,360,000
Spanish do.,	Monarchy, . .	2,640,000
New S. Wales,	Limited monarchy, (Great Britain,) .	400,000
Cape of G. Hope and other African colonies,	do. do., .	1,200,000
Anam, (Asia,)	Despotic, . .	14,000,000
Siam,	do., . . .	3,000,000
Birmah,	Despotic, but tributary to Great Britain, .	3,500,000

Countries.	Government.	Population.
Ceylon, (island,)	Limited monarchy, (Great Britain,) .	1,000,000
Suighia, or Singroula,	Despotic monarchy, .	4,000,000
Nepaul,	Despotic, but tributary to Great Britain, .	2,500,000
Seikhs,	Monarchical confederacy,	5,500,000
Sinde,	do., . .	1,000,000
Cabul,	Tributary to Great Britain,	6,500,000
Affghanistan,	Monarchy, . . .	8,000,000
Belouches,	Confederacy, . .	2,000,000
Herat, (East Khorassan,)	Despotic monarchy, .	1,500,000
Bucharia,	Despotic, (Khan,) .	2,500,000
Khokan,	do., do., . .	1,000,000
Yemen,	do. (Imam,) . .	2,500,000
Portuguese Asia,	Despotic monarchy, .	500,000
French Asia,	Monarchy, . . .	179,000
Bohemia,	Limited monarchy, .	3,100,000
Bavaria,	do., . . .	4,238,205
Ionian Islands,	Limited monarchy, (Great Britain,) .	200,000
Greece,	Limited monarchy, .	2,200,000
Thibet,	Absolute monarchy, (Grand Lama,) .	30,000,000
Cochin China,	See Anam.	

National Debts.—The following statement of the public debt of the several European and South American governments, will be found interesting:—

Britain, . . .	£790,000,000
France, . . .	220,000,000
Austria, . . .	85,000,000

Holland,	£82,000,000
Spain,	75,000,000
Russia,	60,000,000
Belgium, (Old and New,)	50,000,000
Prussia,	26,000,000
Naples,	20,000,000
Denmark,	4,150,000
Greece,	4,609,000
Portugal,	3,500,000
Colombia,	6,750,000
Mexico,	3,200,000
Brazil,	3,200,000
Peru,	1,200,000
Chili,	1,000,000
Buenos Ayres,	1,000,000

Army and Navy of Europe.

	Men.	Vessels of war.	Steam ships of war.
England,	164,000	500	391
Russia,	660,000	379	50
France,	600,000	320	103
Austria,	297,000	29	10
Prussia,	167,000	6	3
Holland,	73,000	18	10
Spain,	70,000	30	45
Belgium,	50,000	20	6
Sweden,	40,000	30	11
Denmark,	38,000	40	21
Naples,	80,000	2	4
Sardinia,	80,000	8	4
Norway,	23,000	2	
Greece,	10,000	8	2
States of the Pope,	9,000	1	
Portugal,	40,000	20	6
Hanover,	16,700	1	1
Bavaria,	40,000		
Saxony,	12,000		
Wurtemburg,	15,000		

N. B. The British Navy has generally, about 310 ships in commission during peace—the French about 180.

THE WORLD IN DETAIL.

All nations of the Earth, alphabetically arranged, and politically described, with the chief points of their history.

ABYSSINIA is an eastern kingdom of Africa, 800 miles long by 600 wide. It contains a population of 2,060,000 inhabitants. Chief city, Gondor, with a population of 40,600. Religion, Mahommedan and Christian. The government is an absolute monarchy, and the natives of a dark olive complexion. Bruce traced the course of the Nile into Abyssinia. The country is very mountainous, the valleys are fertile, but badly cultivated, and the rains of summer are extremely violent. Forts are erected on the tops of some of the most precipitous mountains, that can only be reached by rope-ladders, and here the princes have at times taken refuge in civil wars. The people are semi-barbarians; Bruce and other travellers say, that at their feasts they cut steaks from live animals.

The Abyssinian Chronicle of Axum states that this country was anciently called Sheba, the Queen of which visited King Solomon. There are ruins of obelisks, temples, and cities. Commerce, $400,000 annually, for skins and African produce, chiefly with Mocha. The punishments of Abyssinia are shockingly cruel.

AFFGHANISTAN and CABUL, a large country of Asia, containing 14,000,000 of inhabitants, being a mixture of Affghans or Mountaineers, and Hindoos, all of whom are roving and warlike. Produces silver,

iron, lead, sulphur, cotton, horses, asses, dromedaries, camels, sheep and cattle. Chief cities, Cabul, 80,000 inhabitants; Candahar, 100,000; Ghiznee and Balkh. Very little commerce, except in the sale of skins and minerals. The face of the country is chiefly mountainous.

This country was overrun by Alexander the Great, who marrried a native, Roxana, and made her his queen, 327, B. C. Conquered by Genghis Khan, A. D. 1221, who put the people of Balkh to the sword. In 1747, Ahmed Abdallah, the chief, threw off the Persian yoke, and became king. Conquered by English, under Sir J. Keane, 1839; and restored, 1843. Religions, Mahommedan, Christian, and Hindoo.

ALGIERS, one of the Barbary states in Africa; 600 miles long, and 170 in breadth. The chief city is Algiers, containing a population of 150,000. It is generally fertile, but badly cultivated, owing to the piratical habits of the people. At the time of its conquest by the French, it contained 1,800,000 people, and the army was 65,000. The religion of the Algerines is Mahommedan. The country is bounded on the south by the lofty mountains of Atlas.

In history Algiers formed part of ancient Numidia. The present city was built by Zeiri, an Arab chief, A. D. 944; was an independent sovereignty, free from Turkey, after A. D. 1270. The Barbarossas were three Deys or Chiefs, the last of whom died, 1570. Algiers was attacked in 1541, by Charles V., who, after victory, was repulsed by Hassan and Hayraddin Barbarossa, and otherwise lost much of his army and fleet by storms. Two Algerine vessels were captured by United States ships, in 1815; and in 1816 the city was bombarded, partly destroyed, the Dey defeated and

compelled to deliver Christian slaves from bondage, by the fleet under Lord Exmouth. Conquered and made a colony by the French, in 1830, who have since retained it, thus putting an end to the Algerine corsairs.

AMAZONIA, a country of South America, is 1400 miles long, and 960 in breadth. Chief city, St. Pedro, with a population of 12,600. It is thinly settled, and claimed, though not possessed by Spain. The known parts of this region are fertile. The mighty river Amazon, with innumerable tributary streams, branch through the whole region, which is well watered. The climate is hot. Religion, Catholic.

ANAM is an empire of eastern Asia, containing about 14,000,000 inhabitants; chief city, Hue, with 100,000. Religion, Buddhist. There is considerable commerce with China. The people are industrious, have manufactures resembling the Chinese and Hindoos. The government is a despotic monarchy. It is also called Cochin China, from its chief state.

ANTIGUA, a British West India Leeward Island, containing 5,000 whites, and 30,000 coloured people. Chief town, St. Johns; 10,690 inhabitants. Produces between twenty and thirty thousand hogsheads of sugar, annually. The lowlands are rich, and the soil is favourable to all tropical productions. An excellent harbour. Religion, Protestant and Catholic.

ARABIA.—A country in West Asia, 1430 miles long, and 1200 wide. It contains 11,000,000 inhabitants. Chief city, Mecca, 18,600 inhabitants. The climate of Arabia is hot and unhealthy, and much of the country barren and sandy, but on the borders of Palestine it is mountainous. Arabia produces coffee, drugs, perfumes, spices, and fruits; is subject to Turkey, though in so remote a manner, that it may be

called independent. The Arabians are noted for robbery and a wandering and warlike life. The horses of Arabia are the most docile and celebrated in the world. Religion, Mahommedan. Ferocious animals abound; besides which, there are the bezoar-goat, muskrat, and fine rabbits. The Arabs, even of the present day, present an image of society in the earliest ages.

In history, the Arabians trace their dates to 3600 years back, when Yarab reigned over Yemen, and Jorham founded Hejaz; until Ishmael, who married Modab, a princess of Hejaz, and had twelve sons. Sesostris conquered, but could not bring the Arabians into subjection. The shepherd kings of Egypt were Arabians. Both Cambyses and Alexander came to the frontiers of Arabia, but did not invade it. And even the Romans in the reign of Augustus, Trajan, and Severus, though they gained victories, did not succeed. Julian, the apostate, refused to pay the tribute or "black mail" they exacted, saying,—"Iron, and not gold is the metal I deal in!" The Arabs were thenceforward the terror of the Roman empire. Mahomet founded the empire in 627, A. D. In 1568, it was subdued to Turkey by Solyman Pacha. The grand Sheikh is a kind of patriarchal chief of inferior leaders. Aden, a chief port of Arabia, was taken by the English, in 1839, for the purpose of preventing piracy.

AUSTRIA.—A powerful empire in the south of Germany, 760 miles in length, and 520 in breadth, with a population of 33,000,000 inhabitants. Capital city, Vienna, 300,000 inhabitants. The army contains 297,000 men, and the navy 29 vessels of war, and 10 steamships. The surface of the country is partly mountainous, and much of it spreading with fine plains

and rich valleys; large tracts, however, are sterile. The revenue in 1856, was $132,000,000—the expenditures $167,000,000. The government a despotic monarchy, and the religion chiefly Catholic. Austria produces corn, wine, cattle, and rich minerals. The chief manufactures are woollen, linen, and wines. National education prevails in Austria, but no books are permitted that are at variance with the spirit of the government. The book trade of Austria is immense, and gives employment to a great many people; one publisher, Baron Cotta, employs three hundred editors.

In history, the annals of Austria are interwoven with Germany. Rudolph of Hapsburg, lord of Switzerland, was summoned to the imperial throne, A. D. 1273. In the reign of Albert, the Swiss revolted from Austria, A. D. 1307, under Tell. In 1477, the Netherlands were subject to Austria, by the marriage of the emperor Maximilian, with the heiress of Burgundy. Charles V., his grandson, was elected to the throne by the Diet, and filled it with honour. In 1570, the emperor Maximilian granted liberty of conscience to the Protestants, but as some were persecuted in remote provinces, they sought the aid of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, called the "Lion of the North," who invaded Austria and was victorious. The French also espoused the Protestant cause, and the empire was ravaged with war until the treaty of Westphalia, 1648. In 1688, the Turks besieged Vienna, but were repulsed by Leopold I. Joseph I. joined the war of the allies against France. (For *Maria Theresa*, see GERMANY.) Joseph II. did much for the good of his subjects. In 1775, he married the sister of the elector of Bavaria, and ascended the throne, but he joined in the dismem-

bernment of Poland, in 1771; died in 1790. Francis II. was crowned in 1792. The Austrians were much harassed by the dreadful war of the French revolution, and afterwards by the invasions of Napoleon. The present emperor ascended the throne in 1835. The emperor of Austria was deprived of his ancient prerogative over the whole of Germany, by Napoleon, and now only claims, as President of the Diet, to be *primus inter pares*. Insurrections in 1848, and war in Italy and Hungary.

The spirit of reform and revolution had for several years gained ground in Austria. In 1848, the French Revolution gave it impulse, and, March 13, a tumult occurred at Vienna which cost hundreds of lives to suppress. The emperor granted reforms. (For Italian war, see *Sardinia.*) A congress of German deputies met at Frankfort. May 18, German parliament, sent by Austria and other states, met at Frankfort; the emperor went to Inspruck; riot and slaughter at Prague; and, June 12—15, that city bombarded; revolt there subdued. The archduke John, of Austria, elected by the Parliament "Provisional and Permanent Head," as "Lord-Lieutenant;" July 12, made "Regent of the Germanic empire," installed at Frankfort, and named his ministers. Aug. 12, emperor returned to Vienna. Further dreadful tumults in the capital and other cities, and the Slavonian and Croatian subjects of the empire rose against the Germans, fought several battles, and marched upon Vienna—the Ban (prince) of Croatia, Jellahich, supposed to be stimulated by the emperor, who again left. Insurgents in the city besieged by an imperial army—the Slavonians, who came to their rescue, retired in October. The Frankfort parliament adopted a Bill of Rights, providing for the

liberty of the subject, the press, religion and education, and to the fullest extent. The Slavonians favour a separate nationality. Vienna bombarded—Capitulated. A terrible revolt in Hungary, headed by Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski and Georgey, who gained several victories; but in 1849, the Russian emperor sent an army, and Georgey surrendered to the Austro-Russian army, with a force of 30,000 men. The chiefs fled to Turkey. The emperor of Russia demanded them, but the Sultan nobly refused to give them up. Austria treated the Hungarian and Italian revolters with great rigor.

AZORES.—Islands in the Atlantic, nine in number; the principal, St. Michael's, having 51,000 inhabitants. They lie midway between Europe and America; produce corn, wine, fruit, and cattle; are subject to earthquakes; were discovered A. D. 1439, by the Portuguese, to whom they now belong. Religion, Catholic. Exports, 10,000 pipes of wine.

BAHAMA, or Lucayos Islands, are five hundred in number, in the Atlantic and near the American coast. The chief is Providence, which contains 10,900 inhabitants. Twelve are large, and produce cotton, drugs, dye woods, and fruit; they belong to Great Britain. Nassau is the metropolis and chief port. The whole contain 20,000 inhabitants. Religion, Protestant.

BAHIA, or St. Salvador, is a province of the empire of Brazil, which produces gold, silver, tobacco, Brazil-wood, sugar, balsam of Copaiba, and ipecacuanha. Population, 30,000 whites, 38,000 mulattoes, and 60,000 negroes. More than 100,000 of the population live in the city of St. Salvador, the people of which are much addicted to gaming, the resource of vacant minds. Nearly 200 ships visit Bahia annually,

124 of which are British; and a majority of the other, foreign vessels from the United States.

BANDA ORIENTAL.—A republic of South America, containing 80,000 inhabitants, with Monte Video (16,000) as its capital. This state is pretty fertile, but too small to maintain its independence successfully. Religion, Catholic. Government, republican.

BARBADOES.—A British West India island, 31 miles long, and 12 broad, with 20,000 white, and 90,000 negro inhabitants. The capital, Bridgetown, has 16,000 inhabitants. It is a rich sugar colony, but liable to earthquakes.

BAVARIA.—A kingdom of Germany, 125 miles long, and 87 wide. Contains 4,238,205 inhabitants. Munich, the capital, has 71,000. Revenue, $8,200,000. Army, 40,000 men. The natives are strong and industrious; and the country, which is fertile, abounds in corn, wine, and cattle. The chief religion is Catholic, but there are a great number of Jews.

After the death of Charlemagne, Otho the Great ruled Bavaria, and died, A. D. 1183. It was divided into Upper and Lower, in 1255. Charles VII. elected emperor of Germany in 1742; received title of king of Bavaria, but in the following year, the Bavarian states swore fealty to Maria Theresa. In the late wars, Maximilian, the king, joined the French with 30,000 men; but in 1813 he joined the allies against Napoleon. Riots; and Lewis abdicated in favour of his son, 1848. Many liberal reforms conceded.

BELGIUM.—A kingdom of Europe, 260 miles long, and 150 broad; contains 3,249,841 inhabitants. The capital is Brussels, with 86,000 inhabitants. The country is level, and cultivated in the highest manner, yielding fine horses, cattle, corn, fruits, flax, &c. It

has a few valuable mines in the north-eastern part, and the hardware manufactures of Liege are extensive, and much esteemed. Religion, Catholic. The foreign commerce of Belgium is estimated at $40,000,000 annually, but there are no official returns.

Belgium revolted from the house of Orange in 1830, and the present king, Leopold I., was placed on the throne by the influence of the allied sovereigns of Europe. (See Holland.)

BENGAL.—See INDIA.

BERBICE.—A British colony in South America, with 45,000 inhabitants; its capital, Amsterdam, having 8,000. Produces coffee, sugar, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, and indigo. Religion, Protestant and Catholic. Captured by the English in 1803.

BERMUDA.—Islands in the Atlantic, with 25,000 inhabitants; the principal, St. George, has 5,000 inhabitants. These islands are rich in vegetable productions; are walled in with rocks, and the climate is salubrious. The people are industrious. Religion, Protestant. The Bermudas belong to Great Britain.

BURMAH.—An empire of Asia, with 3,500,000 inhabitants. The chief city is Ava, with 50,000 inhabitants. Produces all the staples of the East, with manufactures similar, but inferior to those of India. Religion, Buddhist.

In history, Burmah fought against Pegu, and became independent in the sixteenth century; was re-conquered in the eighteenth, and in 1753 the Burman king, Alompra, took Ava, vanquished Pegu, and left his throne to his son, Namodgee. In 1826, the Burmese went to war with the English, who besieged and took Bhurtpore, and a portion of the kingdom.

BOHEMIA.—A central kingdom of Europe, 200

miles long and 150 wide. Population, 3,800,000. The chief city is Prague, with 101,000 inhabitants. This country is rich in corn, cattle, mines of silver, copper, quicksilver, lead, and iron. Manufactures, linen and flax. Revenue, $3,300,000.

Bohemia derives its name from a Celtic tribe, the Boii, who migrated from Asia, 600 B. C. In the fourth century it was also peopled by Germans, who were governed by Dukes. Charlemagne made it tributary. The Dukes governed until A. D. 1196. When the first king, Premislaus Attocar, ascended the throne, A. D. 1310, the house of Luxemburg began to reign, and in 1526, Bohemia reverted to Austria, whose emperor is also "King of Bohemia." John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, reformers, were both Bohemians. Insurrections in 1848. Reforms granted.

BOLIVIA.—A republic of South America, with 1,500,000 inhabitants. Chief city, La Paz de Ayachuco, contains 40,000 inhabitants. Mountainous, and contains rich silver mines, including those of Potosi. Religion, Catholic.

In 1824, Bolivia threw off the Spanish yoke, by gaining the battle of Ayachuco, December 9, in which the Viceroy, La Serna, was defeated by Antonio José de Sucre.

BOMBAY.—See INDIA.

BORNEO.—One of the Sunda Islands in the East Indies, 900 miles long, and 600 wide, with 2,600,000 inhabitants. Chief city, Borneo, containing 51,000 inhabitants. This island is the largest in the world, except Australasia. Produces rice, pepper, spices, drugs, and diamonds. The climate is hot and unhealthy, and the land near the coast is marshy. Reli-

gion, chiefly Buddhist. Governed by chiefs descended from the Arabs. Mr. Brooke, chief in 1848.

BRANDENBURG.—See PRUSSIA.

BRAZIL.—An extensive eastern empire of South America, 2240 miles long, and 700 wide. Population 6,000,000. Capital, Rio de Janeiro, with 141,000 inhabitants. The greater portion of the population are slaves. The climate is hot in the north, but pleasant in the south. A large portion of the country is mountainous. Produces sugar, indigo, drugs, tobacco, Brazil wood, gold, and precious stones. Army, 30,000 men; navy, 96 vessels, chiefly small. Revenue, $16,000,000. Religion, Catholic. Imports by the latest annual return, $42,390,126; exports, $45,285,317.

Brazil was discovered and colonized by the Portuguese under Alvarez de Cabral, in 1500. The diamond mines were discovered in 1782. In 1806 the Portuguese court went to Brazil. In 1821 the king returned to Lisbon. Don Pedro abdicated in favour of his son, Pedro II., during whose minority a council of Regency governed. He was declared of age in 1840.

BRUNSWICK.—A duchy of Germany, 150 miles long, and 60 wide, containing 250,000 inhabitants. Chief city, Brunswick, has 36,000 inhabitants. The country is fruitful. Revenue, $2,000,000, and can raise 30,000 men. The British kings are descended from the Dukes of Brunswick, who govern the country as a family duchy. Religion, Protestant and Catholic.

BUENOS AYRES, or the Republic of Rio de la Plata, in South America, contains 860,000 inhabitants. Chief city, Buenos Ayres, with about 80,000 inhabitants. Produces every kind of tropical fruit and tree, as well as those of temperate climates. In the mountainous districts are rich mines of gold, silver, and

copper. The chief articles of commerce are hides and beef. Wild cattle and horses abound and roam in immense herds over the pampas or plains, which are 1200 miles long and 500 wide.

In 1816, Buenos Ayres declared its independence, and threw off the Spanish yoke. In 1806, the city was taken by the British, who were in the following year repulsed. In 1839–40, the French commenced a blockade and had satisfaction rendered by Rosas to French citizens for injuries they had sustained. Blockade by French and English, 1847; raised, 1848.

CABUL.—See AFFGHANISTAN.

CANADA.—An extensive colony of Great Britain in North America, finely watered by vast lakes, the rivers St. Lawrence, Ottoway, Saguenay, and others. It is divided into Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec and Montreal being the chief cities in the lower province, with about 45,000 inhabitants each. Toronto and Kingston, in the Upper, with smaller but increasing populations. Estimated population of Lower Canada, 1,000,000; French, 450,000; British, 550,000. Population of Upper Canada, 1,000,000, all British.

The Canadas produce timber, ashes, furs, skins, tar, wheat, &c. The climate is intensely cold for more than six months in the year, but the country is healthy. Canada takes annually about $9,500,000 worth of manufactures from England. Exports, about $10,000,000. The population of the country is augmented by an average of at least 20,000 immigrants annually.

The French colonized Canada in 1525. In 1629, Quebec was taken by the English, but re-taken by the French. The country was constantly harassed by war with the English and Indians, until 1759, when the battle of the plains of Abraham was fought, in which

the gallant Generals Wolfe (English) and Montcalm (French) were slain. The French were defeated, and Canada fell into the hands of the English, who have possessed it ever since. In 1775 it was invaded by General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, bravely fighting at the head of his troops. In the war with England, it was the scene of many a well-fought field between the Americans and British, in 1812–1814. In 1837 and 1838, a rebellion broke out in the lower province, which was suppressed; and the upper province was invaded from the United States frontier at Prescott and Sandwich, but both attempts were repulsed. The United States government did all in its power to preserve neutrality and maintain inviolate the treaty of peace. In 1841 the two provinces were united by an Act of Parliament.

CANARY ISLANDS.—These islands are thirteen in number, and the chief, Palmas, contains 23,000 inhabitants; the entire population of the group being 211,000. They yield choice wines and fruits; Teneriffe is noted for its lofty mountain. 10,000 hogsheads of wine are annually exported to England. The Canaries belong to Spain; are only 150 miles from Africa, and were known to the ancients. Religion, Catholic.

CANDIA.—An island in the Levant, 200 miles long, and 60 broad, with 200,000 inhabitants. Chief town, Candia, with 10,000 inhabitants. It is a beautiful country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; with a delightful climate.

Candia is the ancient Crete, and believed to have been the dwelling place of Saturn. It was a republic; then a horde for pirates, until conquered by the Romans; also by the Saracens, A. D. 823. In 962 the Greeks regained possession, and sold it to the Venetians

in 1204. It was taken from them by the Turks, September 27, 1669, after a siege of twenty-four years, in which the Turks lost 200,000 men, and the Venetians 86,000. It was lately ceded to Egypt. Religion, Greek Church, Catholic, and Mahommedan.

CARNATIC.—See INDIA.

CAROLINAS, NORTH AND SOUTH.—(For these and all other states of this republic, see UNITED STATES.)

CEYLON.—A large British island in the East Indies, 250 miles long, and 150 wide, containing 1,000,000 of people, chiefly pagans. Columbo, the chief city, has 240,000 inhabitants. Ceylon produces the finest pepper, cinnamon, ivory, cotton, silk, saltpetre, precious stones, gold, and pearls. It is the richest island on the globe.

The Portuguese discovered this island. The Dutch expelled them in 1656. The English conquered the island in 1795, and have since retained it.

CHILI.—A fine and extensive country of South America, 1200 miles long, and 500 wide, with 1,700,000 inhabitants. St. Jago, the capital, has 60,000 inhabitants. A rich soil, except on the mountains, and a delightful clime. Produces every tropical fruit in abundance, gold, silver, copper, and lead. Religion, Catholic.

A Spanish colony until 1809, when a successful revolutionary movement occurred, but in 1814 a royalist army reconquered it. In 1817, it was freed by General San Martin, at the battle of Maypu, April 5th, and is now a republic, but very unsettled.

CHINA.—An empire of Asia, the most populous and ancient in the world, being 1350 miles long, and 1030 wide. Population, by the census of 1852, is

396,000,000. The capital is Pekin, with 1,100,000, inhabitants; Nankin, 1,000,000; and Canton, 1,100,000. China produces tea, 50,000,000 pounds of which are annually exported from Canton, the chief port which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rice, gold, silver, and all the necessaries of life are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in a high state of perfection, but stationary, as improvements are not now permitted. The goverment is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, $200,000,000; army, 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morals of Confucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 B. C. The great wall and canal of China, are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The Chinese formerly used paper currency. The foreign commerce of China amounts to $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents called "Hong merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or "factories" below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784; now, the annual average of United States ships visiting Canton, is 32. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the emperor, varies from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China to the injury of the people, amounted to $20,000,000 annually for several years past, much of which was paid for in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters. The Chinese are eminent for agriculture, and once every year the Emperor ploughs a piece of ground himself, in the presence of his people.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CHINA.

	Imports from China.	Exports to China.
1856, . . .	$10,454,436	$2,558,237

The British trade with China for a recent year, was £11,700,000.

The exports of goods from China to England and the Indies, in a recent year, amounted to £3,147,481; imports, £5,637,052. Thus showing a balance of £2,469,571 against China, to say nothing of the smuggling, which it is presumed makes the average total of £11,700,000.

In history, the Chinese claim a remote but fabulous antiquity. Good authorities name Fo-hee as their first emperor, about 2247 B. C. Ya-o, a virtuous sovereign, some centuries after, reigned 102 years. China was invaded by Ghengis Khan, and millions put to the sword; the country finally submitted to the Mongol Tartar sovereigns, A. D. 1280. In 1368, the Tartars were driven out, and a native dynasty continued until 1644, when the Manchoo Tartars invaded the empire, and placed their chief upon the throne. His descendant reigns at this day. In 1246, Marco Polo visited China, and shortly after his brother joined him; they were received with favour by the sovereigns. Catholic and particularly Jesuit Missionaries, were permitted to reside in China for several ages, but were at length expelled. A war broke out between England and China, in 1840, in consequence of the Chinese government destroying opium belonging to British merchants, and meant to be smuggled into the country, in 1839; also for imprisoning the British government agent, Mr. Elliott. Canton was blockaded in July, 1840, by a British

fleet. Cities captured; peace, 1842. 1854–5–6 and 7, a great rebellion. 1857, war with England and France. See ENGLAND.

CIRCASSIA and GEORGIA.—Two Asiatic nations, 500 miles long, and 150 wide. Population, 650,000. Teflis is the capital, and has 20,000 inhabitants. These countries are tolerably fruitful, and portions of them afford excellent pasturage. The natives are wandering and warlike; the women are celebrated for their beauty. Religion, Greek and Mahommedan. Governed by Russia as provinces. Circassia has lately revolted against Russia.

COCHIN CHINA.—An independent kingdom of Asia, though considered as part of Anam. Hue is the capital, with a population of 60,000. Total population about 8,000,000. Navy, 100 war junks; army, uncertain.

COLOMBIA.—A country of South America, containing 3,500,000 inhabitants. The capital Panama. Colombia is 1300 miles long, and 450 wide. The country is very rich and fruitful. It is divided into three independent states, consisting of 12 departments, and 37 provinces, 95 cities, 154 towns, and 846 villages. Religion, Catholic. Government, republican. In the mountainous regions of the Andes, there are silver mines. A separate province until a confederation with New Grenada and Ecuador. In 1829, the confederation was dissolved, and formed separate republics.

CORSICA.—A French island in the Mediterranean, 150 miles long, and 50 wide. Population, 190,000. Capital, Bastia, with a population of 12,000. Very hilly, and with fertile valleys, producing corn, wine,

and oil. Religion, Catholic. Celebrated as the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte.

This island has been successively occupied by the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Franks, the Pope, Pisanese, Genoese, French, English, (taken by them 1794,) and restored to France at the peace.

COSTA RICA.—A republic of Central America, containing 25,000 square miles, and 200,000 people. Capital, San Jose. Army, uncertain. Formerly a colony of Spain.

CUBA.—A rich and beautiful island of the West Indies, 700 miles long and 90 wide. Population, about 1,200,000; whites, 400,000; blacks, 800,000, including 40,000 free coloured persons. The soil is rich, and the climate fine, except the great heats of summer. Produces coffee, sugar, cassia, ginger, long pepper, and the best tobacco in the world. Religion, Catholic. Government a Spanish colony, the chief officer, Governor-General, being appointed by the crown.

The official returns for 1854 show the following annual results:

	Value.
Whole maritime commerce of the Island,	$64,078,309
Importations, ...	31,394,578
Exportations, ...	32,683,731
Compared with the year 1853, there appears an increase—	
In the whole maritime commerce, of .	$5,473,103
In the importations, of	3,604,777
In the exportations, of	1,473,326

This commercial movement has been effected in Spanish or foreign vessels in the following proportions:

	Importation.	Exportation.	Total.
Spanish vessels,	$20,675,949	$8,506,607	$29,182,556
Foreign vessels,	10,718,629	24,718,629	34,895,753

The transactions with different countries were in the following proportions :

	Imports.	Exports.
Spain,	$9,057,429	$3,615,693
United States,	7,867,680	11,641,814
England,	6,610,910	11,119,557
France,	2,558,199	1,921,527
Germany,	1,420,640	1,824,075
Spanish America,	2,105,370	671,380
All other countries,	1,423,485	1,889,675

It will be seen that Spain takes from her colony little more than three millions and a half of its produce, while the United States and England each take more than triple the amount.

Revenue,		$12,000,000
Population.—Whites,		605,560
	Free Coloured,	205,570
	Slaves,	436,100
	Coolies,	5,000
Estates,		1,650
Copper mines,		114
Total value of Products,		$79,000,000

Coal, iron and silver have been discovered. The sugar exported, valued at $25,000,000; molasses, $3,000,000; tobacco, $5,000,000; copper, 4,000,000.

But the greatest portion of the foreign trade is transacted with the United States. Vide U. S. Commerce.

Cuba was discovered, A. D. 1492, by Columbus. In 1511 it was conquered by the Spaniards, and all the natives soon after cruelly exterminated. Havana was taken by the British, in 1762, and restored in 1763. The late governor, Tacon, did much towards reforming the people, and piracies off the coast are now rare. Saving banks have lately been established in the island, and several railroads constructed.

May 19, 1850, Lopez and other leaders, in the steamer Creole, landed 350 men from the United States at Cardenas, took the town, some treasure, killed many persons in skirmishes, and lost 40 men. 21st, retreated, and pursued by the Spanish war-steamer Pizarro; reached Key West in safety. The object was to revolutionize Cuba, but the natives did not join them. The guilty parties were tried in the United States, but were not convicted.

August 12th, 1851, 500 men from the United States under Lopez and colonel Crittenden landed at Bahia Honda. 130 under the latter, are attacked by 500 Spanish troops, and after fighting desperately, they lose 80; the rest try to join Lopez, but hearing of his defeat, get to sea in boats, are captured and all shot at Havana. Aug. 16th, Lopez attacked by 800 Spanish troops; Spanish loss 200, Lopez 43. A second attack by 900 troops, Spanish loss 320, and all the Lopez men killed but 125, who take to the mountains, and many perish. Of the prisoners captured, some were sent to Africa, but most spared, chiefly at the intercession of the British consul, and his secretary, Mr. Sidney Smith. Lopez was hunted by blood hounds, taken, and garrotted at Havana, August 31st.

Spain has since been sounded, in relation to a sale of Cuba to the United States, but in vain; it being declared by Narvaez, the ministery and in the Cortes, that "to sell Cuba, would be to sell Spanish honour." Ramon Pinto, garrotted at Havana. He was an eminent lawyer, but convicted of conspiracy to take Gov. Concha's life, and overthrow the Government.

DEMARARA.—A British colony in South America, containing 20,000 whites, and 80,000 negroes. The capital, Georgetown, has 22,000 inhabitants. Produces

sugar, coffee, rum, cotton, and fine wool. Essequibo is included under the same government.

DENMARK.—A northern kingdom of Europe, 240 miles long, and 180 wide, with about 2,000,000 inhabitants. Capital, Copenhagen, has 100,000 inhabitants. Revenue, $7,500,000; can raise and keep an army of 60,000 men, and 60 ships of war. Formed of the peninsula of Jutland, with Zealand and other islands. Produces timber, tallow, hides, tar, and train oil. Government, absolute monarchy. Religion, Lutheran.

The early history of Denmark is obscure, except that the Danes invaded England and founded two kingdoms in Britain. Queen Margaret, in 1387, also conquered and reigned over Sweden and Norway. She was called the Semiramis of the north. Gustavus Vasa was elected king, 1528. Christian II. in the sixteenth century, renounced all claims to Sweden. Danish fleet partly destroyed by Nelson, 1801, and quite destroyed by lord Gambier, 1807. In 1814, Denmark concluded a treaty of peace with Sweden and Great Britain, and in 1815 joined the German confederacy. Short war with Prussia, 1848. Sound dues abolished, 1857.

DOMINICA.—(St. Domingo), a Spanish Republic adjoining Hayti, 18,000 square miles, population, 200,000, Santana, President.

ECUADOR.—A republic of South America, containing 325 square miles, and 665,000 inhabitants. Capital, Quito.

EGYPT.—A kingdom in N. E. of Africa, 550 miles long, and 250 wide. Population, 4,000,000. Capital, Grand Cairo, contains 300,000 inhabitants. Chief port, Alexandria. Produces coffee, senna, rhu-

barb, sal ammonia, myrrh, saffron, cotton, saltpetre, aloes, opium, sugar, rice, wheat, flax, sandal wood, and dates. Religion, Mahommedan. Government, absolute monarchy. The Pacha, now sovereign, keeps the cotton trade of Egypt in his own hands as a monopoly. The periodical overflowing of the Nile fertilizes the land to a wonderful extent. Upper Egypt is famous for the most ancient and colossal ruins in the world, such as the Pyramids, Memphis, Thebes, and the Temples of Karnac and Luxor. If a communication to India should be opened through Egypt, the commerce of the country would be greatly increased. Army, 120,000 men. Navy 26 vessels, and 3 steam ships of war; 16,000 sailors, and 20,000 boys in public schools.

Egypt is a very ancient kingdom. Here the children of Israel were held in bondage from the death of Joseph, 1635 B. C. to 1491 B. C. In 1445, the Canaanites conquered Egypt. The early "shepherd kings" were expelled from Egypt by Anosis and others. About 1722 B. C., Sesostris, king of Egypt, made great conquests. It was afterwards conquered by the Ethiopians and Assyrians, but Psammetichus restored it. Cleopatra was the last great queen of the race of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies. The Romans made Egypt a province 30 B. C. After the fall of the empire, it was conquered by the Saracens under Omar, who burnt the famous Alexandrian library, A. D. 640. The Fatimite caliphs yielded to the Mamelukes, A. D. 1250. The kingdom was taken from these mercenary soldiers, by Selim I. of Turkey, 1517. In 1798, the French seized upon Egypt on their way to India, and several fierce battles were fought between the troops of Napoleon, Kleber, and the British and Egyptians.

The French were compelled to retire. The famous battle of the Nile was fought between the British fleet under Nelson, and the French, 1798; the latter being defeated. The Mamelukes were treacherously massacred by the Pacha, March 1, 1811. Egypt has since thrown off the Turkish yoke, and in 1840 the Pacha, Mehemet Ali, resisted the united forces of England, Austria, Russia, Turkey, and Prussia, sent to compel him to submit to a mediation with the Porte. He was obliged to yield.

ETHIOPIA.—An immense region of Africa, explored by Mungo Park. It contains many states; history unknown. Religion, Pagan. Houssa is a large and populous city, and Chivoca contains 30,000 inhabitants. Produces fruits and sugar cane. Here and there watered by large rivers, but the climate is hot and unhealthy, and much of the country a sandy desert.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—South America. British colony. 16,000 square miles. 500 inhabitants.

FRANCE.—An ancient and powerful central kingdom of Europe, 600 miles long, and 560 wide. Population, 34,000,000 inhabitants. Capital, Paris, has 1,200,000 inhabitants, besides the populous cities of Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Havre, &c. Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, are the chief commercial ports. The agricultural productions of France are corn, wine, oil, flax, drugs, &c. The chief manufactures, silks, woollens, cottons, brandy, linens, lace, hardware, watches, jewellery, &c.

The climate is salubrious and temperate, and the surface of the country diversified with plains, mountains, and valleys. There are mines of coal, lead, and iron. Government, a limited monarchy. (Republic, 1848.) Religion, Catholic. Army, 600,000 men.

Navy, 320 ships, and 103 steam vessels of war. Revenue, 1,455,000,000 francs. Expenditures, average 1,400,000,000 francs. National debt, £220,000,000.

ANNUAL COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1856, . .	$504,000,000	$475,000,000

The United States and England stand foremost among the countries engaged in commerce with France, the former in the proportion of 16 per cent, in her general and special trade; England, in that of 12 per cent. The manufactured products of France in 1856, were estimated at $582, 200,000. The largest were cottons, $98,000,000—woollens, $79,000,000—leather and skins, $59,000,000—silks $26,000,000.

France, anciently Gaul, was inhabited by a people who harassed Rome until conquered by Julius Cæsar, 48 B. C. It continued a Roman province until the fall of the western empire. In 420, the Franks (from Westphalia) overcame the greater part of Gaul, under Pharamond, and passed the Salic law, enacting that the crown should be hereditary in the *male line only*. The first christian monarch of the Franks and Gauls, (French,) was Clovis, who defeated Gondebaud, A. D. 500, and founded the French monarchy. Several kings reigned, such as Clotaire, Chilperic, Dagobert; and from 719 to 741, Charles Martel, Maire du Palais, a Duke of France, was in the zenith of his power, gained victories over the Saracens; and his sons, Carloman and Pepin, succeeded to his authority. In 754, Pepin dethroned Childeric III., and was crowned at Soissons by the Archbishop of Mayence, St. Boniface. He was a victorious king. Charlemagne, one of the greatest monarchs of the age, was born at Salzburg, 742, and in

768 was crowned king; sharing France with his brother, Carloman, who died 761. Charlemagne became sole sovereign of France, excluding his nephews. He conquered and christianized Saxony, but committed great cruelties; conquered Lombardy, 774; part of Spain 778, but his army was defeated at Roncesvalles by the Saracens, and Roland killed. In 780, he again conquered Saxony, and put 4500 to death in cold blood. Crowned Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. A. D. 800, and declared "Cæsar" and "Augustus." Associated Louis, his son, with him in the empire, and died January 27, 814, aged 71, and in the 47th year of his reign. He was a friend to literature. His kingdom was divided among his sons. In 900, the Normans ravaged France, under Rollo, who married the king's daughter, and founded the Norman power. Hugh Capet, first of the Bourbon race, was elected king at Noyon, by the Lords, 987. The Crusades, or Holy Wars, commenced 1060, in the reign of Philip I. In 1108, Louis VI. made war on England, and in 1137, Louis VII. marched into Champagne, and being resisted at Netry, set the church on fire, by which means 1300 people perished. Philip II. joined Richard Cœur de Lion, in an expedition to the Holy City, but returned. Philip III., his son, was poisoned. Louis IX. ("St Louis") went on a crusade against the infidels in Egypt and Palestine, and was taken prisoner with his nobility; but was ransomed, and in 1270 died at the siege of Tunis. Parliaments originated in the reign of Philip IV. (*le bel*) who began his reign, 1285, and the Knights Templars were suppressed. Edward III. of England, claimed the French crown, and defeated the French at Creci, 1346, killing 30,000, and at

Poictiers, 1356. But, before A. D. 1400, the French regained all the provinces he had taken.

Henry V., of England, made a similar claim during a civil war in France, and gained the battle of Agincourt, 1415, where the French suffered immense loss. The succession to the French throne was secured to Henry V. by treaty and marriage with Catherine, a French Princess. His son, Henry VI., was crowned in Paris, but during his minority and reign—Charles VII., of France, aided by Joan of Arc, (Maid of Orleans,) recovered nearly all the kingdom. The English captured Joan of Arc, and burnt her at Rouen for a witch. Louis XI. rebelled against his father; he was warlike, but a wily and superstitious tyrant. He commenced his reign on his father's death, 1461. He defeated the Swiss, was intriguing and deceitful, and suspected of poisoning his brother;—two executioners lived in his palace;—he defeated, or rather outwitted Charles of Burgundy. In his reign, standing armies were established, and the power of the monarch increased, to the joy of the people, as in those times the king became the defender of his subjects against the power of the nobles, their privilege of trial at baronial courts, of private war, oppression, &c. Thus the people were glad to see his throne and authority supported by a standing army. Employed the first Swiss. Died at his palace of *Plessis des Tours*, 1483. Louis XII., his successor, was unfortunate in his wars against Genoa, Naples, Milan, and Spain. Bayard. Francis I. rival of Henry VIII. in magnificence, a chivalrous but not always a successful opponent of Charles V. of Germany and Spain, and patron of letters, began his reign 1515. War with Milan; Swiss defeated at Marignan. In 1527, the Constable of

Bourbon, who rebelled against his relative, Francis, besieged Rome with a disorderly army. He was killed in the trenches, but the city was taken, and suffered all the horrors of sack and pillage. In 1558, assembly of Notables; 1559, a decree against the Protestants, and persecution; 1560, power of the Guises, and the "League" of Catholic party leaders. Admiral Coligny favours the Protestants. Condé condemned to death. Francis II. succeeded by Charles IX., 1561, aged 10; his mother, Catherine de Medicis, governs. The power of the Guises, great; the massacre of Vassy, and civil war; the Prince of Condé liberated, heads the Protestant party, and takes Orleans. Havre delivered to the English by the Protestants. 1565, Guise assassinated by Poltrot de Miré, a Protestant, who accused Coligny of exciting the murder. Henry of Bearn, Navarre, (afterwards Henry IV.,) declared chief of the Protestants, 1569; 1572, massacre of St. Bartholomew, and Coligny included among the victims. Shocking persecutions, civil and religious wars. 1588, Condé poisoned, and 6000 Swiss defeated (day of the barricades) by the Parisians. 1589, death of Catherine de Medicis, the great foe of the Huguenots, (Protestants.) Charles IX. having died in 1574, Henry III. succeeded; Henry III. was assassinated 1589. Henry IV. recognized as king of France, 1589; a brave and gallant monarch; was assassinated by Ravaillac, 1610. Manufactures and learning progressed, and the Duke of Sully (Henry's minister) was a model of wisdom. Louis XIII. a minor,—Mary of Medicis, regent; and Concini, (minister,) assassinated. Cardinal Richelieu, minister during the greater part of this reign, wise and politic, died 1642. Louis XIV. ascended to the throne 1643, but his mother, Anne of Austria, governed

as regent, with Cardinal Mazarin, minister. Duke D'Enghien and Marshal Turenne, gained victories in Germany and Netherlands. Civil war of the Fronde, 1648, against Mazarin, who was defended by the great Prince of Condé; but he forming an independent party, was arrested. Again free, and defeated by Turenne, at St. Antoine. In 1653, Condé joined the Spaniards; afterwards served his country, and gained Franche Compté; died 1687. Colbert, minister. Louis crowned at Rheims, 1654. Mazarin died, 1661. Louis victorious, and by common consent received the title of Great or Magnificent,—owing to the splendour and luxury of his court. Although married to Maria Theresa of Austria, he was licentious; and his mistresses, the Duchesse de la Valliere, Madame de Montespan, and the unfortunate Fontanges, bore sad record to his immorality. In the latter part of his reign, he privately married Madame de Maintenon, who is one of the most celebrated, wise, and charitable women of history; her influence was felt powerfully in the policy of France. In 1685, the edict of Nantes, so tolerant to Protestants, was revoked, and the Protestants again persecuted, and compelled to fly the kingdom. Some of these introduced the silk manufacture into England. In 1700, war of the Spanish succession, and Louis favoured the Duke of Anjou, against Charles. War declared against France by England and Austria; the French defeated in the battles of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, by the English general, the Duke of Marlborough. 1713, peace of Utrecht; Louis gave many possessions in America to England, and ceded his possessions in Italy to Austria and Saxony. Louis died 1715, aged 77, having reigned 72 years. Louis XV. was a minor. His reign was distinguished by nothing re-

markable. He was dissolute, and his court licentious; his mistresses, Madame la Marquise de Pompadour, and the Countess of Barri, being two of its admitted stars. Louis XVI. came to the throne, 1774; abolished torture. A heavy debt, the extravagance of the court, the antiquated claims of the church and *noblesse*, and more than all, the rapid spread of an infidel philosophy at this time fashionable in France, combined to produce much discontent amongst the people. At the breaking out of the American revolution, the French government sent an army and fleet to assist against the mother country, an example that accelerated the progress of liberty in France. Neckar proved inadequate as a minister to the emergency; indeed, a struggle had commenced between the claims of the people and the influence of monarchy, that soon ripened into the fiercest hate on both sides. The king signed a constitution that was popular, in 1789. The privileges of nobility were abolished. Nothing, however, would satisfy the people except the overthrow of the throne. Happy had it been for liberty, had the current of public opinion been directed by such men as George Washington; by leaders equally brave, prudent, and wise. But no; we find instead, a Robespierre, a Danton, a Marat, and men whose appetite for change and blood, could scarcely be appeased. These headed the Jacobin or Mountain faction. In 1792, they abolished royalty, and the king was tried and beheaded, January 21, 1793; his queen, Marie Antoinette, soon after. At one time, death was declared "an everlasting sleep," by this monster party; the churches were closed, the Sunday abolished, every tenth day declared a day of rest, and a female of doubtful character was even recommended by them to be worshipped, as the representative of the goddess of

Reason! The cities of France were disgraced by the violence of mobs and the most horrible butcheries, and Paris saw crowds driven every day for months, to the guillotine. War raged without, and the princes of Europe had joined the royalist refugees in attempting to restore the Bourbons. The allies were defeated. At length the French people were freed from the tyranny of the "Reign of Terror;" Danton was executed through the jealousy of Robespierre; Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday, who gloried in ridding her country of a monster; Robespierre, with two of his infamous confederates, Couthon and St. Just, were guillotined amidst national execrations, in 1794. A republican government was established, which in 1799 was changed to a consular form, Napoleon Bonaparte being made First Consul. In Egypt, the French arms were victorious at first, but afterwards unfortunate under Napoleon and Kleber, against the English and Egyptians, while the fleet was nearly destroyed on the Nile, by Lord Nelson. The arms of Napoleon were everywhere successful, from the compulsory evacuation of Toulon by the English,—through Italy, at Marengo, and in Austria, to an extent unparalleled in modern history. (See NAPOLEON.) Crowned Emperor, May 18th, 1804. The short peace of Amiens with England, was broken in 1803, by the English refusing to deliver up Malta. All the English in France were seized and detained, contrary to precedent, by Napoleon.

In 1805, the Russians and Austrians were defeated by Napoleon, at Austerlitz; Prussians in 1806, at Jena; Russians the same year; Spaniards in 1807, and Spain invaded; Austria at Wagram, in 1808. The crown of Spain was seized and given to Napoleon's

brother, Joseph, but the French were at length driven from Portugal and Spain, by the British and Spanish forces under lord Wellington. The invasion of Russia by the French, in 1812, in which Moscow was burned, and the Emperor defeated; nearly 400,000 of the French perishing from the rigour of the season,—proved fatal to imperial power, as it drew all Europe against France. At the battle of Leipsic, October 18th, 1813, the French received a fatal blow, losing 60,000 men, and the allies 45,000. The crown of Holland, seized by Napoleon, was given up; that of Naples likewise; and indeed, all his conquests. On capitulation, he was compelled to retire to the island of Elba, which was assigned him for life, in 1814. The Bourbons were re-established on the throne, but Napoleon returned from Elba the following March. The army rallied round his standard, the potentates of Europe declared him out of the pale of civilization, and on the eighteenth of June, he was signally defeated at Waterloo, (see WATERLOO,) and the peace of Europe restored. Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, where he died in 1821. The allied armies occupied Paris until 1818, to secure the Bourbons on the throne. Louis XVIII. died December 16, 1825. His successor, Charles X., attempting to restrain the liberty of the press, and to enforce laws by royal *ordonnance*,—the people of Paris rose in July 1830, and overpowered the Royal Guards, with great slaughter on both sides. The King abdicated August 2, and the Duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen "King of the French" by the Chamber of Peers, and a new charter or constitution passed. In the same year, the French conquered Algiers. The remains of Napoleon were conveyed from St.

Helena to France, 1840. The colonies of France are,—in the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe; in South America, French Guiana; in Africa, Algiers, Senegal, and Isle of Goree; Isle of Bourbon, (Indian Ocean,) a settlement at Madagascar; and in India, establishments at Pondicherry and Chandernaghore. France abounds in hospitals and other charitable institutions. Public schools are increasing. Revolution and republic, 1848.

1842. Duke of Orleans killed by a fall from his carriage. The Moors having aided Abd el Kader of Algiers, France declared war against Morocco in 1844. Tangiers and Mogadore were bombarded by the Prince de Joinville, the Moors defeated at Islay, and peace dictated by France. For more than three years events had foreshadowed a convulsion—the prosecutions of the press by the government—the Algerine war, now closed by the surrender of Abd el Kader, after many battles and massacres—the surrounding of Paris with fortifications, which cost £5,000,000 sterling, and the jealous measures of L. Philippe and the minister Guizot, had all prepared the public mind for revolution. Louis Napoleon had escaped from imprisonment at Ham, after two unsuccessful attempts at revolt; there were poverty and suffering among the people; dreadful inundations in the south, attended with hundreds of deaths, and a loss of property to the extent of 4,000,000 sterling; failures, discontent, a partial famine, and a want of confidence. Meanwhile immense meetings demanding reform, and particularly in the elective franchise, were held; and the minister having resolved to prevent a reform banquet from being held in Paris, Feb. 22, 1848, a few hundred lives were lost, the national guards and soldiers fraternized with the

have been subjugated, even by the Romans, whose legions under Quintilius Varus, were on one occasion destroyed on the Teutobergian Plains, by the Germans under Erminius (Herrman); A. D. 10. Varus killed himself in despair. The Romans were expelled A. D. 290, and the Huns who came from China, having ravaged Germany about 432, the Germans and Huns desolated the Roman empire. Charlemagne became sovereign of Germany chiefly by conquest, 802. He was the first emperor, and adopted the double-headed eagle for his arms, to signify that the Roman and German empires were united. The German princes formed a confederation, and met in a diet, (species of Parliament,) when the French or Charlemagne line declining, Conrad I., Duke of Franconia, was unanimously elected sovereign, 912. During the reign of Frederick I., (Barbarossa,) who mounted the throne 1152, the famous Hanseatic league of German cities, (Hamburg, &c.,) was formed for the protection of commerce. In 1208, the Emperor Philip was murdered. In 1273, Rodolph of Hapsburg was elected the first sovereign of the present imperial family of Austria. To secure the succession of their "sons," the emperors caused them to be made "Kings of the Romans," and then the emperors would bequeath their crown in their last will, getting that will confirmed by the other princes, members of the diet, before their death. Thus, though nominally elective, the influence of the crown, so long as the royal family lasted and were popular, made it virtually hereditary. In 1208, Albert of Austria was elected, and the Swiss revolted from his severe sway. In 1308, Henry VII., of Luxemberg, was elected by electors deputed from the great body of princes. During this reign, the famous divisions of Guelphs and

Ghibbelines shook Germany, having commenced in Italy in the contests between the Emperors and Popes, in 1255. The Uberti family, of Florence, were the Ghibbelines, and the Guelphs were the opposing family. Much blood was shed, both in Germany and Italy, and the papacy divided and scandalised. In 1328, the empire was made free from the power of the Popes. Charles IV. gave 100,000 ducats to each of the electors to secure the crown to his son, mortgaging many cities in 1376, to raise the amount; and it is somewhat singular, that the revenue and powers then given by the emperor over those cities, are still enjoyed by the descendants of the mortgagees. In the reign of Charles IV., an opposition to the Catholic clergy commenced by reformers. Wenceslaus, his son, succeeded, 1378, and after him, Sigismund ascended the throne, 1411. The Pope and Sigismund convoked the Council of Constance, in which John Huss, the reformer, and his doctrines, were condemned. Civil war ensued. In 1440, Frederic III., Duke of Austria, was elected, and Maximilian, in 1493. Charles V., king of Spain, was elected in 1520, having contended with Francis I., of France; and the rivalry produced a war in 1521, in which Francis was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. In this reign, Luther commenced his opposition to Rome, which the mal-practices of Tetzel, a Dominican friar, (who abused the papal power, granted to him for the sale of indulgences in Germany, to procure funds for the completion of St. Peter's church,) greatly contributed to strengthen, by the occasions he afforded of attack and exposure. At the Diet, at Spires, 1529, the reformers protested through their princes, against the rigorous measures proposed for their suppression,—hence the name of *Protestants*. In 1524,

Luther's translated bible appeared. He died at Eisleben, Lower Saxony, February 18, 1546, aged 63. The invention of printing, about 1440, in Germany, greatly facilitated reform and freedom of conscience. In 1556, Charles V. resigned his crown. Ferdinand, his brother, succeeded. There were afterwards nine electors, viz., the Archbishops of Treves, Mentz, and Cologne, and the electors of Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatine, Hanover and Bavaria; though the "golden bull," issued 1357, had restricted them to seven. And if the heir apparent was chosen in the life-time of his father or predecessor, "king of the Romans," it was conceded that his imperial succession was secure. Rodolph II., who comprehended Hungary and Bohemia in the empire, was crowned 1576, but gave Bohemia to his brother Matthias, who ascended the throne of that country, 1612. In 1619, Ferdinand II. was elected, but the Protestants renounced their allegiance to him, on account of his intolerant spirit. A dreadful civil war ensued, when Gustavus, of Sweden, came to the aid of the Protestants, defeated the Imperialists, but was killed at the battle of Lutzen. Ferdinand III. succeeded in 1637. He composed the breach, but had to contend with France, England, Sweden and Denmark, until the treaty of Westphalia. Leopold I., of Hungary, was elected, 1657, when a war with Turkey broke out, and France also marched against Germany. Leopold rendered Hungary hereditary in his family, defeated the Turks, and made honourable peace with them and the French. Joseph I. was chosen, 1705; a stern but just sovereign. He continued the war with Spain. Charles VI. became emperor in 1711. He contended with France and Spain until the peace of Utrecht. He caused the

adoption of the "Pragmatic Sanction," which gave the house of Austria to his daughter, Maria Theresa, Arch-Duchess, guarantied by the German States and the powers of Europe. At his death, in 1740, civil dissension followed with the war of the succession. The Pragmatic Sanction, however, was maintained, and the Austrian succession finally secured by the treaty of Hubertsburg. Maria Theresa was born 1717, and early married to Francis of Lovaine, by whom she had a large family;—one daughter, Antoinette, became Queen of France. Early in the war of the succession with the King of Prussia and Duke of Bavaria, she was compelled to fly. She had lost every thing, and threw herself into the arms of the Hungarians, with her infants, and addressed the assembly of Hungary in Latin, (the common language of the better classes in that country.) "Princes and Lords,—Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no resource but in your fidelity, courage, and constancy. I entrust into your hands the children of your king. They depend on you for life and safety." "Let us die for our Queen!" was the responding shout, which echoed throughout Hungary like an electric shock. Thousands flocked to Maria's standard, and the brave Hungarians, assisted by George II., of England, who gained for her the battle of Dettingen, caused her to be crowned Queen of Bohemia, 1743, and she placed the imperial crown of Germany on her husband's brow, October 4, 1745, while the peace of Aix la Chapelle, October, 18, 1748, secured her empire. In 1756, the Prussians invaded Saxony, but were beaten back by Brown and other commanders; and as a reward for their valour, the knightly order of "Maria Theresa," was instituted. She studied the

good of her subjects, and the comfort of her brave soldiers and champions, in their old age. She lost her husband, in 1764, and met death herself, in 1780, at the age of 63, with the same fortitude that distinguished her through all the other trials of life. Joseph II., who in 1764 had been crowned king of the Romans, succeeded, and in the latter part of his father's reign and early in his own, the infamous partition of Poland was agreed to, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia. He abolished slavery in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, disclaimed all secular submission on the part of his subjects to the See of Rome, and having lost the bloody battle of Rohadin, against the Turks, he abandoned the siege of Belgrade. His general, Laudon, afterwards took Belgrade, Darbieza, and Nori. He introduced many innovations, (See AUSTRIA,) but all from a benevolent motive, and for the public good. Died February 20, 1790; was succeeded by his brother, Leopold, who is said to have been poisoned, March 1, 1792. The wars of the French revolution now breaking out, Francis II., the new emperor, was actively involved in those dreadful scenes. On the 11th of August, 1804, he resigned the title of Emperor of Germany, and took that of "Emperor of Austria." (See AUSTRIA.) In 1815, Germany was newly modelled, and a Diet formed according to articles of confederation, to hold its sessions at Frankfort *sur* Maine. The kingdoms and states represented by their sovereigns or electors, are Austria, Prussia, Wirtemberg, Hanover, Bavaria, Baden, Saxony, Grand Duchy, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Holstein, and Lunenberg; Brunswick, Nassau, Mecklenburg Schwerin, and Luxemburg. Germany has given to the world many learned men and the most eminent musicians; likewise the inven-

tions of printing, watches, and other discoveries. Zollverein, or German Customs Union, established, 1841. Revolts, and German Federal Parliament, at Frankfort, 1848. Tranquility, 1849.

GIBRALTAR.—A town of Spain, the strongest fortress in the world, and so situated as to command, as it were, the entrance to the Mediterranean. The fort and town occupy one side of a mountain about 1500 feet high, 3 miles long, and 1 wide, with 20,000 inhabitants. The bay is 9 miles long, and 5 wide. A strong British force always garrisons this important place.

It was at this spot that the Moors first landed A. D. 711, when they defeated Roderic, son of Witiza the Cruel, and at the fatal battle of Xeres, established their power for centuries. Taken from the Moors by the Spaniards, 1462, and from the Spaniards by the English, 1704. Besieged by an immense Spanish fleet, with floating batteries, September 13, 1782; but the assailants were repulsed by the gallant defence of General Elliott, who set the floating batteries and fleet on fire with red-hot shot, and when their defeat was complete, sent out boats to save the remaining forces of the enemy from death.

GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—ENGLAND and WALES, the chief portion of the British islands, are 425 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The capital, London, contained in 1857, 2,500,000 inhabitants, but is now believed, with suburbs, to amount to nearly three millions.

England is the greatest manufacturing and commercial country in the world; agriculture is also brought to the highest perfection; while in learned men, science, arts, and arms, she is unsurpassed. The face of the

country is beautiful, well watered, and diversified with valleys, plains, and mountains. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons, silks, hardware, copper, iron, china, glass, &c. England also contains rich mines of lead, tin, copper, iron, and coal. National education up to 1839, was solely conducted by charity, and therefore imperfect; but in that year, a small grant of Parliament was made to commence an experiment similar to the American system, which promises beneficial results. Besides the metropolis, England and Wales contain four universities, (Oxford and Cambridge, with many colleges each,) and 860 cities and market-towns. The peace revenue averages £60,000,000; expenditure about the same, annually. Army, 164,000. Navy, 500 ships of war, in 1844, and 391 steamers. The whole country is finely intersected with Macadamised roads, canals, and railroads. Milton, Shakspeare, Pope, Byron, Hume, Gibbon, and a host of eloquent divines, have given distinction to the literature of England.

SCOTLAND, the northern part of the kingdom, is 280 miles long, and 140 wide. The capital, Edinburgh, containing 190,000 inhabitants. Glasgow is still more populous. The face of the country in the highlands is very mountainous, and long famed for the wild bravery of its inhabitants.

> "In the garb of old Gaul, with the fire of old Rome,
> From the heath-cover'd mountains of Scotland they come!"

The lowlands produce fine pasturage, with grain, flax, coal, lead, iron, limestone, marble, and slate. The fisheries on the coast are valuable, and the manufactures, especially at Glasgow and Paisley, extensive. Education is general in Scotland, the people industrious and intelligent,—celebrated, indeed, for those qualities

which have led the sons of Caledonia to distinction and fortune in most countries. For eminent men in every walk of learning and science, Scotland is famed; the names alone of Walter Scott and Robert Burns, are sufficient to confer immortality. The universities of Scotland are amongst the best in Europe. The sovereign of Great Britain is king or queen of Scotland, but the Scotch preserve their own laws. Religion, chiefly Presbyterian.

Scotland, or Caledonia, can boast of an ancient and warlike history, dating back to Fergus I., 328 B. C. Became Christian A. D. 203, and was united under one monarchy by Kenneth II., 838. The Romans attempted to conquer Scotland, under Agricola, A. D. 85, but in vain. Often harassed by the Danes and Norwegians. After the reign of many kings, Malcolm III. ascended the throne, A. D. 1057, having defeated the usurper, Macbeth, who had murdered his father, Duncan; but quarrelling with William the Conqueror, he was compelled to do homage,—though only for Northumberland and Cumberland—(previously won by the Scots,) to the English king. He supported a war with England for 27 years; Scotland owed much to the intelligence and exertions of his wife, Queen Margaret. The homage above-named was absurdly made a pretext for a claim on the crown, by the English Edwards. Edward I., the succession being disputed, espoused the cause of John Baliol, while Sir William Wallace bravely supported Bruce. Wallace was at length taken by treachery, and barbarously executed by Edward. After gaining the battle of Falkirk, the English lost that of Bannockburn, in the time of Edward II., A. D. 1313, and in the reign of Edward III., Robert Bruce obtained a renunciation by England of

the Scottish crown. The murder of King James I. by assassins, headed by his uncle, the Duke of Athol, to prevent which his queen was wounded, and Catherine Douglass nobly thrust her arm through the staple of the door of the king's room, and thus barred out the ruffians, resisting their entrance until her arm was broken,—occurred February 20, 1437. The battle of Floddenfield, with a great slaughter of the Scots by the English, and death of their king, James IV., occurred in 1513. Soon after, the defeat at Solway Moss, which broke the heart of James V. Border feuds, English wars, and rebellions, harassed Scotland until the reign of the unhappy and beautiful queen Mary, who, after marrying the Dauphin of France, in 1548, (who died early,) very imprudently assumed the armorial bearings of Queen of England (of which she was the legitimate, but Catholic heiress,) and sailed for Scotland. This act was never forgiven by her jealous rival, the Protestant Queen, Elizabeth, through whose intrigues her kingdom was disturbed, and she was induced to marry Lord Darnley, who with other nobles, in a fit of unfounded jealousy, murdered her secretary, Rizzio, in her presence. Darnley was soon after mysteriously killed; the house in which he slept being blown up with gunpowder. The queen married (her friends say she was *forced* to it) the Earl of Bothwell, who was charged with the murder of Darnley. Bothwell was compelled to fly; he perished miserably in Norway. A conspiracy of Lords forced the queen to renounce the crown in favour of her son, and imprisoned her in Lochleven Castle, making the Earl of Murray regent. The queen's troops having been defeated, Mary fled to England, where she was imprisoned for eighteen years, and then condemned to death, on a charge of conspiracy

against the English crown, &c., by Queen Elizabeth. Executed at Fotheringay Castle, February 7, 1587, aged 45—a sad blot in the escutcheon of Elizabeth! James VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, succeeded to the English crown, as James I. of England, and after one or two unsuccessful rebellions, particularly of the Covenanters in the time of Charles II., the two kingdoms were united in 1707, by the title of Great Britain. In 1715, a rebellion took place in favour of the Stuart family, and in 1745, also in favour of Prince Charles Edward, against the House of Hanover, but both suppressed—the latter at the fatal battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland commanding the English forces, April 17, 1746. The Prince escaped to France.

IRELAND.—A kingdom and island west of Great Britain, 235 miles long, and 180 wide. The capital, Dublin, contained in 1857, 210,000 inhabitants. The country in general is beautiful, and the soil rich, except amongst the mountains, which afford fine pasturage. The fisheries near the coast, are valuable. The productions of Ireland are linen, (which is everywhere famed,) flax, butter, cattle, pork, provisions, wheat and barley. In Wicklow, there are mines of silver and gold; and other minerals are found in different parts. The people are singularly brave and generous, and Ireland has for centuries been a nursery of warriors for the British army; and a fountain of wit, genius and poetry. In religion, the Irish have mostly adhered to the ancient faith of their fathers; out of a population of 6,500,000, at least 5,500,000 are Catholics. The political condition of Ireland has been much ameliorated of late years, through the instrumentality of Daniel O'Connell, but there is still room for improvement. Besides Dublin—Cork, Lim-

erick, Belfast, Waterford and Galway, are all large and populous cities. There are now in Ireland 1581 national schools, attended by 205,000 children.

In history, Ireland traces back her annals to the most remote antiquity, and is believed to have been first peopled by the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, when they traded to Cornwall, Britain, for tin; and afterwards by the Celts and inhabitants of Spain. Christianity was first known in Ireland about A. D. 60, but was not extensively propagated until the fifth century, when the apostolic labours of St. Patrick were crowned with complete success. That eminent saint died A. D. 460. The deeds of Fingal, and many chiefs are recorded in the ancient annals of Ireland. The people were divided into septs or tribes, each governed by a sovereign, and they were frequently at war with each other. In 1171—2, the island was invaded and overrun by Henry II., of England, and his lieutenant, Earl Strongbow; from that period the sovereignty has resided in the English kings, except that in 1315, Edward Bruce headed a rebellion, and was proclaimed "King of Ireland." In 1318, he was conquered by the English. The kings of England were called "Lords of Ireland," until 1542, when Henry VIII. took the title of King, and in 1555, Ireland was made a kingdom by a "bull," or proclamation, of Pope Paul IV. In 1582, and 1601, it was invaded by the Spaniards, and in the O'Neill rebellions of Queen Elizabeth's time, and in those of James I. and Charles I., the Irish inflicted and suffered much severity. Treated with cruelty by Oliver Cromwell, especially at the sieges of Drogheda and Wexford, where he sold 20,000 for slaves. When king James II. abdicated the English throne,

Ireland took up arms in his favour, as the legitimate though Catholic sovereign, but after a sanguinary war, his adherents were defeated at the battle of the Boyne, by King William, July 12, 1690, when, sad to relate, 300,000 were outlawed, and their property confiscated. In 1797, invaded by the French, and again unsuccessfully, at Killala Bay, 1798, on which occasion, all the French were captured. In the rebellion of 1798, the slaughter was great, and in 1801, the parliamentary union of Ireland with Great Britain was effected. The political trammels imposed on the Catholics are removed, but still Ireland has much to hope for. Amongst the various causes of suffering, absenteeism, or the rich spending their rents abroad, is one of the greatest. Insurrection suppressed 1848. Famine, 1848. See ENGLAND.

POPULATION OF BRITISH ISLANDS.

Census of 1851.

Total population of the United Kingdom,	27,309,346
Thus—England and Wales,	17,927,609
Scotland,	2,888,742
Ireland,	6,515,794

Balance, the Channel Islands, &c.

P. S. A recent official estimate calculates the population of the United Kingdom at 30,270,000.

The Church of England is attached to the State, and represented in Parliament by Bishops; but all other sects are tolerated. The property and revenues of the Church yield about £9,000,000 annually. There are 15,000 Episcopalian clergy in England and Wales, and about 2000 elsewhere.

The Bible and Missionary societies of Great Britain

are very numerous and extensive. In 1856, these Societies received £991,307. The Bible is translated into every language. The British and Foreign Bible Society, since its institution 50 years ago, has issued 20,000,000 copies of the Bible and Testament, from the depôt in London, exclusive of 15,000,000 copies issued by societies abroad. Large Parliamentary grants are now made for a commencement of national education.

The government of Great Britain is an hereditary but limited monarchy, the Ministry being made responsible for the public acts of the sovereign,—that is, if their policy become unpopular with the majority of the people, they are changed. The House of Lords consists of 429 members; their consent as well as that of the crown is required to all acts and laws, except money bills and appropriations, the power of granting which resides entirely with the people through their representatives in the Commons. The members of the House of Peers are chiefly hereditary, —the Lord Chancellor, Archbishops, and Bishops, (24 in number,) being exceptions. Scotland is represented by sixteen Peers elected, each Parliament, by the Scotch Peers. Ireland is represented by twenty-eight Peers elected for life by their equals, and four Archbishops and Bishops. The House of Commons having the sole power of granting money, can at any time influence the Crown, by refusing supplies. Members must be worth £600 a-year in real estate, to sit for a county, and £300 a-year to be eligible for a borough. No Parliament can exist longer than seven years. There are 658 members; 471 for England, 29 for Wales, 53 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. Electors must be worth 40s. a-year of their own property, or rent houses worth £10 a-year, to be quali-

fied to vote for members of Parliament for boroughs, and 40s. freehold and £10 copyhold, or £50 leaseholds, for counties. The names of voters are registered and published yearly, and a court sits in every district for the correction of errors. No Peer of the Realm is permitted to interfere with an election, and all persons holding office as servants of the people in the excise, post-office, custom-house, &c., &c., (army and navy excepted,) are forbidden under a heavy penalty and probable forfeiture of their places, to interfere either directly or indirectly, with elections for members of Parliament. All bills according to the Constitution, must be read three times in each house, before they are signed by the sovereign, who has the power of refusal, with the advice and on the responsibility of the Ministers. The British Constitution may be said to be composed of Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights of 1688, the Reform Bill of 1831, &c. As the common law of England is the common law of the United States, no particular mention of it is necessary.

The annual salaries of the British executive, or chief officers of the government, amount to	£449,888
The annual revenue of the Church of England, is	9,459,565
National funded debt, ...	761,347,700
Annual charge of debt, ...	28,585,503
Unfunded debt, ...	35,627,996
Due to the Bank of England by the Government, ...	14,686,800
The Queen and Royal Family, (annually,)	323,000
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, (annually,)	20,000

Members of Parliament receive no remuneration.

The salaries of the British Chief Justices are re-

spectively, £10,000, £8,000, and £7,000, and those of the twelve Puisne Judges, £5,500 each.

The British Government spent from 1805 to 1814, ten years, more than eight hundred millions sterling! (say near $4,000,000,000!!!)

The national defence of Great Britain, from 1814 to 1838, cost more than $5,000,000,000.

Expenses of the Army, Navy and Ordnance of Great Britain, in peace, are $60,000,000 a year. The ten Universities of three kingdoms, spend $4,000,000 a year. Balance in favour of battles versus books, 56 millions of dollars. The funds devoted to education, amount to seven millions annually. 17,000 persons are on books of universities; on books of army, about 100,000; navy, about 36,000. Revenue, (1856,) £70,233,770. Expenditure, (1856,) £91,803,180. (Increase owing to the war with Russia.)

PROPERTY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Public Property, ...	£103,000,000

The material wealth of England is set down in value at £4,447,000,000. Its cultivated soil is valued at £1,700,000,000, its mines at £120,000,000, its dwellings and factories at £450,000,000, agricultural implements, live stock and manufactured goods each over £200,000,000, and its mercantile shipping at £40,000,000.

Army, 164,000 men. Navy, 500 ships, and 391 steamers, of which 310 are in commission.

An American traveller recently stated in a New York paper, that there were 27,000 pieces of cannon in the Artillery Arsenal, at Woolwich.

CIRCULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Average amount of paper circulation in Great Britain, in Bills of Exchange out at any one time,	£132,123,460
In addition to the above, we add, Bank of England notes, average, .	24,000,000
Private Banks, ...	6,350,861
Joint Stock Banks, ...	3,630,285
Estimated circulation of gold and silver, 80 to	100,000,000

No bank notes are allowed to be issued in England under the value of £5, ($25.)

Writers on the currency estimate the bullion, plate, and ornaments in gold and silver, at three times the amount of the specie currency in the British Islands. (See *Jacobs.*)

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

	Declared value.
Exports, 1856, of domestic produce and manufactures, . . .	£98,933,781
Of foreign and colonial products re-exported, ...	20,406,437
Imports, (1855,)	143,850,505

SHIPS AND TONNAGE.

The total tonnage of British ships that entered and cleared all ports in the United Kingdom last year, was 10,919,732, and that of foreign ships 7,569,738. The total number of sailing vessels built last year, was 865, tonnage 242,182, and the number of steamers 233, tonnage 81,018. There are 17,074 sailing vessels, tonnage 3,701, 214 employed in the home and foreign trade, and 754 steamers, tonnage 288,956. The total number of men employed on board these vessels (both steam and sailing) is 168,537.

TRADE WITH OTHER NATIONS.

The exports of British goods were sent as follows:

1. British Possessions:—		
Australia,	£14,513,700	
India,	8,185,695	
North America,	4,898,544	
West Indies,	1,906,639	
South Africa,	1,212,630	
Gibraltar,	670,840	
Channel Islands,	470,107	
Mauritius,	385,879	
Hong-Kong,	375,908	
Malta,	297,906	
Ionian Isles,	116,567	
Other Possessions,	347,767	
		£33,382,202
2. United States,		23,658,427
3. Germany:—		
Hanseatic towns,	7,093,314	
Prussia,	579,588	
Hanover,	472,179	
		8,145,081
4. Holland,		4,452,955
5. Brazil,		3,186,407
6. France,		2,636,330
7. Turkey:—		
Turkey,	2,029,305	
Wallachia and Moldavia,	179,510	
		2,208,815
8. China,		1,373,689
9. Spain,		1,468,357
10. Belgium,		1,371,817
11. Portugal,		1,335,382
12. Chili,		1,264,942
13. Peru,		1,246,730
14. Russia,		1,228,404
15. Cuba,		1,124,864
16. Sardinia,		1,112,447

17.	Mexico,	791,940
18.	Egypt,	787,111
19.	Tuscany,	639,794
20.	Naples and Sicily,	639,544
21.	Austria, in Italy,	637,353
22.	West coast of Africa,	617,764
23.	Denmark,	569,733
24.	Java and Sumatra,	558,212
25.	Sweden and Norway,	556,183
26.	Buenos Ayres,	551,035
27.	Uruguay,	529,883
28.	New Granada,	450,804
29.	Phillippine Islands,	386,552
30.	Syria and Palestine,	306,580
31.	Venezuela,	248,190
32.	Papal Territories,	207,491
33.	Greece,	135,315
34.	Hayti,	133,804
35.	Morocco,	76,257
36.	Senegambia,	1,725
	Other countries,	912,662
		£98,933,781

A late English publication thus gives the chief British manufactures for 1857.

Of cotton factories, there are 2210, employing 400,000 hands. Of woollen factories, there are 1505, employing 300,000 hands. Of flax factories, there are 417, employing 50,000 hands. Of silk factories, there are 460, employing 80,000 hands.

In Potteries, the capital is $10,000,000, employing 60,000 hands. It is estimated that there are hands employed—Mines, 200,000—Iron works, 100,000—Hardware, 300,000—Birmingham and Sheffield ware and cutlery, 100,000—Hosiery and gloves, 100,000—Steam and other machinery, 60,000. The machinery of Britain equals in labour, 80,000,000 of men.

Population of the British Empire in all parts of the World.

(Compiled from the most authentic documents.)

	Population.
Great Britain, Ireland, and the neighbouring islands,	30,020,000
Colonies in Europe, such as Ionian Isles, Malta, Gibraltar, &c.,	400,000
North America,	2,000,000
South America,	1,000,000
West Indies,	1,000,000
Africa,	350,000
Australasia, (New Holland, &c.,)	120,000
New Zealand,	25,000
Asia, (Ceylon and islands,)	1,000,000
India, (East India Company's dominions,)	135,000,000
Indus and the Sutlej countries,	14,000,000
	184,915,000

The whole of the above territories cover about 2,800,000 square miles. There are 591 Savings Banks in Great Britain—deposits 34,135,125 pounds. See articles on COAL, and IRON, and AGRICULTURE.

In history, Britain claims great antiquity. We read of King Lud Hudibras, reigning 800 years B. C.; one of the gates of London (Lud's-town,) even now called *Lud*-gate, was named after him. His son, Bladud, the ninth king of the ancient Britons, founded the city of Bath, which for ages bore his name. The Druids, priests of the ancient Britons, resembled the Hindoo priesthood in some particulars, and were learned. The ruins of their temples, as at Stonehenge, evince great command of mechanical power. Invaded by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C., and finally subdued by Claudius, 44 A. D. The Romans kept pos-

session to A. D. 410. Christianity was first propagated in Britain, A. D. 60, and with general success by the missionary apostle, St. Augustine, who was first Archbishop of Canterbury, and landed in England A. D. 596. Paganism was not entirely abolished, however, until the reigns of Harold and William I. Much harassed by Scots and Picts; and the Saxons were invited over to assist in repelling them, but they conquered the island A. D. 455, driving the ancient Britons into the west of England and Wales. Divided into seven Saxon kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, and united in one by Egbert, 828. Invaded by Danes, 877. Recovered by Alfred the Great, 880,—perhaps the most patriotic, wise, valiant, pious and learned monarch, that mankind has seen. In 995, again invaded by Danes. Peace made with them, and a tribute called Danegelt, agreed to. In 1002, the Danes were massacred, but others again invaded. Canute, the Dane, reigned 1017, with Edmund Ironside, the native prince. Edward the Confessor reigned from 1042 to 1066. Harold II. defeated, October 14, 1066, at the battle of Hastings, by William the Norman, who became king. The English were much oppressed; many fled, and a band of thousands called "the Angles," armed with bows and battle-axes, went to Constantinople and formed a body-guard to the sovereigns of the eastern Roman empire, until its fall, in 1453. With the Norman conquest commenced the feudal system; castles were built by the Norman barons in every part of the kingdom, to keep the English in check, and at the curfew, (*couvre-feu*,) an extinguishment of all lights at 8 P. M., was ordered. Insurrections, however, were frequent. The feudal system did not terminate much before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and even now its shadow remains in

ancient customs. William II. (Rufus) ascended the throne, September 27, 1087; was killed accidentally, while hunting in the New Forest, 1100. Henry I.; wars with France and Scotland, died 1135. Succession disputed between Maud and Stephen. The latter at length prevailed, and died in 1154, when he was succeeded by Henry II., the first monarch of the house of Anjou, or Plantagenet. In 1171–2, Earl Strongbow and king Henry II. invaded Ireland, and annexed it to his dominions. St. Thomas à Becket, murdered by tacit consent of the king, who afterwards did penance at Canterbury. Becket meddled in politics. Richard I., (Cœur de Lion,) a great leader in the Holy Wars, (brave and generous, but cruel,) after a victorious reign, clouded by imprisonment in Germany, where he was discovered by his minstrel, Blondel, and his ransom paid by the English, was killed in besieging the castle of Chaluz, April 6, 1199. John reigned ingloriously, but was compelled to sign Magna Charta by the Barons, at Runnimead, near Windsor, June 15th, 1215; he died 1216. Henry III. died 1272; succeeded by his son, Edward I., who conquered Wales, invaded Scotland, and put the brave Sir William Wallace to death. Edward II. succeeded his father July 7, 1307. Rebelled against, and murdered in Berkeley Castle, September 21, 1327. Edward III. revenged his father's death, claimed France, gained the battle of Cressy, slew 30,000 French, took Calais, gained the battle of Poictiers, and in his wars took prisoners the kings of France and Scotland, French and other princes. His queen, Philippa, and his son, Edward the Black Prince, were as brave as the king; he died at Richmond, June 21, 1377. Richard II. succeeded, in whose reign occurred the rebellion of Wat Tyler against the poll-tax.

His throne was usurped, and himself made prisoner and killed by Henry IV. of Lancaster, who was crowned October 13, 1399. Rebellion of the Percies (Hotspur) crushed in 1403. Henry V. (1413) invaded and conquered France, gained the battle of Agincourt, married Catherine, and became king of France and England; died 1422. Henry VI. was crowned at Paris "King of France and England," December 17, 1430; but the English lost nearly all their possessions in France, chiefly through the enthusiasm inspired by Joan of Arc, (Maid of Orleans,) who was burnt for sorcery, by the English. Jack Cade. English rebelled, and Edward IV. succeeded, March 5, 1461.

The reign of this king, as well as the preceding one of Henry VI., and the following reign of Richard III., desolated the kingdom, while the power of the nobles was broken down by the "wars of the roses,"—York and Lancaster. Edward V. and his brother, (both minors,) were smothered in the Tower by order of their uncle, Richard III., who was slain at Bosworth, in a battle with the Duke of Richmond, August 22, 1485. Richmond was crowned Henry VII. on the field of battle, and commenced the house of Tudor. An avaricious king. Succeeded by his son, Henry VIII. A tyrant—divorced two of his wives, and beheaded two others. The Church of Rome had immense power. Wolsey. Henry dissolved the monasteries in England, overthrew the power of the Pope in his dominions, and elected himself "Head of the Church;" died January 28, 1547. Succeeded by Edward VI., a Protestant prince, who died young, 1553. Lady Jane Grey and Mary both proclaimed queens. Lady Jane was tried and beheaded with her husband, Lord Dudley, February 12, 1554.

Mary reigned, and the Protestants were persecuted in a cruel manner. Lost Calais, the last hold of the English in France; died November 17, 1558. Queen Elizabeth supported the Protestant faith, persecuted the Catholics, assisted the Protestants of France and Flanders, and by her officers defeated the Spanish "Invincible Armada;" but stained her memory by the persecution, trial and execution (February 8, 1587,) of Mary, the beautiful Queen of Scots. Literature flourished. Died March 24, 1603, and was succeeded by James VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, who became James I. of England, and began the house of Stuart. Plot projected, by Robert Catesby and many leading Catholics, to blow up king and Parliament. Guy Fawkes captured when preparing a train in the cellars, November 5, 1605. Died March 27, 1625, and was succeeded by Charles I. Since the sitting of the first Parliament in the reign of Henry II., 1216, that body had been gaining power, and in the reign of the unhappy Charles, occurred the conflict between Parliament and crown, which ended in his death on the scaffold, January 30, 1649. Succeeded by Oliver Cromwell, General of the Parliamentary forces, who was made Lord Protector and head of the Commonwealth. Fought several battles with the royalists, and suppressed rebellions in Ireland and Scotland; died September 3, 1658. Succeeded by his son Richard, who resigned April 22, 1659, and Charles II. was brought over from Holland to ascend the throne. A dissolute reign, disturbed by plots; died February 16, 1685, aged 54. James succeeded him. His reign was first disturbed by the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, which was suppressed, and the duke beheaded. The king having attempted to re-introduce

the Catholic faith as the state religion, was compelled to abdicate, December 12, 1688. William III. of Orange, was elected by parliament, king, and his wife Mary, queen. Signed the "Bill of Rights." Defeated the adherents of James in several battles, but particularly at the Boyne, July 1, 1690. Oppressed Ireland, and permitted the massacre of Glencoe, in Scotland, died February 21, 1702. Succeeded by Queen Anne, wife of Prince George, of Denmark. Duke of Marlborough gained the battles of Ramilies, Blenheim, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, &c., over the French. Died August 1, 1714, aged 49. George I. elector of Hanover, succeeded; Scottish rebellion, 1715; died 1727. George II. suppressed Scottish rebellion 1745, in favour of Prince Charles Stuart; died 1760. George III. Revolt of the North American provinces, July 4, 1776, in which they finally achieved their independence. Rebellion in Ireland, 1798, which was suppressed. Several East Indian wars, and the long war of the French revolution, in which the arms of England were singularly victorious, particularly under Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington. Peace declared in 1814—15. George III. was at times deranged,—in 1788, and again in his old age; died January 29, 1820. George IV. a licentious and a magnificent king in his style of living; died July 26, 1830. Succeeded by his brother, William IV. Reform Act passed 1832. Died 1837. Succeeded by Victoria, daughter of his brother, the Duke of Kent, born 1819. Married Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1840. During this and the preceding reigns, the British empire has been much enlarged in the East, and under the influence of peace,

has attained to an extraordinary pitch of opulence and power. Chartist riots 1848—suppressed.

1841. Owing to the Chinese not keeping the treaty mutually made, the war re-commenced. The British took Amoy, Canton, Chusan, Ching-Keang-Fo, Ningpo, Nankin, &c. Finally, a treaty of peace and commerce was made, the Chinese paying $21,000,000, expenses of the war; ceding Hong-Kong to the British, and opening certain ports to the trade of the world. In 1842, the Affghans rose in arms, and massacred 6000 British and Sepoys in the mountain defiles. They were subsequently defeated several times, by General Pollock, Cabul and Ghuznee recaptured, peace made, and the British troops withdrawn. Serious riots in the manufacturing districts of England, and 20 persons killed in quelling them. 1843—20,000 Belooches defeated by Sir C. Napier, with 2800 men. An insurrection defeated at Gwalior, India. The "Rebecca riots," in Wales, against turnpike-tolls: suppressed with the loss of many lives. Numerous Repeal meetings in Ireland. In 1844, Mr. O'Connell, and others, were tried and imprisoned on charges of conspiracy, &c.; but the proceedings were soon after declared illegal, and the sentence reversed by the House of Lords. 1845, the Peel or conservative administration, continued in power.

1845, Sir Robert Peel's ministry resigned, and Lord John Russell being unable to form a cabinet, Sir Robert Peel and colleagues resumed office, Dec. 20. Dec. 21, the English forces defeated 30,000 Sikhs in the Punjaub, India. 1846, Jan. 24, Sikhs defeated at Aliwal, by Sir H. Smith; 6000 killed, and 58 cannon taken. Feb. 24, 36,000 Sikhs defeated by 20,000 British, under Sir Henry Gough, and

driven across the Sutlej, with a loss of 10,000 men. British loss, 2383. The Rajah of Lahore submitted. Owing to the potato rot, and a short harvest in Ireland, a famine occurred, accompanied by pestilence. The British government appropriated in all £8,500,000 for the employment and relief of the Irish, in 1846–7 the British people subscribed immense amounts; and large contributions, in money and breadstuffs, were sent from the United States. April 26, Bogue forts, in China, captured by British under Gen. Aguilar and Sir John Davis, and 876 cannon spiked.

On the 26th June, 1846, the Corn and Customs (low duties) Bill received the royal assent, and the Peel ministry resigned—on July 6, Lord J. Russell's ministry was formed. Borneo incorporated by treaty as part of the British empire, James Brooke, governor. In 1846–7, there were insurrections of the Boers, at the Cape of Good Hope, suppressed. June 18, 1847, the army of Mootaj defeated by the British, under Lieut. Edwards; and again, July 1, at Moultan, with great slaughter, and the capture of men and guns. In 1847, a money panic, owing to a fall in corn, railway and other speculations, and the failures amounted to many millions sterling. Kote Kaugra surrendered to British, under Wheeler. In 1848, there were many great Chartist meetings in England, and several partial insurrections, but all were suppressed without bloodshed. In Ireland, however, a rebellion was projected, and "monster meetings" of the disaffected were held; and, in a partial outbreak at Ballingary, headed by Smith O'Brien, blood was shed. Several of the rebel leaders were arrested, tried and convicted of high treason. John Mitchell was transported to Bermuda; Smith O'Brien and others, after receiving sentence of

death, were transported for life; many had milder sentences, others were liberated, and the attempt at rebellion was suppressed by the police force and coercive laws, without any military attack. 1851, The World's Fair at London. 1852, Pegu annexed to the British Empire. The Derby Ministry resigned—and the Aberdeen Ministry succeed. 1853. Battle of Donabew, India; Sir John Cheape defeated the Burmese. 1853, Industrial Exhibition at Dublin. 1854, Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened. 1855, Lord John Russell resigned. War of the allies, 1853 to 1855. England, France, Turkey and Sardinia, against Russia. (For full particulars, see RUSSIA.) Oude annexed to England. The Palmerston Ministry was formed in 1855, and in 1857, owing to an adverse division in Parliament on the China question, Lord Palmerston, instead of resigning, induced the Queen to dissolve the Parliament, and appeal to the people in an election. A majority of the new House of Commons being supporters of Lord Palmerston, he and his friends continue in office. War with China, owing to non-fulfilment of the Treaty, the firing on a boat carrying the British flag, and the Chinese refusing all redress. Several forts were taken, the suburbs of Canton destroyed, besides fleets of war-junks.

WALES is inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Britons. The Welsh language contains much of the Druidical literature and tradition. Wales was never conquered entirely, either by Romans or Saxons, but the mountain passes were successfully and bravely defended against invaders. It was governed by native princes. About 870, by Roderic. In 1112, Henry I. of England planted a Flemish colony on the borders, to serve as a barrier between the two countries.

In 1237, Llewellyn, an old and infirm king, put himself under the protection of, and did homage to Henry III. Edward I. resolved to annex Wales to his crown, but was opposed by Llewellyn and David, the last independent princes. The first was killed in battle, 1285, and the latter betrayed into the hands of Edward, who ordered him to be hung. The Welsh were defeated on every hand, but not effectually, until the tyrant Edward had massacred the Cambrian bards or poets, whose songs had inspired their countrymen in battle. The acquisition of Wales, however, was not complete until Edward's queen was sent to Cærnarvon Castle, where she brought forth a son, who was named "Prince of Wales," and the Welsh were at length pacified with seeing a *native* sovereign on the British throne.

GREECE.—This country is justly said to be the most beautiful in the world. No soil is more fertile, (except on the mountains,) no climate more salubrious, and no nation so rich with noble and graceful ruins; the monuments of ancient greatness and classic refinement. Greece is about 400 miles long, and 100 broad, containing 2,200,000 inhabitants. Athens, the chief city, only boasts a population of from 5,000 to 6,000. All the vegetables, and nearly all the fruits of the world flourish in this delightful region,—corn, wine, and oil, are abundant. Religion, the Greek Church. Public schools are now becoming numerous.

For a brief history of Greece in her palmy days, we refer to our view of "the Ancient World." When the Eastern Roman, or as some term it, the "Greek Empire," received its final overthrow at the siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks, Greece became a Turkish province. The modern Greeks were much op-

pressed, and it is sad to find that thousands of them became addicted to piracy. Still, in many parts of Greece, the ancient fire and nobleness of their race are apparent.

> "On Suli's rock, and Parga's shore,
> Exists the remnant of a line
> Such as the Doric mothers bore;
> And there, perhaps some seed is sown,
> That Heracleidan blood might own."
>
> BYRON.

Insurrections were by no means unfrequent, but none were successful until the revolt which broke out in the Morea, in 1821. Thousands of the Greeks as well as their foes were slaughtered, and the long civil war which ensued was tarnished with every species of ferocity and cruelty. For a long time the nations of Europe watched the struggle without interference, except by diplomacy. Many distinguished individuals embarked in the cause, and amongst them Lord Byron, who repaired to Greece, raised and maintained a band of 500 Suliotes at his own expense, and died at Missolonghi, April 19, 1824. England soon advocated the Greek cause more boldly; France and Russia also supported their independence. The final blow in their favour was struck at Navarino, where the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, consisting of 110 vessels of war, were utterly destroyed by the British, French and Russian squadron, under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, October 20, 1827. In 1829, the European powers secured the pacification of Greece, and the evacuation of the country, by the Turks. In 1833, Otho, second son of the king of Bavaria, was made king of Greece, at the instance of the European powers, and with the signified consent of a majority of the chief men among the Grecians.

GREENLAND.—An extensive and intensely cold

country, on N. W. coast of America, containing about 26,000 inhabitants; the chief settlement, Maurice Bay, having 11,000 inhabitants. Religion, Lutheran and Moravian, but the people are chiefly Esquimaux, and confined in their ideas.

Greenland was discovered by Icelanders, A. D. 950, The first extensive colony perished from cold and pestilence in the fourteenth century. A portion of Greenland is called Spitzbergen. The country is claimed by Denmark, but the British and other nations have whale fisheries on the coast.

GRENADA.—A British island in the West Indies, 28 miles long, and 15 broad: contains 40,000 inhabitants. St. George, the capital, contains 10,000 inhabitants. This island is rarely visited by hurricanes; has spacious harbours. Produces sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, fruits, &c. It was taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English 1783. Religion, Protestant. The island is flourishing.

GUADALOUPE.—A French West India island, 66 miles long, and 24 wide. Contains 115,000 inhabitants. Basseterre, the capital, contains 6,500 inhabitants. Produces about 50,000 hogsheads of sugar annually, cotton, indigo, ginger, rum, and fruits.

Discovered by Columbus. Was long disputed between the French and English, but secured to the former by the peace of 1814.

GUATEMALA, (CENTRAL AMERICA.)—A republic of North America, containing about 2,000,000 inhabitants. Produces the fruits, grain and timber of both the tropical and temperate zones, and has fine and rich pastures. The chief city, Guatemala, contains 50,000 inhabitants. Religion, Catholic.

Should a canal be cut to connect the Atlantic and

Pacific oceans, it may probably be through this republic. Mountainous, with several volcanic peaks. The Toltecas Indians were expelled with much difficulty by the Spaniards. These Indians, like the ancient Mexicans, had made much progress in the arts, especially in building. In 1821, Guatemala declared itself independent, and after a severe civil war, became chief of the states of Central America. The others were Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Insurrections, 1847–8.

GUIANA.—A vast country of South America, containing about 250,000 inhabitants. The Spanish portion now belongs to Venezuela—the Portuguese to Brazil. French Guiana (Cayenne) contains 18,400 inhabitants, and was colonized by the French in 1635. It fell into the hands of the British and Dutch, but revolted again to France in 1635. The town of Cayenne contains 12,000 inhabitants, British Guiana is more extensive and populous. Dutch Guiana (Surinam) is also a very extensive and thriving colony. The climate is extremely hot; and the products, sugar, coffee, tobacco, indigo, gum, fruit, pepper, cotton, fruits, logwood and mahogany. Religion—Catholic and Protestant. The El Dorado of the Spaniards was supposed to exist in Guiana.

GUINEA.—A large western country of Africa, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, principally negroes. Capital, Benin, has 60,000 inhabitants. This region is 1200 miles long and 360 wide, with a long range of coast. It is rich in gold and ivory, in which the British, Dutch, French, Portuguese and Americans trade largely. The shore is divided into the *grain* coast, *ivory* coast, *gold* coast, and *slave* coast. Guinea is the great fountain of that infamous traffic in human blood—the

slave trade, which is even now carried on extensively. The native tribes make war upon each other, being induced so to do by the prospect of selling the captives to the captains of slave ships; and thousands of the poor victims die by suffocation or disease, on their way to the Spanish West Indies, Brazil, &c. It is computed, however, that the British men-of-war capture about one slaver in every three or four. Religion, Pagan.

GUINEA (NEW,) or PAPUA.—This is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 1200 miles long and 300 wide, containing 100,000 inhabitants, pagans. Chief city, Abomey, 24,000 inhabitants. It is separated from New Holland by a narrow sea; and it produces bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and all kinds of roots, plants and fruits found in the South Sea Islands. It was examined by Captain Cook, and is now frequently visited.

HAMBURGH.—A large and independent city of Germany, situated on the Elbe. Inhabitants, 166,000. It is six miles round, and is by far the largest commercial city and port in Germany. Revenue, £160,000. Religion, Lutheran, and contains 16 churches.

It was founded by Charlemagne; became one of the Hanse Towns. In 1618, was made an imperial city, and subject to the dukes of Holstein. In 1807, taken by the French, and Napoleon seized its public funds. In 1810, was incorporated in the French empire. In 1813, revolted against the French, but without success, when many citizens suffered death; great oppression was committed by Davoust. Evacuated by the French in 1814, and some of the funds were afterwards restored by the French Bourbon government.

HANOVER.—A kingdom of Germany, 200 miles long and 100 wide. Population, 1,600,000 inhabi-

tants. Chief city, Hanover, 31,000 inhabitants. Produces fine grain, abundance of timber; and rich mines in the Harts mountains, of silver, copper, lead, iron and quicksilver. Copperas, brimstone, and vitriol are also exported from Hanover. Contains the University of Gottingen. Religion, Catholic and Protestant. Invaded and taken by the French in the year 1803, but retaken in 1813; on which occasion Bernadotte entered on the northern side with an allied army, and the French evacuated. In 1811, it had been made a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, of which Jerome Bonaparte was sovereign. Hanover was the family duchy and domain of the kings of England, all of whom, from George I. to William IV., were its sovereigns. It was erected into a kingdom in 1814. On the death of the latter king, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, ascended the throne by hereditary right. 1851, George IV Reforms.

HAYTI (ST. DOMINGO.)—A fine island of the West Indies, 400 miles long, and 75 miles wide. Population, 1,000,000, nearly all negro. Capital, Cape Haytien, 30,000 inhabitants. Is a fine tropical climate, the soil rich, but the surface of the island rising here and there into lofty mountains. Produces sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, mahogany, fruits, cassia, and abundance of cattle. Religion, Catholic. Government, republican. The latest returns give a population of 953,235, nearly all blacks and mulattoes; 40,000 regular troops, and 113,000 militia. The president is elected by the senate for life, and receives an annual salary of $40,000. Its legislature is composed of a senate, elected every nine years from a list presented by the president; and a house of representatives elected by the people, every five years. Discovered by Columbus, 1492. The first

Americo-European settlement was here made. For a long period it contained both Spanish and French colonies. In 1791, the slaves revolted, and drove out the French, under the circumstances of great cruelty and slaughter. Much civil discord followed. Dessalines, the first chief, was killed, and Petion and Christophe divided the government; but in 1822 it became a consolidated and independent negro republic. Monarchy, 1849; Faustin I. is the present emperor, and Cape Haytien is named as the capital. Port au Prince is the chief port. 1844, Revolution. Boyer defeated and compelled to fly. Herard made provisional President. Civil war. Soulouque chosen President, March 2, 1847. He subsequently obtains the title of Emperor. 1855–6, Faustin attempted to conquer St. Domingo, (Dominica) a Spanish Republic on the island, but was defeated.

HINDOOSTAN.—See INDIA.

HOLLAND.—A maritime kingdom of the Netherlands, 150 miles long and 120 miles wide, containing 3,633,000 inhabitants. The capital, Amsterdam, has 212,000 inhabitants. The climate of Holland is moist and foggy; but the soil, being chiefly redeemed from fens and marshes, is rich, and favourable to vegetation, producing abundance of grass, and feeding fine cattle. Dutch cheese and butter are excellent. The people of Holland are eminently frugal and industrious. Their manufactures are not numerous, but their commerce is extensive, being estimated at about $50,000,000 per annum. There are, however, no public returns.

The Netherlands were anciently peopled by the Belgæ, who were conquered by the Romans 47 B. C. Thierry, a count of Holland, founded the first sovereignty about A. D. 860; and the country continued

under similar sovereigns until 1417, when it was surrendered to the Duke of Burgundy; and afterwards passed to Maximilian of Austria, father of Charles V., who united the 17 provinces of all the Netherlands into one state, and Charles (except on a point of toleration) was a popular sovereign. His son, Philip II., however, oppressed the Dutch and Flemings, and they revolted under William, Prince of Orange, against Spain and the bishop of Utrecht. The Spanish Duke of Alva was sent to reduce them to obedience, but in vain, though he committed monstrous cruelties, and sanctioned the persecution of the Reformers, who were assisted by Queen Elizabeth of England. The revolt was ultimately successful, and a republic was formed by the "Union of Utrecht," 1579. In 1672, John De Witt, once the favourite of the people for his opposition to the monarchical progress of the house of Orange, was, with his brother, torn to pieces by the populace, who broke into their prison. Louis XIV. of France endeavoured by his generals, Condé and Turenne, to subdue the United Provinces, but in vain, as they were defeated, and the quadruple alliance at the Hague formed, 1668. He again tried in 1672, 1679, 1689, 1697; but the French were defeated by the English Duke of Marlborough at Oudenarde, and Ramilies in 1706, and the French retired, the southern provinces being assigned to Austria, at the peace of Utrecht. In 1741, the French, under Marshal Saxe, recovered some of the territory; captured Bergen-op-Zoom, 1747, and Maestricht, 1748; but the successes of England at sea, the bold stand of the Dutch, and the menacing aspect of the allies, led to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748; by which the Austrian Netherlands were restored, and the United Provinces (Holland, &c.) con-

firmed to the family of the Prince of Orange, as hereditary stadtholder, female heirs included, in default of male. Several revolts occurred, and in 1792–3, Holland was invaded by the French, and remained annexed to France after 1794. Bonaparte erected Holland into a kingdom, June 5, 1806, and made his brother Louis sovereign, who abdicated July 1, 1810, and Bonaparte again annexed it to France. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, Holland and Flanders were restored, and William, King of Holland, assumed the crown, March 16, 1815. In 1830, Flanders (Belgium) revolted, and became an independent sovereignty under Leopold. In 1840, William resigned in favour of his son William, Prince of Orange, who now reigns. From the 15th to the 18th centuries, the Dutch were the principal commercial people of the world.

HONDURAS.—A fine British settlement in North America, 370 miles long and 200 miles wide; contains 20,000 inhabitants. Valladolid, the capital, has 11,000 inhabitants. Produces fine mahogany, logwood, indigo, cotton and coffee.

HONDURAS.—Republic, North America, 53,000 square miles; population 380,000. Formerly a colony of Spain. Capital, Comaguaga. Guardiola, President.

HOTTENTOTS' COUNTRY.—A large region of South Africa, 550 miles long and 230 miles wide; contains about 180,000 inhabitants. The Cape of Good Hope (chief settlement) has 71,000 inhabitants. The country near the Cape is lofty and barren, but the interior is fertile. The Cape is a port of call between Europe and the Indies.

Discovered, 1487; settled by Dutch, 1651; con-

quered by English, 1745; given back to Dutch, 1748; and again taken by the English, 1795; again, January 8th, 1806; and finally confirmed to England in 1814.

HELENA, ST.—An island in the Atlantic, 1200 miles from Africa and 1800 miles from South America; 27 miles round; is rocky and barren, and contains 7000 inhabitants. James Town, the capital, has 1500 inhabitants. Napoleon Bonaparte was sent an exile to St. Helena in 1815, died there in 1821, and his remains were removed to Paris in 1840. This island belongs to the British.

HUNGARY.—An extensive and fertile kingdom of Europe, 300 miles long and 250 miles wide. The capital, Presburg, has 28,000 inhabitants. Population of Hungary, 10,500,000. The climate in general is salubrious, and the land yields an abundance of corn, wine, and all the fruits of the middle temperate latitudes. There are mines of gold, silver, copper and iron. Religion, Protestant and Catholic. Government, subject to the Emperors of Austria, whose power, however, is limited by the laws and privileges of Hungary. The ancient people of Hungary (Pannonia) were conquered by the Romans under Tiberius, and afterwards by the Huns, A. D. 376, one of whose kings, Attila, ravaged the Roman empire. In 460, the Huns were expelled by the Gepidæ, who submitted to the Lombards, 526; the latter nation having been allowed to settle there by the Emperor Justinian. In 568, the Lombards left the country to the Huns, and went to Italy. In 794, Hungary was conquered by Charlemagne. At the close of the ninth century, the Magyars, from near the Altai mountains, under Almuz, obtained an ascendancy. Arpad, his son, dispossessed several Hungarian princes, and was the first Duke of

Hungary. He extended his conquests into the neighbouring nations. Geysa, his descendant, embraced Christianity with his people, 949; which Stephen, an excellent and patriotic king, improved. He died 1038, having much increased his kingdom by conquest. Hungary then became the prey of petty princes, and was ravaged by irruptions of the Russians, Wallachians, Croats, &c. Ladislaus I., 1077, restored tranquility and fostered the arts. In the 14th century, John Corvin (Hunniades) beat back Amurath II., and Mohammed II.; and Matthias Corvin, who was elected king, 1458—the greatest sovereign Hungary ever saw—kept back both Austrians and Turks, and benefitted his people. He was a lover of good laws, literature and religion. In 1516, the Turks took Belgrade from Louis II., and slew him in the battle of Mohaes, 1526. The Turks mastered a portion of the country, which was distracted by a civil war between Zopyla and Ferdinand, both claimants for the throne. Ferdinand reigned, and Hungary soon submitted to the German emperors; but it was not until the treaty of 1711, that the union was complete.—(See GERMANY.) Civil war in 1848. (See AUSTRIA.)

JAMAICA.—A British West India island, 170 miles long and 80 wide; has 420,000 inhabitants, 300,000 of whom are negroes. Kingston, the capital, has 30,000 inhabitants. Produces the best sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, ginger, fruits, and pimento in abundance. Religion, Protestant and Catholic.

Taken by the English from the Spaniards, 1655. At different times much harassed by the Maroons, (run-away negroes,) who were not finally subdued until 1795.

JAPAN.—An empire of Asia, 600 miles long and

100 miles wide. Contains 30,000,000 inhabitants; Jeddo, the capital, having 1,000,000. Japan is composed of many large islands, of which Niphon, (the richest country in the world for gold,) Kinsin and Zicoco, are the chief. Religion, Buddhist. Government, despotic. The Japanese are warlike, but treacherous. They are ingenious, and manufacture silks, cottons, porcelain, lackered ware, &c. The revenue and forces of the emperor are immense; but otherwise very little is known of this nation, owing to the jealousy with which foreigners are excluded.

Scir-onu, a priest, founded the monarchy 660 B. C.; but in A. D. 1188, Jerotimo put an end to priestly authority and became a secular emperor. In 1598, the Japanese conquered the Laqueio Islands, discovered in 1542 by Mendez Pinto, after which the Portuguese sent missionaries, who were expelled in a few years. Francis Xavier established a Catholic congregation, but it was destroyed by the Dutch in 1637. The Dutch are allowed to trade with the Japanese, but on the most rigorous conditions of non-interference. Commodore Perry, of the U. S., has made a treaty with Japan. England and Russia have since followed the example.

JAVA.—One of the Sunda islands in the East Indies, 600 miles long and 95 miles wide; contains 9,000,000 inhabitants. The chief city, Batavia, (a Dutch settlement,) has 88,000 inhabitants. Separated from Sumatra by the straits of Sunda. Remarkably rich, yielding pepper, cotton, coffee, rice, sugar, drugs, &c. Batavia was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, and in 1811 by the British from the Dutch, but restored at the peace of 1814. The religion of the natives is Buddhist and Mahommedan, except the settlers, who are chiefly Protestant. The kings of Java are ab-

solute. Batavia is the capital of the Dutch East India Company, and is strongly fortified.

JERSEY, GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, &c.—Three considerable islands in the British channel, containing together 55,000 inhabitants; St. Helier (Jersey) and St. Pierre (Guernsey) having about 12,000 inhabitants each. Although close to the French coast, they have belonged to England since the conquest, 1066. Rich in pasturage, fruits and wheat. Climate delightful. Religion, Protestant and Catholic; and both the French and English languages are spoken. In 1781, the French tried to gain possession of Jersey, but were repulsed at St. Helier, by the British troops, under Major Pierson, who fell in the action.

ICELAND.—A large European island in the North Atlantic Ocean, 260 miles long and 150 miles wide; contains 50,000 inhabitants. Schalholt, the capital, has 12,000 inhabitants. Religion, Lutheran. Government, a colony of Denmark. This island is generally mountainous and barren, and contains the celebrated volcano of Hecla. The chief articles of export are hides, tallow, oil and whalebone. There is a little pasturage, and there are cattle and sheep in the valleys. Christianity was introduced A. D. 981. The people are frugal and industrious, and all classes pious and well-informed.

INDIA. (HINDOOSTAN.)—This vast and rich country of Asia is more than 2000 miles in length and 1500 in breadth; containing a population of about 170,000,000, nearly all of whom are governed by a few merchants of London, forming the "East India Company," holding by charter from the British government; the governor-general being appointed by the crown, which also possesses other powers in the Com-

pany's dominions. Those of the Indian kingdoms and principalities not directly governed by the Company, are most of them tributary. A Swedish writer asks—"Who then is the conqueror, who the ruler of this immense empire, over which the sun extends so gloriously his glittering rays, that has risen on the continent of Asia as if by enchantment, and now emulates in greatness that of Alexander, Tamerlane, or Nadir Shah? Why, on a little island in another part of the world, in a narrow street where the rays of the sun are seldom able to penetrate the thick smoke, a company of peaceable merchants meet; these are the conquerors of India, these the despotic rulers of the splendid empire." The East India Company receives the revenues of kingdoms, and pays the following sums to princes:—

Nabob in Bengal, . . .	$1,250,000
Nabob in Carnatic, . . .	1,000,000
Emperor of Delhi, . . .	800,000
Rajah of Tanjore, . . .	600,000
Rajah of Benares, . . .	250,000

The standing army of British India is not far from 300,000. The navy of the Company is considerable, but chiefly in armed steamers (about 12) and small vessels of war. The public debt of the Company is £30,400,000, the interest of which is £1,440,000. The surplus revenue for 1838 was £1,300,000. The revenue averages annually £22,500,000. Religion, Brahmin or Buddhist, Mahommedan and Protestant. The chief of the British residences and provinces are Bombay, the capital of which contains 225,000 inhabitants. Carnatic (nabob tributary;) Arcot, the capital, has 11,000 inhabitants. Hindoostan or India within the Ganges, (Mogul tributary;) capital, Delhi, has

320,000 inhabitants. India Proper and Bengal; capitals, Calcutta, has 500,000 inhabitants; and Benares has 600,000 inhabitants. Madras, capital, has 280,000 inhabitants. Mysore, (formerly Tippoo Sultan's kingdom,) capital, has 35,000 inhabitants. Seringapatam has 50,000 inhabitants. Nepaul, (chiefly tributary,) capital, Lalita Patan, has 25,000 inhabitants. Oude, &c., &c. (See native kingdoms, Ceylon, Scindia, Affghanistan, &c.) India is one of the richest countries on the globe, but the people are not industrious in agriculture. Hence, with the occasional long droughts, the frequent Indian famines recorded from the earliest times to the present day. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy, except near marshes; and in northern India are the loftiest mountains in the world. Produces cotton, ivory, sugar, rice, silk, spices, drugs, opium, indigo, saltpetre, diamonds, sapphires, rubies, gold, pearls, &c. The manufactures are considerable in shawls, cottons, muslins and silks; and it is gratifying to learn that the abominations of Hindoo idolatry, the monstrosities of Juggernaut and the Suttees, are disappearing before Christianity. The sect of "Thugs," secretly and religiously bound by oath to ingratiate themselves into the friendship of travellers for the purpose of robbing and murdering them, has been broken up and destroyed by the British troops. The jungles and forests abound in lions, tigers, elephants, and immense serpents. The temples and tombs of India are massive and superb, but singular and vast in their architecture. The commerce of India is immense, especially in exports.

Imports from England, (declared value,) $40,000,000 per annum; but the official value is about $80,000,000.

The total imports from the India and Asiatic colo-

nies are about $35,000,000—(about $28,000,000 private trade, and somewhere near $7,000,000 by the East India company.) This, however, does not include the great sums in gold, &c., transmitted to London; and there are no returns of the commerce with other nations. In a recent year, the exports of opium to China were $17,000,000; of cotton, $5,300,000; and the imports of treasure into Calcutta and Bombay, $15,600,000. In ancient times, the trade between India and Europe, chiefly to the Roman empire, went overland; and thus the cities of Petra, Palmyra and Baalbec, in Arabia and Syria; Sardis, Philadelphia, &c., in Asia Minor, all of which are now in ruins, were then made populous and opulent. Now the great channel of the India trade to Europe and America being by sea, those cities and countries have become desolate.

Little is known of the early history of India, which the Brahmins affect to trace up to a very remote antiquity. Alexander the Great conquered a portion of India 327 B. C. In 1001, A. D., Mahmoud Gazni invaded it, carried off treasure, and slaughtered hundreds of thousands of the people, but could not convert them to Mahommedanism. In 1222, Genghis Khan conquered Candahar and Multaw. In 1383, Timour the Tartar (Tamerlane) invaded India, and placed his family (the Great Moguls) on the throne. At one town he killed 10,000 people in cold blood. In 1538, the Moguls conquered Bengal; and in 1558, Guzerat was subdued by Akbar, the greatest prince the Moguls produced. He was severe, but a lover of law, and sat on the throne 51 years. In 1621, Shah Abbas, of Persia, conquered Candahar. In 1687, Golconda and Visapour became part of the territory of the Great Moguls. From 1660 to 1707, Aurengzebe, a great con-

queror, reigned; and in 1738, Kouli Khan, of Persia, otherwise called Nadir Schah, ravaged Hindoostan, and took Delhi, from which city he forced great contributions. In 1591, three ships sailed from England to India, two of which were lost; but the one which remained brought back such favourable accounts, that Queen Elizabeth chartered a company in 1600. This company was enlarged by frequent renewals of their charter, until they grew into the present powerful East India Company, whose seat of government is a house in Leadenhall street, London. Their first factory was at Surat; but they met with many reverses from the enmity of the Dutch and Portuguese East India Companies, who stirred up the natives to hostility. From 1747 to 1755, a terrific war ensued, in which Mr. (afterwards Lord) Clive distinguished himself. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by Surajah Dowlah, with 40,000 foot, 30,000 horse, and 4000 elephants; on which occasion a great number of the English were suffocated in the "Black Hole." Surajah Dowlah was soon after defeated by Lord Clive; signally so at the battle of Passy. The French, from 1755 to 1760, maintained a fierce Indian war against the English. They were frequently defeated, and by the capture of Pondicherry, 1761, the French dominion in India was destroyed. The English were attacked in 1767 by Hyder Ali, who raised himself from a sepoy to a prince. On the 1st of July, 1781, he gave battle to the English with 200,000 men, but was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote; and again, August 27th. In 1783, General Matthews invaded his country, Canara, in return. Hyder died, but his son, Tippoo Saib, carried on the war. The conflict was fierce and bloody, General Meadows, Lord Cornwallis, and Sir Arthur Wellesley (late Duke of

Wellington) being the English commanders. At length Tippoo Saib was killed at the taking of Seringapatam, May 6, 1799, and his domains attached to the Company's empire. The government of Warren Hastings was charged with gross oppression and injustice, and he was subjected to a trial in England, which continued for nine years, but he was acquitted. For many years prior to the nineteenth century, and even since, there can be no question that the English were guilty of some injustice and extortion in India. Many a British chief has returned home from Asia, stained with the red crimes of conquest, though laden with

"————barbaric pearls and gold."

Now, however, the policy of the Anglo-Indian government is much reformed, and it is to be hoped that ere long the blessings of the gospel will extend throughout the whole of Hindoostan and the neighbouring kingdoms. Exertions are making in England to employ a great portion of the natives of Hindoostan in the culture and increase of cotton—a matter which should not be disregarded by this country—as the present cotton export trade of the United States is the greatest export the world has yet seen in a single product. Oude annexed, 1856. For late wars, see ENGLAND. Revolt, and English murdered at Delhi, 1857. Suppressed.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—Seven islands, near the Morea, Greece, in the Mediterranean, dependencies of Great Britain; containing 200,000 inhabitants. Corfu and Zante are the principal; the others are Ithaca, Paxos, Santa Maria, Cephalonia and Cerigo. The chief population are Greeks; besides whom there are English, Italians and Jews. Religion, Greek church. Corfu has a strong castle, and Zante is fortified. The climate is fine, and these islands produce

the vine, currants, grain and olive oil. 1797, they were occupied by the French, by order of Napoleon; expelled, 1798; came again into the hands of the French by the treaty of Tilsit, 1807; and in 1815 were confirmed to the British, who then possessed most of them. The laws and customs of the people are respected, and they are called "The United States of the Ionian Islands."

ITALY.—This country is called the "Garden of Europe," and is 650 miles long and 280 miles wide in some parts; contains about 11,000,000 inhabitants, much of the northern part being in possession of Austria. Produces silk, wine, oil, fruits, grain, and even cotton and sugar. Religion, Catholic. It is divided into several states, which are to be found in this work under their respective heads. (See also ANCIENT WORLD.) Italy abounds in the ruins of mighty Rome. Revolts all over Italy, except Sardinia, 1848–9–50, &c.

LABRADOR (NEW BRITAIN.)—An extensive but cold and inhospitable region of North America, 1200 miles long and 700 miles wide. Albany, a kind of settlement or town, contains 7,200 inhabitants. Labrador produces little vegetation, except inferior grass, stunted shrubs and pines; but the animals are valuable, being moose, rein-deer, beavers, bears, &c. Hudson's Bay, near Labrador, is a flourishing seat of commerce. Religion, Protestant. The natives are two races of Indians, called the "Esquimaux" and "Hunting Indians;" the latter developing superior intelligence, and living on the animals they kill; while the former live on fish and oil. Mock suns and haloes are often seen here, and the sky is illuminated with the Aurora Borealis.

LAPLAND.—A country of northern Europe, 600

miles long and 500 miles wide, containing 60,000 inhabitants. Thorne, the capital, has 9,000 inhabitants. It is divided between the Russians, Swedes and Danes. Religion, Protestant and Greek church, but not unmingled with pagan rites. Lofty mountains, called the frozen Alps, are in Lapland. The people are hardy, especially the mountaineers, who live by hunting. All classes use rein-deer sledges. The natives, though poor, are contented.

LIBERIA.—A colored African Republic, colonized from the United States. Although it is but a few years since the Liberian Republic was founded, it has now within it all the elements of a prosperous nation. Its 500 miles of sea coast—its rich mineral resources—the fertility of the soil—its well cultivated farms—its increasing population, including more than 200,000 natives on its territory, in every stage of civilization—its printing presses and numerous schools, with more than sixty gospel ministers, and as many Christian churches and preaching stations,—and many other encouraging facts, speak well for this growing enterprise.

MADAGASCAR.— A large island in the Indian Ocean, near Africa, 900 miles long, and 300 miles wide; contains 3,000,000 inhabitants—Emire, the chief town, having 80,000 inhabitants. Government is divided amongst petty princes. The climate, though hot, is salubrious and pleasant. The people are licentious and indolent. The prevailing religion is Mahommedanism, but not unmixed with pagan and Jewish rites. The soil is rich, and yields grain, fruits, sugar, and an immense variety of timber. The French have a settlement here, but of little value.

MADEIRA.—A fine island near Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles in circumference; population

150,000; Funchal, the capital, has 16,000 inhabitants. Discovered by the Portuguese, A. D. 1419, to whom it belongs. The surface is alternated with lofty mountains and rich valleys, and the soil produces choice grapes. The annual exports of wine are 30,000 hogsheads, of which the kind called "London Particular" is esteemed the best. No part of the world is more beautiful or healthy; the rose, the myrtle, jasmine and honeysuckle adorning even the fields, while the mountain-sides are covered with vines. Canary-birds and goldfinches make the woods vocal with their songs. The British factory settled on this island, is said to have more trade than the Portuguese. Religion, Catholic.

MALTA.—A rocky and rather barren island in the Mediterranean, 21 miles long and 12 miles wide. Inhabitants, 100,000, 30,000 of whom live in the capital, La Valette. Sixty miles south of Sicily, and fertilized by transplanted soil. Produces corn, wine, oil, &c. The heat of Malta is excessive. The capital, La Valette, is one of the strongest places in the world. Religion, Catholic and Protestant. Government, a dependency of Great Britain.

This island, anciently Μελιτη, was first peopled by the Phœnicians; then occupied by the Carthaginians; and after the fall of their power, came into the Roman empire (*Melita.*) Passed from Romans to Goths; but in A. D. 1090, the Normans drove the Saracens out of Sicily and took Malta. In 1530, the emperor Charles V. gave it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This order was first instituted as a defence for pilgrims, and especially for the inmates of a hospital in Jerusalem, established for the accommodation and relief of Christian pilgrims, in the 11th century,

by the merchants of Amalphi, and with permission of the caliph of Egypt. Hence they were first called the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. On the loss of Jerusalem they took Ascalon and retired to Acre, and were besieged by the Saracens, who lost 60,000 men before its walls, in 1291. The knights retired, after an honourable capitulation, to Rhodes (which, with the king of Cyprus, they took in 1310,) ever defending the Christian pilgrims from insult, who visited the holy sepulchre. This island was captured, after a memorable defence, by the Turks, in 1522. Knights retired to Candia—to Sicily—to Malta; which, under their Grand Master, La Valette, they defended nobly against the Turks, in 1565; when a succour of 49 Christian ships arriving, the siege was raised. It is a lamentable blot in Christian chivalry, that the knights of St. John, Rhodes and Malta, and the knights Templars, (knights of the temple,) should have quarrelled and shed each other's blood, to the extent of many thousands on each side. The Templars were ultimately defeated; and their order, so celebrated also as defenders of the Holy Land and enemies to the Turks, was suppressed by a decree of Pope Clement V., in 1311. The vices of oppression and rapine were charged against them. Jealousy was the cause of the wars between these two orders; and a clue may be afforded to the motive, in the fact, that the knights of St. John had at one time 18,000 estates in Europe, and the Templars 9,000, presented by the nobles and kings of Christendom. The knights had possession of Malta until 1798, when they submitted to Napoleon. Taken from the French by the English, in 1800; and the knights are now little more than a name.

MAN.—A British island between England and Ireland, 30 miles long, and 12 miles wide; it has 50,000 inhabitants. Douglas, the capital, has 11,000 inhabitants. Formerly belonged to the dukes of Athol, as sovereigns. They sold their power and privileges to the British crown for £70,000, in 1765.

MANTUA.—A central duchy of Italy, 50 miles long, and 27 miles wide; has 214,000 inhabitants; capital has 25,000 inhabitants. Belongs to Austria. The city was founded 300 B. C., by Ocnus, son of Manto; was the capital of Etruria, and suffered much for its adherence to the cause of Brutus. Virgil was born here. In 1327, Louis de Gonzaga was sovereign. Charles V. made Mantua a duchy, 1530. Having taken arms with France, was captured and pillaged by the Germans, 1630, and annexed to the empire. Taken by the French, 1796; afterwards by the Austrians, to whom it was confirmed at the peace of 1814.

MAHRATTAS.—A country of India, with 31,000,000 inhabitants; Poonah, the capital, having 150,000 inhabitants. It is 1000 miles long, and 700 miles wide. Governed by many princes, who have armies chiefly composed of light horse. Poonah was taken in 1817, and several of the princes are tributary to the British East India Company. Religion, Pagan.

MARANHAM.—A province of Brazil, with 26,000 inhabitants; St. Louis, the capital, has 9,000 inhabitants. See BRAZIL.

MARTINIQUE.—A French West India island, 60 miles long and 30 miles wide; with 140,000 inhabitants, 55,000 of whom are negroes. Produces 80,000 hogsheads of sugar annually, besides coffee, rum, cotton, spices, &c.

Taken by the English in 1794; restored to the French at peace of 1802; taken by the English in 1809; restored to the French in 1815.

MAURITIUS.—A fine island in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles in circumference, producing all kinds of tropical fruits, grain, timber, and particularly ebony. Inhabitants, 90,000; the capital, Port Louis, has 10,000 inhabitants. Religion, Catholic and Pagan.

Settled by the Dutch, 1598; taken by the French; and finally, by the English in 1810, who now possess it. Port Louis is strongly fortified, and has a fine harbour. Formerly called the Isle of France.

MECKLENBURGH.—A country of Germany, 135 miles long, and 90 miles wide; has 450,000 inhabitants; Schwerin and Strelitz, the capitals, have 18,000 inhabitants. Revenue, £40,000. Army, 2000 men. Religion, Lutheran and Catholic.

Formerly a duchy under one family, descended from Genseric. Henry the Lion, a famous duke, defended the duchy against the Marquis of Brandenburg with success, and died 1471. In 1592, John II. left the duchy to his two sons, and it was divided into Mecklenburgh and Schwerin, the latter being the more considerable. They continue divided.

MEXICO.—A superb country of North America, 2000 miles long, and 1600 miles wide, interspersed with lofty mountains, plains and valleys; producing an immense variety of beautiful plants, fruits, grain and valuable timber; with rich mines of gold, silver, and other metals. Contains about 8,500,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Mestizoes, (half caste,) Indian, or negro; the rest chiefly of Spanish descent. Mexico, the capital, contains 210,000 inhabitants. Navy, 16 vessels; considerable but poorly disciplined army; the

revenue uncertain and badly collected. Religion, Catholic. Climate fine and salubrious, except on the coast, which is hot and sickly. Vera Cruz is the chief port. The gold and silver mines, when properly worked, produce $20,000,000 annually. One mine is eight miles long and 1640 feet deep. The people are poorly educated.

The conquest of this country was completed by Cortez, the Spanish invader, in 1521, after perpetrating great cruelty and oppression upon the natives, who were semi-civilized, and had made great progress in the arts. The last emperor, Montezuma, was taken by Cortez, in 1520, and killed in a popular tumult. His children were converted, and the eldest made a count of Spain by Charles V. His posterity still enjoy honours in Spain. A Spanish province till 1820, when the yoke was thrown off. Iturbide became emperor, but was banished by the opposing party. Returning from exile, he was shot, in 1824. Since a republic; first under a Federal constitution; but the government afterwards becoming central under Santa Anna, and subsequently under Bustamente, Texas, chiefly peopled from the United States, revolted in 1836, and declared and maintained independence. Vera Cruz was bombarded by the French, in 1839, and national reparation compelled for injuries done to French subjects. Yucatan and other remote provinces revolted, but re-annexed. War with U. S., 1846. Peace, 1848.

1841. A revolution, in which Bustamente was deposed, and Santa Anna made President. In 1844 and 1845, a revolt against Santa Anna, who was outlawed by the Congress, owing to his presumed am-

bition for a dictatorship, and Herrera made provisional President.

1844, a revolution, headed by Herrera, deposed Santa Anna. 1845, Santa Anna imprisoned; Paredes revolted against Herrera, and succeeded. War with United States (see UNITED STATES, *History*.) Santa Anna, who had been banished, returned during the war, by passport from the President of the United States; and he subsequently headed the Mexican forces against the United States—a revolution having deposed and imprisoned Paredes, and raised Santa Anna to power, August 6, 1846. Jan. 8, 1847, $15,000,000 raised for the war. Aug. 14, Paredes arrived at Vera Cruz. After the loss of many battles, and all the chief cities, and Santa Anna having been compelled to fly the country, peace was made, Feb. 2, 1848. Mexico to receive $15,000,000, and to cede forever New Mexico, California, and Texas to the Rio Grande, to the United States, besides granting indemnity for the claims of United States' citizens. Herrera elected President, and Bustamente defeated a new revolt under Paredes, at Guanajuato. Yucatan after a short independence, re-annexed to Mexico.

Dec. 1849. Revolt at the capital, to restore Santa Anna; 2 editors, 5 officers, and 27 citizens shot in an attack on the president's palace. 1851, Raousset de Boulbon, a Frenchman, invaded Sonora with a small force from California. He was captured, shot, and most of his men made prisoners. 1854, William Walker enters Sonora with a filibustero force, and proclaims a new republic, but is compelled to fly, with loss of men. 1855, Aug. 9th, Santa Anna leaves the city of Mexico with an escort of 2,600 men, under pretence of putting down the revolution in Vera Cruz.

He signs his abdication at Perote, leaving the government in the hands of a committee of three. Aug. 17, he embarks at Vera Cruz for Havana. Upon his leaving Mexico, a mob destroys a large number of houses, and among them those of the Minister of Finance, and of the mother-in-law of Santa Anna.

Aug. 10. Delegates meet in the city of Mexico, and choose General Carrara President for six months, and ordain the freedom of the press.

Alvarez subsequently President, Dec. 1855, Alvarez resigns, and is succeeded by General Comonfort; revolt. 1856, April 3. President Comonfort returns to the city of Mexico after a triumph at Puebla, where the rebel army surrenders to him, and where the rebel generals are reduced to the rank of privates. 1857. Sonora invaded from California by Col. Crabbe, and 150 men. 80 were killed and missing by the Mexicans, Col. Crabbe and 50 men were captured and shot, and but few escaped. Spain threatens war against Mexico, to obtain payment of debt and satisfaction for outrages. Santa Anna has issued a proclamation, and is expected to land—said to be encouraged by Spain, and a large party in Mexico. In 1856–7, the property of the church in Mexico was assigned to the State.

MEXICO (NEW.)—A vast inland region of North America, with fine climate and productive soil, yielding fruits, timber and grain. Mines of gold, silver and copper. Population about 2,000,000, including a great number of Indians. Santa Fé, the capital, has 12,000 inhabitants; with a considerable over-land trade, by caravans of mules, with St. Louis, Texas, &c. Within the last few years, New Mexico has

become a separate state, and is now properly organized and settled. Ceded to the U. S., 1848.

MILAN.—A fine duchy of Italy, 150 miles long, and 70 miles wide; has 2,400,000 inhabitants; capital, 140,000 inhabitants, with a magnificent cathedral. Army, 30,000 men; revenue, £300,000.

The city was built by the Gauls, 480 B. C., and submitted to the Romans, 222 B. C. At the fall of the Roman empire became a part of Lombardy, until Visconti, a Milanese nobleman, purchased the ducal title from the emperor of Germany. His daughter was married to the Duke of Orleans, which caused France to claim Milan, and several battles and sieges ensued. After the death of the last of the Visconti dukes, Francis Sforza became a favourite with the people, who elected him their chief magistrate in 1450. In about 100 years the Sforza family failed, and Charles V. gave Milan to his son, Philip II., as a fief of the empire. It remained with Spain till 1706, when Prince Eugene conquered it for Austria, and it continued Austrian, except a small portion that belonged to Sardinia, until 1796, when it was taken by Napoleon. Driven out by Austrians and Russians, 1799; but recovered after the battle of Marengo. In 1714, the Sardinian Milanese Territory was restored, and the rest confirmed to Austria. Insurrection in 1848, and 1853. Suppressed.

MOLUCCAS. Five islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to the Dutch. Amboyna, the capital, contains 45,000 inhabitants. Religion, chiefly Mahommedan. Produce—spices, such as cloves, mace, nutmegs, oranges and lemons; but no grain.

Discovered by the Portuguese, 1511, who were driven away by the Dutch, 1607. The English ob-

tained settlements here, but were barbarously massacred by the Dutch, and the deed was avenged in a war.

Moldavia, *Wallachia*, *Servia*, and *Transylvania*—four large provinces situate between Turkey, Austria and Russia. Transylvania belongs to Austria. The others were Turkish provinces until within the last few years, when the greater portion of them were conquered by, and annexed to, Russia; the provinces partly caused the late great war. See RUSSIA.

MOROCCO.—An empire of Africa, 600 miles long and 260 miles wide; contains 6,000,000 inhabitants; the capital, Mequinez, has 71,000 inhabitants. This Moorish empire has an army of 110,000 men, chiefly cavalry, with a revenue of £165,000. The climate is hot, though sometimes cooled by the breezes that blow over the snows of the mountain range of Atlas. The land is but poorly cultivated, and slavery prevails. Produces abundance of fruits and rich pastures. Religion, Mahommedan. Government despotic; and punishments exceedingly cruel. The empire is divided into Suse, Morocco, and Fez. The cities of Fez and Morocco contain 60,000 inhabitants each; but in its glory Morocco contained 700,000 inhabitants. Lions, tigers, and leopards abound. The chief exports are Morocco leather, skins, wool, indigo, ostrich feathers, a little gold, &c. Anciently Mauritania, and a Roman province; but the people nomadic. Conquered by the Saracens; but in 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a Mahommedan sect, founded the empire by conquest. His family were called the Almahides, and conquered part of Barbary and Spain; their empire being called "Mohgreb," or the West. The last sovereign of this dynasty was defeated in Spain, 1212. The king of Fez then seized Morocco; but the descendants of Mahomet, (the

Almohades,) in 1550, united the three kingdoms into the present empire, and one of their posterity now sits on the Moorish throne.

MINORCA, MAJORCA, AND IVICA.—Three fine islands in the Mediterranean. Cittadelia, in Majorca, is the chief town, with 30,000 inhabitants. The whole contain 300,000 inhabitants. Majorca is the largest, and Ivica the least. They all produce salt, and in some parts fine pasturage, wine and fruits; Minorca has corn, wine and oil. Formerly subject to Great Britain, but ceded to Spain, 1783. Reduced by Great Britain in the last war, but restored to Spain. They are called the Balearic Islands. Religion, Catholic.

MOSQUITIA.—British protectorate in North America. Inhabitants 600, capital, Blewfields.

NAPLES.—A fine kingdom in the south of Italy, 300 miles long and 100 miles wide; has 5,000,000 inhabitants. Naples, the capital, has 360,000 inhabitants. Army, 80,000 men; navy, formerly 12 ships, but now only three efficient, and a few quite small. Revenue, uncertain. The volcano of Vesuvius is near Naples; and the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum are partly dug from beneath the lava of ancient eruptions. Climate warm, soil rich, and producing fine fruits, wine, oil and grain. Earthquakes frequent. The lower, or rather the idle classes, are called "lazzaroni," and work but little, chiefly preferring beggary to labour. Religion, Catholic.

Anciently Capua and Campania, and a part of the Roman empire. In the 10th century, conquered by the Saracens; but given to the Count d' Anjou, 1266, who drove out the Saracens and reigned; but in Sicily, the people assassinated the French on Easter Day,

1282, (the Sicilian Vespers,) and threw off the French yoke. The French, or rather the Normans, possessed Naples, which flourished, and the culture of silk was introduced under their sway. The Sicilians solicited the aid of Alphonsus, the king of Arragon, in Spain, who succeeded and united the kingdom by the name of the Two Sicilies, 1442; but the French were not finally driven out until 1504. Some of the imposts of the Spanish viceroys becoming oppressive, a fisherman named Massaniello raised a revolt in 1646, threw off the Spanish yoke, and was proclaimed chief magistrate; but becoming intemperate and intoxicated with power, he was a tyrant, and killed by some of his own faction. Remained with Spain until 1706, when Charles II., son of the emperor Leopold, reigned; but at the peace of 1719, was restored to Philip. Soon after, the emperor Charles VI. seized on Naples; but lost it to Don Carlos, in 1734, who reigned in the kingdom, and left it in a flourishing state to his son Ferdinand, 1759. Jesuits expelled from Naples, 1767. Royal family expelled by the French under Napoleon, who made his brother, Joseph, king; but Joseph resigned the kingdom to Murat, his brother-in-law, 1808. King Murat, expelled by the Austrians in 1815, and the ancient dynasty restored by the Congress of Vienna. In 1815, Murat attempted to regain the kingdom, but was taken prisoner, tried and shot, October 13th, 1815. Ferdinand II. is the present king, and succeeded his father Francis, March 2, 1835. Revolt in 1848—suppressed: but terrible riots, slaughters and punishments, for several years. Ferdinand II. a cruel tyrant.

NEGROPONT (anciently EUBŒA.)—The largest island in the Grecian Archipelago, 100 miles long and 18 miles wide; population, 72,000; capital, Negro-

pont, has 20,000 inhabitants. Subject to Turkey. Religion, Greek. Soil rich, producing corn, wine, oil and fruits. The tides are so irregular on the coast, that they have been known to flow 12 times in 24 hours.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A large British island in the Atlantic Ocean, 350 miles long and 250 miles wide; has 90,000 inhabitants; the capital, St. John's, has 12,000 inhabitants. The country is barren and mountainous; and the people chiefly live by fishing, which employs 20,000 of them, and yields £50,000 per annum. Religion, Catholic and Protestant. Discovered by Sebastian Cabot, A. D. 1497.

NEW GRANADA.—A Republic of South and Central America. It contains 380,000 square miles, and 2,200,000 inhabitants. Capital, Santa Fa de Bogota. Panama is also a chief city, and a railroad from Aspinwall on the Atlantic, to Panama on the Pacific, but little more than 60 miles in length, is the principal route between the two oceans. Imports of Panama, 1848—$2,673,670—exports $2,230,220. 80 per cent of this trade was with England. In 1856, a riot and massacre of American passengers at Panama City—30 killed, reparation demanded.

As early as 1852 were entered and cleared at the Pacific port of Panama, 609 vessels, being an aggregate of 277,735 tons, of which 312 entered, floating cargoes, including specie, to the value of $60,473,000; and there cleared 297 vessels, with cargoes valued at nearly $500,000. In this movement, the number of vessels under the American flag was 159, measuring an aggregate of 163,113 tons; under the British flag, 138 vessels, measuring in all 83,070 tons; and, under the French flag, 20 vessels, with an aggregate of 5836 tons.

The freights under the United States flag were valued at $51,935,000; those under the British, at $8,000,000; and the remainder of the total given above was distributed between the South American, French, and other European flags.

The American and British freights included the gold dust brought down from California by the steamers for the former, and the silver brought up the coast for the latter, in neither case including the large amounts in hands of passengers.

The total amount of gold and silver which passed through Panama in transit in 1853 was $52,037,785. The countries whence this sum was exported, and the amounts from each, are given as follows:

California, ...	$42,627,352
Mexico, ...	2,765,000
Peru and Chili, . . .	6,584,876
Australia, ...	60,557
Total, ...	$52,037,785

In 1855 the total number of passengers that crossed the isthmus was 28,704. Of this number there came from California 10,015, and there proceeded to that State 16,289, all in American steamers; by the British steamers there came from Europe 1300 passengers, and there proceeded to Europe 1100. The transit of gold and silver the same year amounted to $40,407,907. This amount was brought from the following points:—

San Francisco, ...	$31,671,815
Chili and Peru, ...	6,854,573
Mexico, ...	1,367,961
Panama, ...	513,555
Total, ...	$40,407,907

As New Granada and Panama now present features of the utmost importance, containing the transit railway between the Atlantic and Pacific, the following account is also subjoined:

The exports of the isthmus of Panama, consisting of pearl-shells, pearls, hides, gold and timber, are estimated at $200,000, as follows:—

Pearl Shells,	$60,000
Pearls,	30,000
Woods,	10,000
Gold,	20,000
Hides,	80,000
Total,	$200,000

The gold produced in the country is divided thus:—

Washings without machinery,	$1,600,000
From rivers by machinery,	1,000,000
From veins by chemical process,	587,923
Total—equal to the exportation of gold in the previous year,	3,356,923

The grand total of all the exports is set down at about $7,650,000, for 1856.

According to the Custom house returns, the exports are made in the following proportions to various countries:—

England,	$2,930,482
United States,	780,510
Venezuela,	740,338
Germany,	674,374
France,	71,173
West Indies,	68,133
Other countries,	41,886
Total according to Custom House returns,	$5,316,910

The real direction of the exports is calculated as follows :—

England, gold, quinine and dyewoods,	$3,200,000
United States, coffee, quinine, hides, dyewoods and Indian rubber, . .	1,350,000
Germany, tobacco, ...	1,000,000
France, gold, quinine, balsam, &c., .	600,000
Venezuela, gold and silver coin and provisions, ...	400,000
Ecuador, gold and silver coin, . .	250,000
Peru, gold and tobacco, ...	300,000
Other countries, ...	100,000
Total, 1856, ...	$7,650,000

NEW HOLLAND (AUSTRALIA.)—The largest island in the world, visited by Captain Cook in 1770, who called it "Botany Bay." Was first colonized by the English, to whom it belongs, in 1778; and a part of it is used, as well as Norfolk Island, for the transportation of convicts, who are condemned for their crimes to labour, either for the public in the colony, or for proprietors of land with whom they are placed by the government. The climate is fine, and the soil capable of producing every kind of timber, vegetables, fruit and grain. The aborigines are not numerous, and amongst the lowest specimens of human nature. New South Wales is rapidly increasing and improving, and bids fair to become a great nation. The island is 2700 miles long and 2000 miles wide. There is every prospect of its becoming a rich wool-growing country. Kangaroos are common amongst the wild animals. Banks, schools, and public institutions are already numerous. Religion, Protestant. There are several new settlements, such as Swan River, Victoria, Melbourne, Ballarat, &c. Population estimated at 400,000, a very

rapid increase, owing to the gold discoveries in 1851. The capital, Sydney, has 42,000 inhabitants. New South Wales is no longer a penal colony. Imports, (1856,) about £14,000,000; exports, (1856,) about £15,000,000. The exports are chiefly in gold, and to England. Wool has become a large article of export. Wages are enormously high for mechanics, owing to the gold fever. But the great era in Australian history commenced in 1851, when gold was discovered. Since that time the product of the precious metal has averaged $58,000,000 a year, making an export to England, to January 1, 1858, of $400,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—These are large British provinces in North America, occupying generally a length of 400 miles and a breadth of 200 miles. The population may be thus classed:—

Nova Scotia (about)	300,000
New Brunswick (about)	160,000
Prince Edward's Island, ...	36,000
	496,000

The capitals are St. John's, New Brunswick, containing about 26,000 inhabitants; Halifax, with a fine and well-fortified harbour, Nova Scotia, about 21,000 inhabitants; and Charlestown, Prince Edward's Island, has 4000 inhabitants. The air is cold in all these provinces, but they produce fine timber, grain, potatoes, &c.; while in Nova Scotia there are mines of coal and gypsum. Cape Breton, an island of Nova Scotia, is 100 miles long and 60 miles wide, and contains 25,000 inhabitants, chiefly Scotch Highlanders. The capital, formerly Louisbourg, is now deserted, and changed to Sydney, with 800 inhabitants. The fisheries on all the

coasts are valuable. The exports, chiefly in fish, lumber, furs, &c., in 1854, from St. John's, New Brunswick, amounted to $1,000,000; and it is believed that from all the ports of these colonies, they are about $3,000,000. Religion, Protestant. Government, as in Canada, by a governor to each, a council and house of assembly.

New Brunswick was settled by German troops in the service of Great Britain, and included in Nova Scotia until 1784, when it became a separate province. Fredericton (2000 inhabitants) is the seat of government. Dalhousie, Bathurst, Chaleur Bay; and Liverpool, in Miramichi Bay, are prospering settlements, established in the fishing and lumber trade. A dreadful fire in the forests, ravaged 110 square miles of Miramichi in 1825, destroying 197 persons and 600 buildings. Nova Scotia was settled by the French, and called by them "Acadie." James I. of England granted a portion of it in 1621, to Sir William Alexander, who called it Nova Scotia. Made over to the French by Charles I., on account of a family alliance with France, in 1632; but recovered by Major Sedgwick, one of Cromwell's captains, in 1654. Again ceded to the French by Charles II., in 1662; but taken by Sir William Phipps, 1690; and again ceded to France, 1697, at the peace of Ryswick. Conquered by the English, 1710, and assured to them by the treaty of Utrecht, 1714, which assurance was confirmed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

NICARAGUA.—A republic of Central America, containing 44,000 square miles, and 400,000 inhabitants. Capital, Granada. Invaded in 1855 and 6 by Walker, and several thousand filibusteros from the United States. After gaining some few successes, they mostly perished by sickness, or in various battles, and

were finally subdued in 1857. A chief route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean passes through Nicaragua. Subjoined are a few of the leading events of Walker's buccaneering war. 1855.—Sept. 3.—Gen. Walker, with 150 men, only 80 of whom are white, takes up his quarters at Virgin Bay. General Mandiola immediately comes from Rivas, with four hundred men, and attacks him. The Government party is defeated with a loss of 50 men, while Gen. Walker loses but five. Oct. 12.—Walker takes possession of Granada, with a loss to the defenders of 15 killed. Declines being President of Nicaragua, in favour of Rivas. Reinforcements go in great numbers from San Francisco, New York, and New Orleans. 1856.—Jan. 22.—President Rivas, of Nicaragua, suspends official communication with Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, because the United States do not acknowledge the present government of Nicaragua, and refuse to receive Parker H. French as minister. March 11.—Rivas declares war against Costa Rica. March 20.—Col. Schlessinger, with 400 men, is attacked at Santa Rosa, by 500 Costa Ricans, under Mora, and entirely defeated. Nineteen prisoners are shot by the Costa Ricans. Mora has 16 killed. Of Walker's men, 90 are killed in the conflict, and several perish in the woods. April 7.—The Costa Ricans take possession of Rivas, with 2000 men. April 11.—Gen. Walker, with a force of 700, attacks the Costa Ricans, numbering 3000 men, at Rivas, and after a contest they leave the city. The Costa Ricans lose 200 killed. The loss of Walker is 80, including almost all of his official staff. Padre Vigil goes to Washington as Minister from the Walker-Rivas government, and is partially recognized by President Pierce; but he returns home.

June 24th, Rivas having quarrelled with Walker, the latter becomes President. Burns Granada, and the country and natives suffer dreadfully from the lawless invasion, not only by killed in battle, but from a confiscation of their properties. Walker claims several victories, but the truth of the published accounts is doubted. 1857.—Col. Lockridge attempting to open the San Juan River and take Castillo, finds it prudent to retreat to Greytown. Walker gets weaker and weaker, and being surrounded and starved at Rivas by a large Costa Rican force, he surrenders in May to Commodore Davis, of the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's. His men, upwards of 200, are sent away by the Costa Ricans—also Lockridge's about 150, by the British naval officers—many finding it difficult to return to the United States. It is computed that about 5500 misled men went to Nicaragua from the United States, of whom nearly 5000 probably perished in war and by sickness, and a still larger number of Central Americans. A wicked invasion!

NORWAY.—A northern kingdom of Europe, 1000 miles long, and 240 miles wide; contains about 1,200,000 inhabitants; Christiana, the capital, has 10,000 inhabitants. A rugged, cold and inhospitable country, with tolerable pasturage, scanty grain, rich iron and other mines, and fine timber; while the fisheries off the coast are of great value. Revenue, $200,000. Army, 30,000 men. Religion, Lutheran.

This country, anciently Scandinavia, was divided by petty chiefs until 900, many of whom were called "sea-kings," (pirates.) But little known until 1397, when it was united to Denmark. In 1029, after the reigns of Getho, Olaus, Sueno and Olaus II., it was conquered by Canute, the Dane, and governed by his

regent, Sueno. When Canute died, it recovered national independence; and Magnus I. succeeded in 1036. In 1387, Margaret, Queen of Denmark, reigned as heiress to the Norwegian throne, and in 1417, the union of Denmark and Norway, under Eric IX. was effected. So remained until it was united and became a part of the Swedish monarchy, at the settlement of Europe, in 1814.

ORKNEY and SHETLAND ISLES.—Seventy islands, scattered off the northern coasts of Great Britain, with little cultivation, but plenty of cattle, and the finest herring-fishery in the world. Kirkwall and Pomona are the chief towns, with 10,000 inhabitants each. Lord Dundas is the owner of nearly half of these islands. Religion, Presbyterian. Most of them were sold by the king of Denmark to James III. of Scotland, in 1468.

OSNABURG.—A province of Hanover, with 126,000 inhabitants; Capital, Osnaburg, has 12,000 inhabitants. Religion, Protestant and Catholic.

OTAHEITE.—A fine island in the Pacific, containing 100,000 inhabitants. Climate hot; soil rich, producing bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, sugar, plantains, dragon-tree, fine timber, &c. Discovered by Captain Wallis, and visited three times by Captain Cook. In 1789, king Pomarre ceded a large district called Matavia, to the London Missionary Society. All the inhabitants are now converted to Christianity. Schools are established, and useful arts introduced.

PARAGUAY.—A fine interior country of South America, containing 43,000 square miles, and 550,000 inhabitants; Assumpcion, the capital, has 15,000 inhabitants. No part of America is more fruitful or less

known, foreigners being excluded. Religion, Catholic. A shrub grows here that produces the Paraguay tea.

Discovered and colonized by the Spaniards, 1515. The people were well governed and taught by the Jesuits. Declared independence, 1813. In 1816, Dr. Francia procured his election as dictator, and ruled the people as a despotic monarch. He died in 1840, and a junta of five persons have assumed the reins of government.

PELEW ISLANDS.—Eighteen isles in the North Pacific, of which Pelew is the chief. Natives are copper-coloured, humane, civilized, noble and generous, and have several manufactures. Such was the report of Captain Wilson, of the Antelope East-Indiaman, wrecked there in 1783. He and his crew were kindly treated; and he took Prince Le Boo to England, where the prince died. Religion, Pagan.

PERNAMBUCO.—A province of Brazil, with 70,000 inhabitants, 60,000 of whom live in the city, which, next to Rio Janeiro, is the chief port of the empire.

PARMA, PLACENTIA and MODENA.—Three small states of Italy. Parma is the capital of a duchy, and contains 35,000 inhabitants, and was founded by the ancient Etrurians. In the 16th century, Luigi Farnese was the first duke, and was succeeded by dukes and duchesses of his family. In 1805, both Parma and Placentia were united to France, but on the fall of Napoleon, were given by the treaty of Paris, to his empress Maria Louisa, and at her death to devolve to Austria and Sardinia, for equivalents. Placentia, both town and duchy, is therefore united to Parma. The duchy of Modena contains 375,000 inhabitants. In 1796, the duke was expelled by the

French. At the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, Modena was made part of the Cisalpine republic; but restored to the duke at the general peace of 1814. Riots in 1848. Reforms.

PATAGONIA.—South America. Governed by native chiefs, savages. 380,000 square miles, and 180,000 inhabitants.

PERSIA.—A great kingdom of Western Asia, 1300 miles long, and 1000 miles wide, with 9,000,000 inhabitants. Ispahan, the capital, has 210,000 inhabitants. Government, despotic monarchy. Revenue, £10,000,000. Army, 200,000 men. Religion, Mahommedans, of the Ali sect. Possesses rich mines of gold, silver, copper and iron; has extensive manufactures of shawls, woollens, carpets, perfumes, silks and stuffs. Produces rice, gums, cotton, silk, fruits and spices. The country is much infested by robbers. Climate salubrious and delightful.

In ancient times, Persia was a kingdom of great population and power, and far more extensive than at present. The Persians are said to be descended from Elam, the son of Shem, and in Scripture are often called Elamites. The first king mentioned in the Bible is Chedorlaomer, who held several kings in subjection; but was overcome by the patriarch Abraham. History uncertain afterwards, to Cyrus, the founder of the Persian monarchy, 536 B. C., except that his father, Cambyses, and his grandfather, Achemenes, are named. Cyaxares, king of Media, make Cyrus commander both of the Medes and Persians; but the allied army of Egypt, Greece, Babylonia and Lydia, having made war upon Cyaxares, and chosen Crœsus, king of Lydia, their general, he was overcome by Cyrus, and made his prisoner and friend. Cyrus reduced Babylon—as

it was prophesied he should do (*by name,*) by Isaiah—and overthrew the Babylonian empire. Cyaxares died, and left his empire also to him. On the death of Cyrus, his son Cambyses overcame Egypt. His successor, Smerdis, was assassinated, and a tumult ensued, which terminated in the choice of Darius as king. Babylon revolted, and was besieged; the citizens destroying their women and children, to be able the longer to hold out. Zopyrus, one of Darius's army, having cut off his nose and ears, was admitted into the city, as he complained that he had been thus cruelly treated by Darius. By this stratagem he gained the confidence of the citizens, and admitted the besiegers. Xerxes, son of Darius, was defeated by the Greeks, against whom he had entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians—at Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa, &c., &c., with immense, but probably an over-rated loss, for it must not be forgotten that the Greeks excelled in *poetry*. Xerxes was murdered by his favourite, Artabanus, who persuaded Artaxerxes, a son of Xerxes, that Darius, another son, had killed his father. Artaxerxes, therefore, destroyed him, and finding that Artabanus also conspired against his own life, put the double traitor to death, 465 B. C. Constant wars with the Greeks followed; but at length the kingdom was conquered by Alexander the Great, of Macedon, in the reign of Darius III., who had ascended the throne 335 B. C. Thus the monarchy was destroyed, and became tributary to Greece and Parthia, remaining under the yoke of the Parthians for 500 years, until A. D. 230, when Artaxerxes, a brave soldier of fortune, restored the monarchy. A long line of kings, the chief of whom was Chosroes I., (531 to 580,) who was defeated by the Roman armies of Justinian, and

died of a broken heart. His son, Hormisdas, was dethroned in a revolt headed by Bindoes, whom he had imprisoned for an offence. The rebel put out the monarch's eyes, and caused several of his family to be cut to pieces. Chosroes II., A. D. 591, was successful against the Roman provinces, but at length defeated and murdered by his own son, 628. Yesdegirdes, the last king of the ancient Persians, was conquered and killed by the Arabians, A. D. 641, and Persia was governed by the caliphs of Bagdad, until 815, when Thraher founded the dynasty of Thraherides, which lasted under five kings, for 56 years. Succeeded by the Sofferides (3 princes)—the Sammanians (9)—the Gaznevides (14)—the Gaurides (5)—the Khovaresmians (4)—in 347 years. Genghis Khan, emperor of the Moguls, a great conqueror, was the first of the Mogul princes, in 1206. He had 13 successors. About 1401, Tamerlane, a Tartar emperor, subdued Persia, and had three successors. These were succeeded by the dynasties of the "black and white sheep," the last prince of which, Morad Beg, was killed by Ismael Sophi, in 1530. The latter was a descendant of Ali, who introduced the Ali or Persian sect of Mahommedans. Ismael was succeeded by Talmasp, whose successor, Ismael II., in 1575 to 1579, murdered eight of his brothers, and was at length poisoned by his own sister, from what she called a "*religious motive*," he having favoured the new sect of Mahommedans. Ismael III. had his throat cut by his barber, who was bribed. His younger brother, Schah Abbas, had a glorious but severe reign, and defeated the Turks. Died 1603. The race of Schahs ended with Ismael III., at the end of the 17th century; and in 1723, Mahmoud dispossessed Husseyn, but by his cruelty

excited the odium of his subjects, and was put to death. Ashraf, his successor, ordered all the ministers and court of Mahmoud to be executed, even *including those who raised him to the throne.* This monster was dethroned and killed by the brave general Kouli Khan, who first made Talmasp king, and then dethroned him and raised his infant son, Abbas III., to that dignity; but the latter dying, Kouli Khan was exalted to the vacant throne, by the name of Nadir Schah. He was a great conqueror, defeated the Turks, and overcame Usbec Tartary, a part of India, and several portions of Asia, but could not take Bagdad. Becoming tyrannical, cruel and sanguinary, he was assassinated in his tent, 1747. Civil wars ensued, and Kerim Khan was crowned at Tauris, 1763. When he died, the usual strife and murders followed, until Aga Mohammed obtained the ascendancy; on whose death Feth Ali Schah ascended the throne, and was the most accomplished and humane prince the Persians had seen for ages. Succeeded by Mohammed, the late Schah, in 1834. 1856–57. Short war with England.

PERU.—An extensive region, a republic of South America, 1550 miles long and 500 miles wide, with 2,000,000 inhabitants; Lima, the capital, has 81,000 inhabitants. This country is extremely rich in gold, silver, drugs, sugar, fine woods, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, cacao, &c. Has a considerable army, revenue, and seven ships of war. Religion, Catholic. Rich in guano islands.

The report upon the guano trade shows that, in eleven months of 1855, the total amount of the fertilizer exported was 256,981 tons register, which produced to the Treasury $8,301,997. Of this, 228,134 tons,

of 2,240 pounds, went to England; 18,985 tons to France; 70,429 tons to the United States; 1,929 tons to Asia; and 9,422 tons to Spain.

In 1856 the total production was $8,352,445. Of this amount 170,400 tons went to England; 98,798 to the United States; and 13,480 to France. Total net proceeds in two years, $16,665,442.

The receipts from customs in Peru in 1855 were $3, 726,814,18. In 1856, $3,279,566,67.

The National Convention has under consideration the following appropriations: $200,000 to assist the people in various departments in opening new roads and communications; $100,000 to survey rivers, with a view to facilitate communication with the Atlantic; $100,000 to open and improve roads in the mountains. These appropriations were voted unanimously.

Conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro, who decided the fate of Peru at the battle of Caxamarca, November 10th, 1532; after which, Atahualpa, the captive Inca, was treacherously murdered. After defeating Paula Inca, his brother, Pizarro entered Cuzco, took Quito, and founded Lima, 1553. He was attacked by a Spanish rival, Almagro, who was defeated and beheaded. June 26, 1541, Pizarro was assassinated. 1821, Lima was captured by the revolutionists, and Peruvian independence declared. The Peruvians, when discovered by the Spaniards, were semi-civilized, and worshipped the sun. Manco Capac, the founder of their monarchy, was said to be the offspring of the sun and moon, and sent upon earth to refine the morals, form the religion, and establish the government of Peru. He was succeeded by 14 Incas, down to the Spanish conquest.

PHILIPPINE ISLES.—Several hundred in num-

ber, some say 1100, containing 2,700,000 inhabitants; Manilla, the capital, has 152,000 inhabitants. The chief island is Luconia. Discovered by Magellan, 1521. Exports cassia, gold-dust, pepper, sage, tortoise-shell, wax, wild honey, amber, tar, brimstone, fine woods, spices, &c. Religion, Catholic. The chief settlements, including Manilla, belong to the Spaniards.

POLAND.—Once a powerful kingdom of Europe, 700 miles long and 680 miles wide, with nearly 15,000,000 inhabitants. Russian Poland now contains 9,700,000 inhabitants; Warsaw, the capital, has 130,000 inhabitants. Fertile in corn, rich pastures, cattle, mines of copper, iron, &c. Religion, Catholic and Greek church.

The first sovereigns of Poland were called dukes, of whom Lechus reigned A. D. 550. Dying without children, the government fell into an aristocracy, who, A. D. 700, elected Cracus king. In 842, Piastus, a peasant, was elected, owing to the failure of the posterity of Cracus. In 999, Poland became a regularly elective monarchy, the nobles forming a diet and choosing the sovereign; but party divisions led to frequent and dreadful civil wars, the nobles tyrannizing over their vassals; and foreign aid was sometimes invoked by one or other of the contending factions. The most celebrated king was John Sobieski, who reigned from 1674 to 1696. He raised the siege of Vienna in 1683, and signally defeated the Turks and Tartars, who had invested that city. By his victory over them, it is considered that he saved continental Europe from a barbarous irruption. In 1772, Russia, Prussia and Austria entered into an infamous treaty for partitioning Poland; and in 1795, the last king, Stanislaus, was compelled, (chiefly by Russia,) and notwithstanding

the bravery of Kosciusco, to consent to a final dismemberment of his dominions. When entered by Napoleon, who promised a re-establishment of the kingdom, a large portion of it was formed into the duchy of Warsaw. This was afterwards called the kingdom of Poland, and governed by a viceroy of Russia. At the Congress of Vienna, 1815, the following division was coolly confirmed:

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
To Prussia, . .	29,000	1,800,000
" Austria, . . .	30,000	3,500,000
" Russia, . .	178,000	6,900,000
" Kingdom of Poland (also Russian,) .	47,000	2,800,000
		15,000,000

Cracow was to belong to neither, but (19½ square miles and 61,000 people) to be a small republic, guarantied by the three. Owing to the tyranny of the Archduke Constantine, and the innate desire of the Poles for independence, a revolution broke out, November 29, 1830, and independence was declared. Their glorious struggle for liberty was at length overcome by Russia, but not until thousands had fallen on both sides. Insurrections, 1846–7–8—suppressed.

PORTO RICO.—A Spanish West India isle, 120 miles long and 40 miles wide, containing 95,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes; capital, St. Juan, has 20,000 inhabitants. The country is mountainous, but has rich plains, yielding ginger, sugar, hides, cotton, cassia, mastich, salt, oranges, lemons, &c. Religion, Catholic.

PORTUGAL.—A south-west kingdom of Europe, 260 miles long and 120 miles wide, with 3,800,000 inhabitants; Lisbon, the capital, has 270,000 inhabitants. Grain is not extensively cultivated, but choice

wines, excellent fruits and fine wool. Army, 40,000 men. Navy, 26 ships of war. Revenue, £3,000,000. Religion, Catholic. Oporto, the great wine port, has 70,000 inhabitants.

Portugal was anciently called Lusitania, a Roman province, and invaded by the Alani, Suevi and Visigoths, who were subdued by the Moors. These were gallantly expelled by Henry of Lorraine, and finally by his son Alphonso, who defeated five Moorish kings, and was proclaimed sovereign by the soldiers, 1139. When Ferdinand died, in 1383, the crown was given to his natural brother, John I., in whose reign the Portuguese commenced their discoveries in the Atlantic. In the reign of John II., which commenced in 1481, the discoveries of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., were made; and his successor, Emanuel, sent a fleet which effected further discoveries at Malabar, Calicut, India and Brazil, 1501. These kings greatly encouraged discoveries, and promoted commerce. John III., 1521, admitted the Jesuits; and his son Sebastian, 1557, attacked the Moors in Africa and was killed. Camoens, the poet, who wrote the Lusiad, died in 1579, On the death of Henry, 1578, Philip II., of Spain, seized the crown, and Spain held it until 1640, when John IV. Duke of Braganza, expelled the Spaniards, and ascended the throne of his ancestors. Succeeded by Alphonsus, 1656; Peter II., 1667; John V., 1706; and Joseph, 1750. In 1755, Lisbon was laid in ruins by an earthquake, in which 10,000 lives were lost. Mary succeeded Joseph, but being infirm in mind, the kingdom was governed by a regency. In 1807, the prince regent and royal family went to Brazil, and Portugal was seized by the French, who were expelled by the English in 1808. Don Pedro, king, secured

the crown to his daughter, Maria da Gloria; but it was disputed by Don Miguel, who was defeated, and his fleet destroyed by Admiral Napier. Maria reigns. Portugal still has valuable colonies; the Azores, Madeira, Porto Santo, Cape Verd Isles, settlements at Angora, Bengal; with Prince's and St. Thomas Islands, Africa; Mozambique, Africa; Goa, Choule and Diu, in India; at Macao, China; and part of Timon and Solor, near New Holland.

PRUSSIA.—A central kingdom of Europe, 600 miles long and 300 miles wide, containing 15,000,000 inhabitants. Produces fine grain, but much of the country is flat and sandy. Berlin, the capital, has 230,000 inhabitants. Revenue, £9,000,000. Usual force, 167,000 men, but can raise 300,000. Government, limited monarchy. Religion, Protestant and Catholic. An excellent system of national education, which requires all the children in Prussia to be instructed, is established.

The ancient state of Prussia was barbarous and little known. Conquered by the Teutonic knights, A. D. 1230; but these were conquered by Cassimir IV. king of Poland, and became a part of that country, 1466. Was made a dukedom, freed from Poland, and confirmed to Frederic William, of Brandenburg, (the Great,) 1657. His son, Frederic, made it a kingdom, 1701. His son, Frederic II., also called the Great, was the greatest military prince of the age, and ascended the throne in 1740. Died, 1786. He was constantly engaged in war; and in the seven years' war, with England as his ally, against Austria, France, Russia and Sweden, he gained Silesia, and made peace, 1762. He assisted in the first dismemberment of Poland, but was otherwise eminent and just. He was a patron of

literature, and wrote 19 vols. 8vo., including his poem and essays on the Art of War. Frederic William, his successor, was a weak prince; leagued with the French and then abandoned them. Died 1797. Frederic William II. revived a claim to Hanover, in 1805; and when Bonaparte proposed the restoration of that kingdom to George III. of England, Frederic opposed him, but was defeated at Jena, and Napoleon conquered Prussia. The emperor of Russia coming to his assistance, was defeated; and by the treaty of Tilsit, 1807, the fortresses of Prussia were possessed by the French, until a peace was concluded with England. In 1812, Frederic assisted Bonaparte against Russia, but the French being defeated, he turned against them; and so determined were the Prussians to expel the invaders, that ladies of all ranks sold their jewels and wore iron ornaments, to raise money for an army against the French. Frederic III. died, much beloved by his people, 1840; and was succeeded by the present king, Frederic William IV. War—and riots, 1848. 1847, king of Prussia granted a liberal constitution. 1848, March 2, promised freedom of the press. 13 to 19, dreadful riots in Berlin, barricades erected; king went to Potsdam, made further concessions; 274 soldiers killed, and several hundred of the people. April 3, meeting of the Prussian diet; May 22, of the constitutional assembly. June 16, mob capture and pillage the arsenal—suppressed by the Landwehr, who demanded concessions, which were granted.

RHODES.—An Asiatic island in the Levant, 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, containing 26,000 inhabitants; the capital, Rhodes, having 9000 inhabitants. Produces fine wine, fruits and grain. In ancient times was famed for the colossus of brass, 100 feet

high, made by Chares, near the entrance of the harbour, between the legs of which it was said that vessels could sail. This colossus was deemed one of the wonders of the world. Religion, Greek church and Mahommedan. Once belonged to the ancient Greeks, then a Roman province, and visited by St. Paul in his way to Jerusalem, (Acts xxi.) Became the retreat of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who took it from the Saracens, 1308; but it was retaken from the knights by the Turks, under Solyman II., in 1523, after one of the most dreadful and prolonged sieges on record. Still belongs to the Turks.

ROMAN STATE, or STATES OF THE CHURCH. —A nation of Italy, containing Rome, once the mistress of the world, 240 miles long and 120 miles wide, with 3,000,000 inhabitants; the capital having about 180,000 inhabitants. Government absolute, by the pope. The cathedral of St. Peter is the handsomest church on the globe; while the ruins of ancient Rome, particularly of the Coliseum, arch of Titus, &c., are full of interest and grandeur.

Under the head "Ancient Rome" will be found a synopsis of history, until after the fall of the western empire. The fathers of the Catholic church trace the foundation of their church to St. Peter, who is considered the first head, pontiff, bishop or pope. He died A. D. 66, and was succeeded by Linus, who died in 79; and was succeeded by Anactetus, who died in 91; and was followed by St. Clement, who presided over the church until A. D. 100. Followed by a number of bishops or popes, who partly obtained their temporal power by grant of the duchy of Rome from Charlemagne, A. D. 800; and soon after his death they rendered themselves independent. From this period

to the Reformation, the thunders of the Vatican controlled kingdoms, and shook monarchs on their thrones. Owing to a schism, the pope Clement V. removed his residence to Avignon, in France, where it remained until 1378, when it was restored to Rome. The great families of nobility, especially those of Colonna and Orsini, possessed strong privileges, and the people were much oppressed. Rienzi, the son of a vintner, promised to restore the ancient commonwealth, and prevailed on the Romans to elect him "tribune." He used his power as a sovereign, very tyrannically, for six months; and was stabbed in a popular tumult, 1354. Most of the popes were excellent men; and perhaps Alexander VI., (Borgia,) who governed from 1492 to 1503, may be quoted as the worst in character. Leo X., son of Lorenzo de Medici, may be named as one of the most eminent, not only as a pope, but as a politician, and a patron of literature, painting and sculpture. His reign, from 1513 to 1522, is justly deemed one of the brightest ages for learning and the arts. In 1527, Rome was sacked, and Clement VII. was imprisoned by an army of unprincipled vagabonds under the Constable Charles, of Bourbon, then a general of Charles V., but a traitor to France. He was killed in the trenches. The atrocities committed by his ruffian bands exceed belief, and their plunder is said to have been as great as at the sack of the city by Genseric. Clement VIII. published the Latin Vulgate Bible. Pius VII. had his states invaded, and was compelled by Napoleon to go to Paris and crown him emperor. The popes are elected by the cardinals of the church of Rome, who form a college. In the present day, the popes possess little or no political influence. Insurrection, 1848—suppressed; many lives

lost. The French send an army to support the Pope's temporal authority, which remains now at Rome.

REPUBLICS OF EUROPE.—Besides Switzerland, the chief of these was formed by the Hanse Towns, a powerful commercial and political association in Germany, commenced in 1241, and very flourishing to the 17th century. Since 1630, the Hanseatic towns have been limited to Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec. These have a vote in the German Diet, on questions affecting their interest.

SAN MARINO.—A small republic of 22 square miles in Italy, with 7000 people; a revenue of $14,500, and an army of less than 70 men. The capital has a population of 500. Has existed for 1400 years, with a mixture of aristocracy and democracy, under the protection of the pope. Religion, Catholic.

ANDORRA.—A republic in the Pyrenees, containing 200 square miles and 15,000 people; Andorra, the capital, has 2000 inhabitants. Governed by a chief magistrate, who is elected, and two officers, one appointed by the bishop of Urgel, and the other by the king of France.

CRACOW.—A small Polish republic, formed and protected by the allied kings in 1815. 500 square miles, and has 124,000 inhabitants; Cracow, the capital, has 27,000 inhabitants. A mound at Cracow, erected to the memory of Kosciusco, is 310 feet high. Religion, Catholic. Riots, 1848.

RUSSIA.—The greatest unbroken empire for extent that ever existed, occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It reaches from 18° east to 120° west longitude, or 9800 miles—being 41 times the size of France, and 138 times the size of England. Yet it was too small

for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said, "I insist on having the Baltic to skate upon—the Caspian for a bathing-place—the Black Sea as a wash-hand basin—the North Pacific Ocean for a fish-pond." He "encroached on Tartary for a pastime—on Persia and Georgia for a vineyard—on Turkey for a garden—on Poland for a farm—on Finland and Lapland as a hunting-ground—and took part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders." At the death of Iwan, in 1505, Russia had 594,000 square miles of territory and 10,000,000 of inhabitants. She now has 7,500,000 square miles and 60,000,000 inhabitants; 50,000,000 of whom, according to Balbi, are Russians, Poles, &c., of the Sclavonic race, and 10,000,000 of Turkish, Tartar, nomadic and semi-barbarous tribes. The same author says that 45,353,000 are of the Greek church, about 10,000,000 of other Christians, about 3,000,000 Jews and Mahommedans, and somewhat more than 1,000,000 pagans. St. Petersburg, the magnificent capital, has 450,000 inhabitants; Moscow, the ancient capital, has 300,000 inhabitants; while Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, has less than 30,000 inhabitants. Novogorod, an ancient capital, is now decayed. Revenue, £35,000,000. Army, 660,000 men. Navy, 379 vessels of war and fifty steamers. Yields all the productions of the temperate and frigid zones; with rich mines of gold, silver, iron, and other metals, especially in the Oural mountains. Manufactures are not yet extensive. The commerce is great, especially in exports of tallow, hemp, iron, timber and grain—the latter chiefly from the port of Odessa, founded by Catherine II. on the shores of the Black Sea. The exports of Russia in 1852, amounted to $80,000,000; imports, $66,000,000. Debt now about $900,000,000.

Value of property, $15,000,000,000. Russia has an over-land trade with China.

The government is an iron despotism, and this vast and warlike nation is at present ruled by a popular sovereign, whose subjects (Poland and Circassia excepted) are obedient and devoted to his will. The great mass of the Russians are chiefly serfs to the nobles, but attached to the soil and not removable from it, except in war—from the Cossack, Kamtschatdale and Tartar, to the dwellers on the Baltic; and the autocrat possesses absolute command over all. At a wave of his sceptre, a million of men in arms are ready to do his bidding.

This country was formerly called Muscovy; anciently Sarmatia, and was inhabited by Scythians. In the ninth century large bodies of Danes and Normans or Norwegians, migrated to Russia, and the whole were soon called Russians, being governed by three brothers, Ruric, Sinæus and Truwor. In 864, they swept to the south, and attempted to take Constantinople, but were repulsed. Vladimir was the first Christian king, 981. The Poles conquered Russia, 1058, and kept it about a century. In the 15th century, the sovereign, John Basilowitz, shook off the Tartar yoke, which had been previously forced on Russia by conquest, and laid the foundation of Russian grandeur; but in 1578, the Tartars took Moscow, and massacred 30,000 people. At the death of Theodore, in 1598, anarchy and civil war ensued, and Russia was conquered by Uladislaus, king of Poland, who was expelled in 1613. Michael Federowitz was elected Grand Duke of Moscow and sovereign, whose son, Alexis, succeeded in 1645. His grandson was Peter I., or the Great. He was preceded by Theodore, an excellent prince, who appointed

Peter his successor, to the exclusion of Peter's elder brother, John. But John was weak in mind and Peter a boy; and after a civil war which grew out of this appointment, Sophia, their eldest sister, reigned as a regent. John retired to private life, and as Sophia had formed a design against the life of Peter for the purpose of engrossing the sovereignty, he fled, visited England and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford, and again in a ship-yard in Holland. He raised troops, deposed and imprisoned Sophia, became sovereign, and raised Russia to an empire, in 1717. In 1700, he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden; and though he lost ground at first, he was led to build the fortress and found the city of St. Petersburg; and in 1709, he gained the battle of Pultawa, and conquered Livonia, Ingria, Finland and part of Pomerania. In a war with the Turks he was nearly taken on the Pruth, but was rescued by the empress Catherine. In 1716, visited Holland with his escort, and then Paris. He was great in war, and in peace a promoter of improvements and the arts. Died, 1725, and was succeeded by his wife, Catherine. Although only a peasant girl of Livonia, she proved herself worthy of the throne, by completing several of the great designs of Czar Peter. She was, however, addicted to intemperance, and died, 1727; and was succeeded by Peter II., grandson of Peter I., who had condemned his father to death. This monarch was beloved, and Russia was happy and prosperous under his sway. Died, 1730; when the nobles and chief officers elected Anne Iwanowna, his niece, empress. She reigned gloriously for 10 years. She named Anne of Mecklenburg and Iwan her successors; but they were opposed by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., who ascended the throne, and Iwan, Anne

and her husband died in prison. Elizabeth formed a kind of star-chamber court, called the state chancery, for the trial of political crimes, which was an engine of tyranny. She died, 1762, and was followed by Peter III., grandson of Peter I. He had married Catherine, his consort, and lived with the Countess Woronzoff. Catherine was equally licentious, and her amours with Poniatowski and Count Orloff were notorious. This artful woman and Orloff headed a conspiracy, and after inflaming the popular mind with a report that her husband intended to alter the succession and imprison his queen, the conspirators proceeded with a large force, and escorted Catherine to St. Petersburg, where she was proclaimed empress. She then marched at the head of her troops and with her confederates, to an imperial villa, where her husband was residing with his paramour. Peter was imprisoned and murdered. This empress was the guiding spirit in the infamous partition of Poland, (for which see POLAND.) To that account we will merely add, that in the last battle as late as 1794, when Praga was stormed, burnt and plundered by Suwarrow, 20,000 of the inhabitants and Polish soldiers were massacred! She put another Prince Iwan to death, on account of the real or pretended discovery of a conspiracy. Her ambition excited the jealousy of Turkey, whose Sultan declared war against her, and imprisoned her ambassador. Joseph II., of Germany, assisted her against the Porte, with 80,000 men. But her General Suwarrow was irresistible. He undertook the campaign against the Turks in 1773, defeated them at Turtukey, and wrote home—"Honour and glory to God! Glory to you, Romanzow! We are in possession of Turtukey, and I am in it." He gained several victories, particularly that of Rymnik,

in conjunction with the Austrian general. He took Bender and Belgrade; and in 1790, Ismailow, where many thousands of the Turks were butchered. This event he announced by writing—"The Russian colours wave on the ramparts of Ismailow."

> "Ismailow is no more! * * * The glow
> Of burning streets, like moonlight on the water,
> Was imaged in blood—the sea of slaughter."—Byron.

The Turkish force in the Black Sea was destroyed, and Oczakow taken and secured to Russia at the peace. Catherine II., besides those conquests, otherwise strengthened and aggrandized the Russian empire, and was styled "the Great." She was a woman of strong mind, brilliant talents, ambitious and politic; but vindictive, cruel and licentious. She died in 1796, having reigned 34 years. Paul, her son, succeeded. He became an ally of England, and opposed the French revolutionary arms. Suwarrow went to Italy, gained the battle of Novi, and crossed the Alps into Switzerland; but for want of reinforcements he was compelled to retreat. He was recalled—and although he had been loaded with honours by the courts of Russia and Austria, he died of vexation and in retirement, 1800. Paul *appointed himself* "Grand Master of Malta," and because the British government would not agree to the appointment, he deserted the alliance and joined France, forming a northern confederacy against Great Britain, which was dissolved by the battle of Copenhagen. Paul was guilty of insane extravagancies, and was assassinated in the night, March 23, 1801. His son Alexander was proclaimed emperor—joined England and Austria against Napoleon—and after the battle of Austerlitz, united also with Prussia against France, but was obliged to sign the treaty of Tilsit.

Alexander then joined France against England, attacked and took Finland from Sweden; but breaking the "continental system" indirectly by the admission of English goods, and for other causes, Napoleon made warlike demonstrations against Russia, occupied Swedish Pomerania, and was aided by Francis of Austria with 30,000 men. Napoleon marched with 400,000 troops into Russia, in 1812; fought the Russians at Smolensk, who burnt and abandoned the town; then at Borodino, where a terrific slaughter occurred, and victory was claimed by both parties—marched to Moscow, which the patriotic Russians burnt rather than allow the city to be a refuge for invaders—returned from Moscow through the rigours of a northern winter and harassed by the exasperated Russians—and not 50,000 men of all that mighty host again saw their native France. Russia then joined an alliance of Austria, Prussia, Sweden, England, and the princes of Germany, against France, which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, and a general peace; soon after disturbed by the return of Napoleon from Elba, and his signal defeat at Waterloo. Alexander was a popular and patriotic prince, and died in 1825. His eldest brother, Constantine, resigned his claim, and his second brother, Nicholas, ascended the throne—a wise, severe, powerful and ambitious monarch. He quelled the Polish insurrection; and his wars with Persia and Turkey were attended with success.

THE GREAT WAR. 1853. The Emperor of Russia having claimed the Danubian provinces, and crossed the Prûth, invaded the Turkish territory, with an evident intention of appropriating part or all of Turkey, saying to Sir H. Seymour, "We have a sick man among us," and hinting at a division of his property,

Sir H. Seymour replied, that England would "support the sick man." France joined in protesting against the invasion, and Turkey declared war, October 5th. As the war involved five nations, and was the greatest of modern times, for its effects upon the destinies of the Old World, we subjoin a detailed account.

1853, October 5—War declared by Turkey. 8—Omar Pacha demanded recall of Russians. 23—First encounter at Isakcha. 28—Turkish force about 12,000 strong crossed the Danube and occupied Kalafat. 30—British fleet entered the Bosphorus. November 1—Russian declaration of war. 4—Battle of Oltenitza gained by the Turks. 1000 Russians killed, 2000 wounded. The Turks lose 106 men. Fought quite as much with the spade as with the musket, the breastwork raised was so useful. 30—The massacre of Sinope, 3000 Turkish sailors killed. 31—The Sultan accepted the "Identic Note," or proposition consented to by England, France, Austria and Prussia.

1854, January 4—Allied Fleet entered the Black Sea. 6—Turks gained the battle of Citate. 338 Turks killed, 700 wounded; 1500 Russians killed. 8—Russians entered the Dobrudscha at Matchin. February 4—Diplomatic relations between Russia and England formally suspended in London. 27—Russia called on, within six days of communications being received, to give promise to evacuate the principalities by April 30. March 6—Mr. Gladstone submits budget, income tax doubled in preparation for war. 7—Reform Club Dinner distinguished by its "anti-Russian speeches." 9—Proclamation against equipment of any ships of war in British ports for the service of foreign states. 15—Second repulse of the Russians

at Kalafat. 18—Russia refuses to answer the ultimatum of the English and French, of 27th February, respecting the Principalities. 23—Sanguinary battle opposite Oltenitza, the Russians are driven back, with loss of 3000 men. 28—Declaration of war by England—the declaration explaining the causes that have compelled her to this step—also declaration waiving the right of seizing enemies' property in neutral ships, and waiving the right to issue letters of marque. April 11—The "Fury" sent into Sebastopol harbour to reconnoitre, cuts out a merchant vessel, and gets safely off. 18—Turks defeated the Russians at Rassova. 22—Odessa bombarded, fortifications, &c., destroyed, several ships of war sunk, and about a dozen ships, laden with munitions of war, carried off. 23—Manifesto of the Czar declaring himself the champion of the Christian faith. 24—Russians retreat from Krajova. 26—Peta, after a battle of 50 minutes, taken by Turks. 27—Little Wallachia entirely evacuated by the Russians. May 12—Loss of the "Tiger" off Odessa. Russian Manifesto ordering fresh levies. Ultimatum of the Western Powers requiring strict neutrality from the Greeks. 15—Austria levies 95,000 recruits. 16—Russians offer terms of capitulation to Silistria. 17—Krajova occupied by the Turks. 19—Admiral Lyons demands the evacuation of Redout Kalé; Russians fired it and retired. 20—Captain Hall's exploit in the "Hecla," in capturing a bark at Eckness, and towing her away under the fire of the battery. 22—Gustavsvarn, island of Hango, bombarded by the Allies. 23—Protocol signed at Vienna, binding the Four Powers to a united action to procure peace. 25—French division of 3000 men landed at the Piræus. 26—King Otho proclaims strict neutrality. 28—Allies

advanced to Varna. 29—Desperate assault at Silistria, Turks lose about 200 killed and wounded; the Russians nearly ten times that number. 30—Russians defeated by Turks at Karakai. Three English steamers destroy the dockyards at Brahestadt. 31—Chevalier Bunsen presents to the Queen his letters of recall. Fierce assault by Russians at Silistria repulsed with a loss of 2000 men. June 1—Dockyards of Uleaburg destroyed by British steamers. 2—Turkish commander at Silistria killed. 3—Magazines at Cherson burned. 4—1100 English troops arrive at the Piræus. 13—Tremendous attack of Russians on Silistria; their defeat utter and complete. Schilders, Luders, Paskévitch, and Orloff, all wounded. Allied Fleet joined in the Baltic. 14—An Austro-Turkish convention concluded. 15—The "Terrible," "Furious," and "Descartes," bring out a schooner from Eupatoria, and sink it. Turks make a most successful sortie from Silistria and assume the offensive. 16—Turks defeated at Ozurgehetti. 17—"Spitfire," "Vesuvius," and "Inflexible," destroy all the forts at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. 21—The "Hecla," "Odin," and "Valorous" attack Bomarsund. Midshipman Lucas boldly picked up a bomb with burning fuze which fell on the deck of the "Hecla," and threw it into the sea. 23—Russians raised siege of Silistria. In this siege the Russians at one time employed 60,000 men, had 60 guns in position, threw upwards of 50,000 shot and shell. 24—Czar announces that, as a matter of consideration to Austria, he will evacuate the Turkish Territories. 25—Allied Fleet anchor off Seskar, 30 miles from Cronstadt. 27—Russians evacuate Wallachia. July 7—Turks gain the battle of Giurgevo—Lieutenant Burke, Lieutenant Meynell, and Captain Arnold, Eng-

lish officers, killed. 8—Captain Hyde Parker killed at the mouth of the Danube. Turks take Czernavoda. 13—Turks gain possession of Islands of Mokan, Olneika, and subsequently of Giurgevo. 18—The "Miranda" destroys a fortified pseudo-monastery at Solavetskoi, in the White Sea. 23—Russians repulsed, with loss of 2000 killed and 5000 wounded from attack on Turkish entrenchments at Giurgevo. 28—Russians evacuated Bucharest. Turks defeated near Bayazid, in Asia. 30—10,000 French troops join the Baltic fleet. August 4—Alliance between the porte and Schamyl. 6—Turks lose the Battle of Kurekdere. Turks lost 3,500 killed and wounded and 2,000 prisoners. The Russians 3,000 killed and wounded. 13–16—Siege and bombardment of Bomarsund. 20—Austrians enter Wallachia, which they had not before entered for 120 years. 21—Bombardment of Kola, in the White Sea. 28—Schamyl routes the Russians in Teflis. 30—Suicide of Admiral Price, and attack on the fort of Petropaulovsk.

September 4—The allied fleets in the Pacific repulsed at Petropaulovsk. 6—The Austrians enter Bucharest. 14—Allied armies landed at Old Fort, and took possession of Eupatoria. 15—Russians evacuated Moldavia. 19—Cavalry skirmish at Bulganak. 20—Battle of Alma, gloriously gained by the Allies. This great battle lasted three hours, in which time the entrenched camp, defended by 50,000 Russians, was carried. It was commenced by the French scaling the heights on the right, a feat that could be performed by no other troops in the world. On the English side the Light Division first crossed the river, followed by the Guards, &c. The irresistible ardour with which they pressed up the heights, under a perfect tempest of shot

and shell, ultimately struck a panic into the Russians. 23—Prince Menchikoff sunk part of the Russian fleet at the entrance of Sebastopol. 26—The British took possession of Balaklava, and formed communication with the fleet there. 30—Death of Marshal St. Arnaud. October 2—Siege army encamped before Sebastopol. 12—"Times" Sick and Wounded Fund established. Suggested and commenced by Sir R. Peel's letter and donation of £200. 13—Patriotic Fund established. Ultimately amounted to one million and a-half sterling. 17—First bombardment of Sebastopol. Fire opened from 126 pieces of artillery; answered by a still larger number. At one o'clock the fleets stood in and engaged the forts. 25—Battle of Balaklava. This consisted of five struggles, viz:—1. Capture by Russians of the redoubts. 2. Repulse by the 93d Highlanders of a cavalry charge. 3. Defeat by the British heavy cavalry of a much larger body of Russian cavalry. 4. The wonderful charge of British light cavalry. 5. The dashing charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. 420 of the light cavalry killed and wounded, out of 700. Captain Lowe, of the 4th Dragoons, said to have cut down eleven of the enemy. 26—First Battle of Inkermann. In this action 1500 men of the second division, under Sir de Lacy Evans, defeated 8000 Russians, with a loss of from 600 to 800 men. November 5—Second or Great Battle of Inkermann. One of "the bloodiest struggles ever witnessed since war cursed the earth."—*Russell.* It is called "the Soldier's Battle;" a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults, in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells. 8000 British soldiers defeated 50,000 Russians, of whom 5000 were killed, and 15,000

in all *hors de combat*. Sir George Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, Brigadier-General Goldie, and Captain Allen, of General Evans's staff, were among the killed; likewise Lieutenants-Colonel Pakenham, Dawson, Cowell, Blair, Carpenter, Seymour, and Swyney; Majors Townsend, Wynne, and Markham, and more than 30 other officers. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir George Brown were wounded. 462 British killed, including 43 officers, and 1952 wounded, of whom 103 were officers. Miss Nightingale and 37 nurses arrived at Constantinople. 11—Sir De Lacy Evans resigned his command. 14—Destructive hurricane at the Crimea. The "Prince" and "Rip Van Winkle," with all on board, are lost; 14 other British transports lost, as well as the "Henri Quatre," French line-of-battle ship. 20—Contests at the "Ovens," Sebastopol; Capt. Tryon killed. 21—Lord Raglan made Field Marshal. 24—Louis Napoleon addresses a letter of thanks to General Canrobert and the French army. 27—The Queen communicates her approbation to Lord Raglan. December 6—Liprandi quitted his position in front of Balaklava, and retired into Sebastopol. 15—Thanks of British Parliament to the armies and navies. 21—First detachment of "navvies" sail for the Crimea.

1855. January 1—The British navy employed at the commencement of this year, 246 ships of war, including 142 steamers. 26—Sardinia enters the alliance, and engages to supply an army of 15,000 men. Roebuck's motion for enquiry carried against Government by a majority of 107. 30—Sebastopol Committee appointed, which decided the fate of the Aberdeen Ministry. Duke of Cambridge arrived at Dover. Turkish Ambassador receives power to assist at the

Vienna Conferences. 31—The Aberdeen Ministry resigned. February 1—The allied fleets blockade the Russian ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. Convention for electric telegraph between Bucharest and Varna signed. 5—Palmerston Ministry formed. 16—French frigate "Semillante" lost, with 400 troops for Crimea—all perished. 17—Attack on Eupatoria—well defended by the Turks. Colonel Hamley estimates the number of Russians at 40,000, with from 60 to 100 guns. 20—Night march in snow to Tchernaya, by part of Sir Colin Campbell's division. 22—Lord John Russell receives letter of instruction for his guidance as British negotiator at the Vienna Conference. White works constructed in the night by the Russians, about 400 yards from the advanced trench of the Russians. Peel party quitted Palmerston Ministry. 24—French defeated at the White Works. Major-General Vivian appointed to command the Turkish Contingent. 25—Russians sink more vessels at Sebastopol. March 2—Nicholas I. dies. 4—Lord John Russell arrives at Vienna. 5—Manifesto of the new Czar, adhering to the views of his father. 10—Banquet to General Vivian, on his appointment to command the Turkish contingent, given by the East India Company. 11—Russians constructed several new rifle pits in front of the Mamelon. Fierce contests. 12—French hospital at Constantinople burnt. 13—Attack on the Russian fort of "Novorussia," in Soujak Bay, by four of the allied fleet, which was unsuccessful. 15—Vienna Conferences commenced. 19—Announced in the camp that Admiral Istomin had been killed in the Mamelon by a shell. Reported on the same day that Menchikoff was dead. 20—Sir John Burgoyne left the Crimea, succeeded by General Jones. 22—Great

night sortie by the Russians. Described by General Canrobert as "a species of general assault against our lines of communication." Detachments of the British regiments, 77th and 97th, distinguished themselves by many individual deeds of desperate courage. April 1 —The "Spitfire" and "Argus" leave Constantinople with the telegraphic wire to lay down between Varna and Balaklava. 4—Baltic fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Dundas, sail from Spithead. 9—Second Bombardment of Sebastopol. Described by the Russians as "tremendous." Colonel Hamar says:—"360 French guns and mortars bore on the tower defences and parts of the outworks; 140 English pieces on the Mamelon, Malakoff, Redan, and Barrack and Garden batteries. 16—Black Sea telegraph completed. 19 —Rifle pits captured in a most brilliant manner by Colonel Egerton, 77th, who was killed. 24—France appeals to Austria to know whether she means to fulfil her pledges and take part in the war. Sardinian army embarked at Odessa. 25—Telegraph opened between the War-Office and head-quarters. 26—Last meeting of the Vienna Conference—Russia rejecting every proposal for limiting her naval power in the Black Sea. May 1 and 2—French captured rifle-pits. Death of Captain Christie announced at Balaklava. French loss, 800 in killed and wounded, and the Russians about 2000. 3—Naval Expedition to Kertch. 6—Russian ukase ordering a levy of 12 in every 1000. 8—Allied Fleet return to Kamiesh bay, being recalled by Canrobert. 9—General Marmora arrives at Balaklava. 16 —Pelissier suceeeds Canrobert. The Austrian Commander proclaims martial law in the Danubian Provinces. The French troops in the Crimea, now about 120,000 in number, the British about 30,000, the

Turks 50,000 at Eupatoria and other places in the Crimea. The Sardinian Contingent of 15,000 just arrived. 22, 23—Desperate action between French and Russians near Cemetery at Sebastopol. On the first night the French were defeated; on the second they gained a complete victory. These battles were terrible. "The French lost 1600 killed and wounded, of whom about a fourth were killed. They delivered to the Russians 1150 bodies; 800 more were collected by the burial-parties on the ground. The loss of the garrison in the attack could scarcely have been less than 6000 men."—*Col. Hamer.* 23—Expedition to Sea of Azoff, with a military force of 7500 French, 5000 Turks, and 4000 English. 24—Mr. Disraeli's motion against the Ministry defeated. 25—A simultaneous movement was made upon the Tchernaya by the Sardinian Contingent of 15,000 men, with 8000 Turks and 11,000 French.—*Wood, Vol. II. p.* 370. The Allies took Kertch and Yenikale. Other places speedily followed. Captain Lyons announced that in the short space of three days he had destroyed more than 100 Russian vessels, &c.—*Chambers's History, p.* 453. June 1—Allied Fleets joined in Baltic. 3—Allies cannonade Taganrog. 5—Hango Massacre. 6—Third Bombardment of Sebastopol. "More than 450 large guns and mortars opened their murderous mouths at once."—*Chambers's History, p.* 410. 7—Assault by the French on the Mamelon and White Works, by the English on the "Quarries" in front of the Redan; partially successful. 17—Fourth Bombardment of Sebastopol. "The batteries recommenced their fearful roar, crushing and scattering the earth-works and buildings of the town with their ponderous cannon-balls and shells, nearly 12,000 in number.—*Chambers's History.*

18—Allies suffer defeat at Malakoff and the Redan. The assault was precipitated, and so, in a great measure, frustrated by General Mayran, who mistook a bomb with its flaming fuse for the agreed signal to commence The Allies behaved most gallantly. Pelissier says "the first rush was magnificent;" Lord Raglan "never before witnessed such a continued and heavy fire from the enemy's works." Major General Sir John Campbell, who led the first attack, and Colonel Shadworth, of the 57th, also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, were killed. In the mean time, the 2d Brigade, under Major General Eyre, obtained possession of the Dock Yard Creek, maintaining themselves there during the day, and in the evening, established a post at the Cemetery. They lost nearly 700 out of their small number of 1800 men. 28—Death of Lord Raglan, whose bravery was said, by Marshal St. Arnaud, to have "rivalled that of antiquity." July 4—Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, destroyed by the British Fleet. 20—General Simpson announces to the army that he has been appointed Commander-in-chief. 22—The "Vesuvius" destroys four Russian steamers sunk in Berdiansk Bay, and burns ten large granaries. 26—The "Arrogant," "Cossack," and "Magicienne" destroy the bridge at the Island of Katha, and all the buildings and stores. August 9 to 11—Bombardment of Sweaborg. There were destroyed two powder magazines, two shell magazines, a flax and rope storehouse, two granaries filled with corn and flour, a pitch manufactory, a storehouse of hospital drugs, &c. Besides this, 2000 Russians were killed or wounded, whilst not a man was killed in the Allied Fleet.—*V. Chambers's History.* 16—Battle of Tchernaya.—The Russians engaged amounted to about 50,000 to 60,000,

and were entirely repulsed by about 17,000 French and Sardinians. Pelissier states the Russian loss at about 3000 killed, and 5000 wounded. The total French and Sardinians put hors de combat, were about 1800. 17—Fifth Bombardment of Sebastopol. A fire of some severity, probably to mask the approach of the French by sap towards the Malakoff. September 5, 8—Sixth and final Bombardment of Sebastopol commenced. The French opened four miles of cannonading at one moment. There were 1500 large pieces of ordnance—700 of the besiegers, and 800 of the besieged. 8—Capture of the Malakoff. No other day recorded such havoc. The British lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, 2447. The French, 7551. The loss in killed and wounded, on this day, including the Russians, was far more than 20,000! Colonel Wyndham was the hero of the day, at the Redan; but the list of those that distinguished themselves is large. Among the officers were Captain Fyers, Major Welsford, killed; Lieutenant Colonel Handcock, killed; Captain Grove, severely wounded; Captain Lewes, Captain Hammond, Captain Crealock, Captain Maude, Captain Hutton, killed; Lieutenant Goodenough died of his wounds; Colonel Lysons, Captain Preston, killed; Lieutenant Swift, killed; Lieutenant Welmer, killed; Captain Vaughan, Lieutenant Dyneley died of his wounds; Colonel Evans, killed; Captain Rowlands, Lieutenant Colonel Cuddy, killed; and many others. Among the privates, the men of the 40th, who rushed into the Redan with Colonel Wyndham, may be named, Hartnady, Kennedy, and Pat. Mahoney. On this night the Russians, after firing the town of Sebastopol, retired to the North side.—An assassin fired into the Imperial carriage in Paris, which, however, only con-

tained the Empress, who was unhurt. 9—Allies entered Sebastopol. This siege involved the construction of 70 miles of trenches, and the employment of 60,000 fascines, 80,000 gabions, and 1,000,000 sandbags. 1,500,000 shells and shot having been fired into the town. 24—Expedition to Taman. 29—French cavalry defeat the Russians near Eupatoria. General Williams defeats the Russians at Kars, under General Mouravieff. The Russians lost more than 2500 killed, and 5000 wounded, whilst the loss of the besieged was less than 1000. 30—Public Thanksgiving for the successes of the Allies. October 3—Omar Pacha landed at Soucoum Kalé. 17—Bombardment and capture of Kinburn. 22—Sir Wm. Codrington appointed to succeed General Simpson. November 10—Czar Alexander visits Sebastopol. 15—Terrible explosion of French powder magazine, communicating to the English siege train. 24—General Williams at Kars, sent Teesdale, under a flag of truce, to request a conference with Mouravieff. 25—Surrender of Kars under conditions honourable alike to the victor and the vanquished. 29—Nightingale fund established. Dec. 8—Omar Pacha ended Mingrelian Expedition.

1856. January 16—The acceptance by Russia of the basis of negotiation became known at Vienna. February 25—The 12 representatives of six Powers held their first meeting at Paris. 29—Armistice commenced at the Crimea. March 30—The treaty of peace signed, at Paris. April 8—Discussion in Congress on the state of Europe. 15—Separate Tripartite Treaty signed, declaring that the contracting Powers—England, France, and Austria—would make war against any nation that did not respect the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. 16—Paris Congress closed.

Sardinian memorandum on the affairs of Italy. 27—Treaty of peace ratified at Paris. 1857, Russia is raising her sunken ships, and constructing immense lines of railroad. Russia has taken possession of the Amoor river, and most of its regions in Tartary.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Twelve in number, containing 150,000 inhabitants; the chief Hawaii, having 85,000 inhabitants. Situated in the North Pacific Ocean, with a delightful climate, and producing all kinds of tropical fruits, flowers, grain and timber. At one of them Hawaii, (Owhyhee,) Captain Cook was killed, February 14th, 1779. Christianity has been introduced with a happy effect, by American and English missionaries.

SAN SALVADOR.—A republic of Central America, containing 9,500 square miles, and 450,000 inhabitants. Capital, Cojutepeque. 1854, city of San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake. 200 lives and $4,000,000 of property lost.

SARDINIA.—An island and part of Italy, forming a kingdom; has 5,500,000 inhabitants; Turin, the capital, has 91,000 inhabitants. Sardinia is 135 miles long and 60 miles wide. Revenue, £500,000, of which the island yields £5,000. Army 80,000 men. Navy, 12 vessels. Government, monarchy. Religion, Catholic. Climate delightful, and the land as fruitful as any in Italy. There is a coral fishery on the coast. Revenue, $28,000,000. Debt, $128,000.

The Carthaginians were once masters of the island; then the Romans, from whom it was taken by the Saracens, who lost it to one of the kings of Arragon. Held by Spain until 1719, when it was ceded to the Duke of Savoy, Victor Amadeus, who gave it up in consideration of his rights in Sicily. The junction of

the duke's territories in Italy and other accessions, enabled him to erect it into a kingdom. In 1794, the people of Cagliari, capital of the island, revolted; and the king granted a constitution on the representative system—the cortes to assemble every ten years. Invaded and occupied by the French and Napoleon, but restored at the general peace of 1814. The present king is Charles Albert, who succeeded his uncle, Charles Felix, in 1831. War with Austria, 1848. Peace 1849. 1848, Charles Albert, king, protested against Austrian intervention in the affairs of Italy. 1848—granted a constitution to his people, and headed the Italian League of Northern Italy, in war against Austria. March 23rd, declared war. Many battles fought and cities captured, but at length Radetsky, Austrian general, regained nearly all Austrian Italy, Venice included, when peace was made by the intervention of England and France. 1855, Sardinia joined England, France and Turkey, in the war upon Russia. See RUSSIA.

SAXONY.—A kingdom of Germany, 75 miles long and 62 miles wide; has 1,500,000 inhabitants; Dresden, the capital, has 81,000 inhabitants. Yields fine wool, with manufactures of linen, china and broadcloth. Revenue, £1,500,000. Army, 12,000 men; militia, 20,000. Religion, Lutheran and Catholic. The Saxons were the ancient Catti, mentioned by Tacitus. Long governed by dukes and electors, and the last sovereign was compelled by circumstances to espouse the interests of Napoleon, who made him "king" of Saxony. The country was invaded by the allies in 1813. After the battle of Leipsic, Dresden was captured by the allies, and the king and his court taken prisoners. By the treaty of Vienna, 1815, most of Saxony

was ceded to Prussia; but the king of Saxony preserved a part, deeming Prussia his superior, as it were, for other parts. The present king is Frederic Augustus; his brother, Maximilian, having renounced in his favour, 1830. Riots, 1848, and reforms granted.

SCIO.—An island in the Levant, 36 miles long and 13 miles wide; once containing 120,000 inhabitants; the capital, Scio, has 20,000 inhabitants. Renowned as the birth-place of Homer. Taken by the Turks, in 1566. Revolted in 1821; and in 1822, the Turks massacred 40,000 persons, sparing neither age nor sex; in consequence of which thousands fled, and in 1823, there were only 16,000 inhabitants.

SIAM.—An Asiatic kingdom, 700 miles long and 200 miles wide, with 3,000,000 inhabitants; the capital, Bankok, having 90,000 inhabitants. The climate, soil and productions, resemble those of India and China. The people are vain, idle and treacherous. The English and Americans trade with them. Religion, Buddhist.

SICILY.—The largest island in the Mediterranean, being 180 miles long and 110 miles wide, and containing the volcano of Ætna. Inhabitants, 1,800,000; the capital, Palermo, having 170,000 inhabitants. Produces fruits, silk, wine and oil, and so fertile in grain, that it was the granary of ancient Rome. Religion, Catholic. Government, part of the kingdom of Naples.

Anciently Sicania and Syracuse, and peopled by the Greeks, and Gelon reigned, 488 B. C. He joined the Greeks against Xerxes, and the Carthaginians invaded him; but he defeated them, destroyed their fleet, and slew their general Hamilcar. Succeeded by Hiero, who was followed by Thrasybulus, an execrable tyrant. Syracuse was besieged by the Athenians, under Nicias,

B. C. 416; but the Spartans arriving, the besiegers were defeated, and Nicias scourged and thrown from a precipice. Invaded by Hannibal, who committed monstrous atrocities—slaying 3000 persons in cold blood, as a sacrifice to the manes of his grandfather, on the spot where he was defeated and killed. After the fall of Agrigentum, Dionysius contrived to get himself elected king, B. C. 404, and he drove the Carthaginians from the island. His son, Dionysius, B. C. 366, was a tyrant; but he was induced to banish his infamous companions, and recall Dion and Plato (the philosopher); yet these great men were afterwards caused to retire to Athens. Dion returned with an army, and compelled the tyrant to fly to Italy; but having murdered one of his generals, he was assassinated by his *friend*, Calippus. Dionysius returned in B. C. 350, and reigned until he was expelled by Timoleon; and though not the sovereign, that general governed Syracuse for 20 years. Sosistratus obtained the aid of the Carthaginians, and was defeated by Agathocles; but the latter aiming at the sovereign authority, he was driven out by the people. He returned, however, took the city, massacred all the nobles and many thousands of the people, and afterwards defeated the Carthaginians. He was a tyrant, and was at length burnt on a funeral pile, B. C. 289. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, fought the Carthaginians, and by his treaty with the Romans obtained power in Sicily. At length, however, the Carthaginians gained sway in Syracuse, and Marcellus, the Roman general, besieged the city, in 202 B. C., demanding the authors of a recent massacre, in which several members of the royal family perished. Defended by the great mathematician, Archimedes, who repulsed two Roman armies; but it was at length taken,

and Archimedes was killed by a Roman soldier, who found him in his room studying a problem. Thenceforward Sicily became a Roman province, but was conquered by the Saracens in the ninth century, who lost it to the Normans in the 11th century. In 1206, it acknowledged Charles of Anjou, a French prince, sovereign; but in 1282, the people massacred all the French (about 8000) on Easter-day, an event known in history as the Sicilian Vespers—and transferred their island to Spain. In 1707, the Austrians acquired it, and in 1713, gave it to the Duke of Savoy, who exchanged it, in 1720, for Sardinia. But in 1734, it fell by the fortune of war into a branch of the Spanish royal family, with Naples, and so continued until they were driven from their kingdom by the French. Restored at the general peace—See NAPLES. Revolt in 1848, unsuccessful.

SILESIA.—A Prussian province, with 2,424,967 inhabitants; Breslau, the capital, has 60,000 inhabitants.

SINDHIA, or SINGROULA.—An Asiatic and Indian kingdom, with 4,000,000 inhabitants; Oudjein, the capital, has 90,000 inhabitants. Government, despotic, but much abridged by English power. Religion, Mahommedan and Brahmin.

SOODAN, or NIGRITIA.—An extensive interior kingdom of Africa, in which Lake Tchad is situated, and the large city of Timbuctoo. It may not be amiss here to remark, that there are besides, in Africa, the kingdoms of Nubia, (in which the people are a fine race and only part negro,) Fezzan, Darfour, Mozambique, Mocaranga, Cimbreara and Senegambia. Arabian traders say there is an immense lake, nearly as large as Superior, in the middle of the continent.

There are three vast deserts—Zahara, Ethiopian and Lybian. The Niger and Senegal are great rivers; and in about latitude 10°, the mountains of the Moon extend across the continent.

SPAIN.—A kingdom of Europe, 700 miles long and 500 miles wide, containing 14,400,000 inhabitants; Madrid, the capital, has 210,000 inhabitants; besides the populous cities and ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Malaga, &c. The country is mountainous, and contains more pasturage than corn, and produces fine cattle and sheep; also wines, fruits, oil, &c. The manufactures are not extensive, and chiefly confined to cloth, linen and hardware. Army, 70,000 men. Navy, 30 ships, and 45 steam-ships. Revenue, about $25,000,000. Government, monarchy, but restrained by a representative assembly, (the cortes.) Religion, Catholic. The foreign and colonial trade in 1855, was:

COMMERCE WITH EUROPE AND AFRICA.

Imports, ...	$29,839,103
Exports, ...	47,255,462
Total, ...	$77,094,565

COMMERCE WITH AMERICA.

Imports, ...	$20,437,063
Exports, ...	15,331,771
Total, ...	$35,768,834

COMMERCE WITH ASIA.

Imports, ...	$911,898
Exports, ...	380,941
Total, ...	$1,292,839

Spain was the ancient Iberia of the Greeks, and

Hispania of the Romans. Colonized by the Carthaginians, and conquered by the Romans, 206 B. C. When the Goths, Alani and Vandals overran Rome, they invaded Spain, and the Visigoths subduing the other barbarians, drove the Vandals to Africa, and founded the Gothic kingdom, A. D. 581; which continued until Roderic, "the last of the Goths," the son of the cruel Witiza, was conquered by the Moors, in 711 and 712—the brave but unhappy Roderic losing his crown and life at the fatal and terrific battle of Xeres.

The Moorish kingdom was then founded, and the Moors at Seville, Granada, and Cordova, had establishments of learning; while the magnificence and architectural glory of the palace of their sovereigns, the Alhambra (even in ruins)—the learning of Averroes—the fame of their kings, especially Abderaman and the Mahomets—shed brightness over the Saracen annals of Spain for 800 years. Their valour and chivalric conflicts with the Christians, during centuries of war, are recorded in volumes filled with stories of knightly exploits, and their memory rendered imperishable, by the romantic ballads and legends of the times.

When the Moors conquered Spain, brave bands of Goths and Spaniards fled to the mountains of Asturias, where in 718, Don Pelayo, (Pelagius,) a brave leader, found himself at the head of a large army, harassed the Moors, and maintained independence. The leaders of this force founded the kingdoms of Arragon, Castile, Leon and Navarre. No knight was braver in the Moorish wars than Don Roderigo, Count of Bivar, called the "Cid," (lord)—also "*Campeador*," (incomparable.) He was born in 1026, and when Sancho,

king of Castile, fell at the siege of Zamora, he took home his body, and after compelling his brother, Alphonso, to swear he had no hand in the deed, he placed him on the throne. After taking Saguntum, he died at Valencia, 1099—the "mirror of knighthood and chivalry." His monument may yet be seen in Castile, and near it, a stone to the memory of his faithful charger, Babieca. Asturias and Leon were united to Castile, in 1037; and in 1479, Isabella, queen of Castile, married Ferdinand of Arragon, by which the two kingdoms were united. Navarre conquered, and the Moors finally expelled from Granada, in 1511; and all Spain consolidated into one kingdom. This was an age of glory, though darkened by the introduction of the inquisition; for it was in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella that Columbus discovered America. On their death the kingdom passed to Joanna, their daughter, who was weak in intellect, and to Philip, her husband, who died early; but the wisdom of Cardinal Ximenes in governing the kingdom, during a part of the minority and early in the reign of the celebrated Charles V., preserved the integrity and glory of the monarchy. Charles was emperor of Germany as well as king of Spain, and a brave, wise, but artful monarch. Tired of the pomp of royalty, he resigned his crown to his son Philip, and retired to a monastery, in 1556. The student in history is recommended to read his reign, by Robertson; and that of Ferdinand and Isabella, by Prescott, a writer who is an honour to American literature. Wars with the Moors in Africa, and American conquests, employed Spain until 1588, when Philip II. contemplated the invasion of England, with his "Invincible armada," of 150 ships and 30,000 men. But the

English admirals, Howard, Drake, and Hawkins, together with storms, destroyed it utterly, and peace with England was made by Philip III., in 1597. In 1700, Philip V., a Bourbon prince, ascended the throne; and a league was formed against him in favour of Charles, Archduke of Austria. Cardinal Alberoni, who raised himself from a gardener's son to be Philip's minister, distinguished himself as a second Wolsey; but when Spain made peace with England, it was stipulated that he should retire, as his intriguing spirit fomented wars. He died in Italy. Spain was much corrupted by the wealth of Mexico and Peru, and declined from her grandeur. Her last great effort was in the reign of Charles III., (1782,) in the siege of Gibraltar; but the attempt was signally defeated by Colonel Elliott. Charles IV., who had married a princess of Parma, succeeded to the throne, in 1789. This queen really governed, the king being little more than a cipher. She was licentious, and formed a criminal intimacy with Don Manuel Godoy, a young officer of the horse-guards, who had supplanted his brother in her affections. He was raised to honours and wealth, and is known in history by the name of "prince of peace." Under this infamous and disgraceful sway, the Spanish fleet of 27 sail was defeated off Cape St. Vincent, by Sir John Jervis, with only a small comparative force. Again, united with the French, at Trafalgar, in 1805, by Lord Nelson. Learning, philosophy and morality were discountenanced. A brigade in the army and a naval command were conferred on Godoy, and that person forwarded the designs of Bonaparte upon his native country; until by intrigue and treachery, Charles IV. abdicated in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII. Godoy was dismissed in dis-

grace. Charles and the royal family were decoyed by the agents of France to Bayonne, where he transferred his rights to Napoleon, and the latter made his brother Joseph king of Spain. The populace rose against 10,000 French in Madrid, but were defeated with great slaughter by Murat. Spain rose on her invaders, the English landed a large army under General Moore, which was compelled to retreat, and the general fell at Corunna. Another and another English army followed, and Lord Wellington was made commander-in-chief of the English, Spanish and Portuguese forces. By 1813, the French, harassed by the guerillas, (mountaineers,) were driven by Wellington out of Portugal and Spain, after many memorable battles and sieges, such as Ciudad Rodrigo, Torres Vedras, Badajos, Salamanca, Saragossa, Talavera, Vittoria, the Pyrennees, San Sebastian, Toulouse and Bayonne, in France, &c. At the general peace of 1814, Spain was restored, but Ferdinand VII. disgraced his reign by reviving the inquisition, in defiance of the cortes and constitution of 1812. A revolt occurred, led by Mina, Riego, and others in 1821–2, which was not quelled, until the duke of Angoulême with a French army, went to Spain by order of Louis XVIII. Meanwhile Spain lost Mexico, Peru, and all her American continental possessions, which revolted, and became independent republics. Ferdinand VII. was weak and bigoted. He died in 1833, and was succeeded by his daughter, Isabella II., who being a minor, (born 1830,) her mother, Christina, became regent. Don Carlos claimed the throne, and a furious war ensued, which desolated Spain, until 1839, when he retired to France. Still, however, his party is strong, and anarchy and bloodshed disgrace this unhappy country.

Several important concessions have been made by the queen regent to the cortes; and she abdicated her authority, November 1, 1840, leaving a new regency to be appointed. Carlist revolt, 1848—suppressed. Several Carlist and republican insurrections up to 1858—the queen mother Christina, compelled to leave the country. Reforms.

ST. CROIX and ST. THOMAS.—Two considerable West India islands, belonging to Denmark, containing about 40,000 inhabitants; Christianstadt, the capital of St. Thomas, has 8000 inhabitants. Were taken by the English, but restored at the peace. Religion, Protestant and Catholic. Exports, from 10,000 to 11,000 hogsheads of sugar annually, besides other tropical produce.

ST. LUCIA.—A West India windward island, 27 miles long and 12 miles wide, containing 10,000 whites and 40,000 negroes; St. Lucia, the capital, has 7000 inhabitants. Rich in the production of sugar and all tropical produce. Religion, Protestant and Catholic. Taken by the French in 1782, and afterwards by the English.

ST. KITT'S, or ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.—A West India leeward island, very productive. Basseterre, the capital, has 6000 inhabitants. Fifteen miles long and four miles wide. Allotted to France, in 1763; and taken by the English, in 1803, and retained.

ST. VINCENT.—A British West India windward isle, 24 miles long and 10 miles wide, with 30,000 inhabitants; Kingston the capital, has 6000 inhabitants. Rich in sugar and indigo.

SUMATRA.—One of the Sunda Isles, East Indies, 1050 miles long and 165 miles wide, with 1,200,000

inhabitants, chiefly Pagans; Acheen, the capital, has 20,000 inhabitants. Government, by petty princes, and the people are mostly Malays. The English have two large settlements here, and missionary establishments at Fort Marlborough and Bencoolen; and the Dutch a factory. Sumatra is much infested with tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, &c. Produces gold, ivory, precious stones, minerals, sugar, rice, cotton, coffee, fruits, curious woods, spices, ginger, indigo, &c.

SWEDEN. A northern kingdom of Europe, 1000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with about 4,000,000 inhabitants; Stockholm, the capital, has 80,000 inhabitants. Generally barren, but with some fertile valleys; and rich in timber, and mines of silver, copper, iron, lead, &c. Army, 40,000 men. Navy, about 41 vessels of war. Government, limited monarchy. Religion, Lutheran. Annual exports, (average,) $6,000,000; imports, $5,000,000.

The Fins, from Finland, and the Goths, under Odin, or Woden, a Scythian, who fled before the Romans under Pompey, were the first inhabitants of Sweden. Woden was worshipped after his death as a god. Christianity was introduced in 829, by Asgarius, bishop of Bremen. Sweden, Denmark and Norway were united in 1327, the king to be selected by each kingdom in turn. Christian II. aimed at absolute and hereditary rule; and in 1520, this "Nero of the north," as he is called, massacred nearly all the nobility of Stockholm who were opposed to him, in which diabolical act he was assisted by his minister, Troll, archbishop of Upsal. Gustavus Vasa, the "hero of the north," escaped the slaughter, and took refuge in the mines of Dalecarlia. He roused the miners and moun-

taineers to revenge and independence. They drove out the Danes, deposed Christian, and raised the young hero to the throne, in 1523. He established the Lutheran faith, revered justice and maintained law, and died in 1550. One of his successors, the "Great Gustavus," (Adolphus,) defeated the Russians, fought for the Reformation in Germany, and was victorious over Austrians and Poles; but was killed at the battle of Lutzen, 1633. His daughter, Christiana, a woman of great beauty and brilliant genius—a compound of sense and weakness—of clemency and cruelty—of religion and romance—of levity and learning—succeeded. She benefitted her country by enforcing its laws, and encouraging literature and the arts. She espoused the Catholic faith, and resigned the crown in favour of her cousin Charles X., 1659, and retired to Rome, where she died. Charles reigned but a year, when he was succeeded by Charles XI., who was odious and tyrannical. In 1697, Charles XII. succeeded—so famed for an insane love of war. He first projected the conquest of Russia, and gained several battles. He dethroned Augustus, king of Poland, and forced Stanislaus upon the Poles in his place; but at length he was defeated signally at Pultawa, by the Russians, July 11, 1709. The "terror of the north," with a diminished force, fled to Turkey, where he induced the Porte to send 200,000 men against Russia; but Peter the Great made a peace. Charles was exasperated to madness against the Turks, who had entertained him hospitably (chiefly at Bender) for three years; but now desiring him to quit their dominions, he refused to obey, and defended himself with 300 men with desperation; until he was at length carried off the field by his legs and arms, to the bashaw's tent. Wishing to take Norway

from the Danes, he invaded that country, and while examining the works at the siege of Frederickshall, he was killed by a cannon-ball, December, 1718; in his last moments grasping the hilt of his sword. From this period to 1792, the annals of Sweden are not interesting; but in that year, Gustavus III., who had shaken off the influence of Russia, and added much to the royal prerogative, thereby exciting a faction against him, although reputed an excellent king—was assassinated by Count Ankarstroem, (one of a conspiracy, and a man whom he had loaded with favours,) at a masquerade, on the night of April 15th. His son, Gustavus IV., succeeded. He entered into an alliance with England, and when Russia joined France, and Sweden was invaded, he was dethroned by a party under his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, in 1809, who ascended the throne as Charles XIII. His son dying, the Swedish diet was convoked, and they elected the French general, Bernadotte, whose influence was great and actively exerted, as Crown Prince and successor, in 1810. On the death of Charles, in 1818, Bernadotte succeeded as Charles XIV., and a better sovereign, either in peace or war, never reigned over Sweden. The diet or parliament of Sweden consists of four orders—nobles, hereditary—bishops and clergy, (elective)—merchants and citizens, (elective)—agriculturists and peasants, (elective.) The king has a vote, but all supplies are granted by the Diet. 1844, Oscar I. 1848 and since —reforms.

SWITZERLAND.—A republican state of Europe, being a confederacy of 22 cantons, chiefly situated amongst the Alps, 220 miles long and 135 miles wide; contains 2,100,000 inhabitants; Berne, the capital, has 20,000 inhabitants. The country is sterile but grand,

producing fine pasturage and some grain and vines in the valleys and on the hill-sides. Religion, Protestant and Catholic. The diet or general assembly meets alternately at Berne, Zurich and Luzerne. Army, 30,000 men; can raise 80,000. There are manufactures of watches, (chiefly at Geneva,) cloth and printed cottons. The German, French and Italian languages are spoken in the cantons nearest those countries.

This country was formerly peopled by the Helvetii or Rhœtians, who were conquered by Cæsar, 57 B. C. Remained a Roman province until overrun by the Goths, Huns and other barbarians, in their descent upon the empire; and the Burgundians settled there in the third century. Attacked by the Allemanni, and defended by Clovis, king of the Franks, who made it part of the Frankish kingdom, 496. It so remained until 888, when it was seized by Ravul of Burgundy. Remained Burgundian until given by Rudolph to Conrad II., emperor of Germany, 1032. In consequence of the oppression of Albert of Austria, and Gesler, the governor—revolted in 1308, under William Tell and others, and after many years of war achieved independence. Civil wars distracted Switzerland in the 17th century, but in 1712, they were composed by the peace of Arau. In 1798, attacked by the French and compelled to change the government from a federal into a central form. Revolted against French influence under the chivalric Hofer, who was subdued, betrayed and shot, February 10th, 1810, rejoicing in his last moments that he died a patriot. The congress of Vienna restored and settled the Swiss or Helvetic republic nearly on the old system. Civil war, 1846–7—suppressed.

SYRIA.—Contains 50,000 square miles; popula-

tion, 1,800,000. Revenue, £640,000. Expenditure, £500,000. Contains Palestine, or the Holy Land, with Jerusalem, and all the places mentioned in the New Testament as the scenes of the sublime event of man's redemption; besides the ruins of Baalbec, (Tadmor in the wilderness,) of Palmyra, the cities of Damascus, Tyre, Sidon, Acre, &c. In ancient times, belonged to the kingdoms of Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Alexander the Great, and in part to Palmyra. (See ANCIENT WORLD.) From 258 B. C. to 69, was chiefly governed by the Seleucidæ monarchs, but in the latter year was conquered by Pompey the Great, and became a Roman province. From the 11th to the 13th century, having been occupied by the Saracens, suffered greatly from the wars between them and the crusaders, particularly in the siege of Acre, defended by the Knights of St. John, 1291; at Ascalon; and the siege of Jerusalem, which was captured and made a Christian kingdom by Godfrey of Bouillon; but it was dissolved by the Turks, in 1187. Acre was besieged by the French under Napoleon, in 1799; but successfully defended by Sir Sydney Smith, and the French retreated. Syria was invaded by the pacha of Egypt, in 1832, and Acre taken; but in 1840, Acre, Beyrout, Sidon and other places, were besieged and taken by the British and allied fleets under admirals Stopford and Napier, when the pacha of Egypt was forced to resign his hereditary right to Syria, to the sultan.

TARTARY.—A vast region of middle Asia, 4000 miles long and 1300 miles wide, with 10,000,000 inhabitants, governed by petty princes; the chief town, Bocharia, has 40,000 inhabitants. The people are chiefly nomadic, and this country has produced mighty conquerors, such as Genghis Khan and Tamerlane,

(*which see.*) The present Chinese royal family are Tartars. Part of Tartary is subject to China, and part in the Russian dominions. Tartary has been a cradle of warlike tribes, such as the Huns, and other barbarians, who emigrated from these regions to the West, ravaged Rome, and peopled many parts of Europe. Religion, Mahommedan.

TEXAS.—An extensive region, lying in extreme points, between 26° and 42° north latitude and 94° and 102° west longitude, containing about 285,000 square miles, with more than 400,000 inhabitants, about 190,000 of whom are Anglo-Americans, 8000 Mexicans, and the rest Comanches and other Indians. Climate, fine and temperate, and the winters mild, but sometimes subject to piercing north winds. Healthy, except in low places near the sea. Texas has vast level and rolling prairies, on which are herds of buffalo and wild horses; and in the west swells into mountains. Several fine rivers. Soil various, and produces grain, cotton, sugar, fruits and timber. Austin is the capital, with 1200 inhabitants; Galveston, chief port, 8000; Matagordas, a port, 600; Houston, above 4000. The old Spanish settlements of Alamo, San José, Concepcion, Espirito Santo and Refugio, are fortresses, and look like feudal castles. Government, republican. Present divisions, 34 counties and 14 senatorial districts.

The Mexicans, who had granted land to Colonel Austin and other American settlers, having changed their Federal constitution to a central government—thereby gave dissatisfaction to the settlers, who were besides resolved on independence. A body of Texans agreed at San Felipe, in November, 1835, to take up arms; and on the 2d of March, 1836, by their dele-

gates, declared Texas a "free, sovereign and independent state," under a provisional government, with D. G. Burnet as president. The Mexicans had attacked Tampico, November 15, 1835, and condemned 11 Americans to be shot. The battle of San Antonio, in which 40 Mexicans and one American were killed, occurred on the 28th of the same month. San Antonio was surrendered to the Texans, December 10th, 1835. February 23d, 1836, 4000 Mexicans repulsed in an attack on the Alamo. March 6th, the Alamo taken by the Mexicans, and 187 Texans slain; —1000 Mexicans killed. March 19th, Colonel Fannin and 300 Texans taken by a numerous Mexican army, after a fierce battle; and nine days after, 520 Texans, who had surrendered prisoners of war, were massacred by order of Santa Anna. April 21, 1836, the battle of San Jacinto, between 1500 Mexicans and 783 Texans, under General Houston; eight Texans killed and 630 Mexicans, and Generals Santa Anna and Cos captured. Convention signed by Santa Anna and President Burnet, by which Santa Anna agreed to an armistice, and if freed, to counsel the abandonment of the war by Mexico. June 25th, this Convention disapproved by the President of Mexico; and in July, the Texans declared Matamoras in a state of blockade. November 26th, Santa Anna released by General Houston, who had been elected President of Texas. Petty conflicts became frequent between Mexico and Texas—but as the latter had then a considerable army, and a navy of about six or eight vessels, the efforts of Mexico were no longer regarded. Texas was soon recognized as a nation by the United States, France, and England. The government resembled that of the United States. President Lamar

succeeded General Houston. The term of the Presidential office was two years. Revenue for 1840—Receipts $1,300,000;—Expenditures $1,947,657. For 1841—Receipts estimated at $900,000—Expenditures at $500,000. Public debt, Treasury notes, &c., of Texas, $5,893,000. 50,000 bales of cotton grown in 1840. Houston succeeded Lamar as President. Inroads were made by the Mexicans. 1844, Anson Jones was elected President. 1845, the imports of '44 were officially stated at $686,583. Texas was annexed to the U. S. in 1845, as a State. Revenue of Texas, in 1844, $177,861.

THIBET.—A country of Asia, 1600 miles long and 700 wide, with 30,000,000 inhabitants. Lassa, the capital, 80,000. The people are as civilized as the Chinese; and their dwellings are well built with stone. Soil fertile; and Thibet wool is justly famed. Their sovereign, the Grand Lama, is worshipped as "God upon earth;" and the inferior Lamas, or Thibetian monks, are educated in colleges. The Thibetians venerate the cow as a symbol. They have printed books on religion. Pagans.

TOBAGO.—A British West India Isle, 32 miles long and 10 wide, with 21,000 inhabitants—Scarborough, the capital, 6000. Productive. Finally taken by the English from France, 1803. Religion, Protestant.

TONQUIN.—A kingdom of Asia, 1200 miles long and 500 wide, with 21,000,000 inhabitants—Cachao, the capital, 100,000. Government, an absolute monarchy. Religion, Pagan. Is rich and luxuriant—produces gold, drugs, grain, perfumes, &c.; and has manufactures of chintz, earthen-ware, lacquer-ware, japan, &c. Formerly an independent kingdom, but now ruled

by a viceroy of the neighbouring and similar kingdoms of Cochin China and Anam.

TRINIDAD.—A British Isle, near South America, 90 miles long and 50 wide, with 35,000 inhabitants—Port of Spain, the capital, 11,000. Productive. Religion, Protestant and Catholic.

TRIPOLI and BAREA.—Kingdoms of Africa, on the Barbary coast, 600 miles long and 150 wide, with 700,000 inhabitants—Tripoli, the capital, 40,000. Very fertile, except the eastern parts, which are sandy. Governed by Deys or Kings, elected by the army, but nominally subject and paying tribute to the Sultan of Turkey. Was a Roman province, till conquered by the Vandals. Then under the rule of native kings, until conquered by the Saracens, who lost it to the Spaniards and the Knights of St. John; but it was regained by the Corsairs, Prais, Dassat, and Draggut, and rendered Turkish. Religion, Mahommedan.

TUNIS.—A Barbary State in the North of Africa, 200 miles long and 120 wide, with 2,000,000 inhabitants—the capital, Tunis, having 150,000. Governed by a council of State and a Dey, but tributary to Turkey. The ruins of ancient Carthage are near Tunis. Conquered by Saracens after the fall of Rome, then by Normans, and afterwards by Turks, who were defeated, but not expelled, by Charles V., 1530. In 1574, the Algerine Turks gained the chief power over Tunis.

TURKEY, or OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—A great empire of Europe and Asia, nearly 2000 miles long and 900 wide, with about 20,000,000 of inhabitants—Constantinople, the capital, having 507,000; and Aleppo, an Asiatic capital, 50,000. There are many other large cities. Produces corn, opium, oil, silk,

fruits, honey, marble, spices, coffee, drugs, gums, and cotton. Government, absolute monarchy, under the Sultan, or Grand Seignor. Revenue, £8,000,000; army 800,000 men; navy, very considerable, but not yet recovered from the battle of Navarino. The Asiatic provinces, however, are much neglected by the Turks. In Asia Minor are the ruins of Sardis and Philadelphia, and the port of Smyrna. The commerce of Turkey is still large. Amongst the possessions of the Ottoman Empire, is the Island of Cyprus, 140 miles long and 60 wide. Mountainous, but containing rich valleys, known by the ancients as the favoured Isle of Venus. It belonged to the Egyptians from 550 B. C. to 58 B. C., when it was subdued by the Romans. On the decline of the empire, it was taken by the Saracens, who were conquered by the Crusaders, and made subject to kings, of whom Richard I. of England was one. In 1480, taken by the Venetians, and in 1750 by the Turks. The religion of Turkey is Mahommedan, but there are great numbers of Christians of the Armenian and Greek Churches. Polygamy is practised, as in Persia.

The original Turks were Tartars who invaded Armenia in the eighth century, and claim a descent from "Turk," a descendant of Japhet. In 1300, A. D., Othman I., descended from Genghis Khan, gave them the name of Ottomans. Tribe after tribe of Turkish barbarians added to his power, and they conquered Asia Minor, and part of Syria. In 1356, Amurath I. took Adrianople, and made it his capital. He was followed by Bajazet, in 1389, who strangled his brother —said to be the first instance of putting a prince of the Royal Family (since common) to death, to make room for another He was defeated and made prisoner

by Tamerlane. After an interregnum and anarchy, Amurath II. ascended the throne in 1422, and was an odious tyrant. He took Salonica, and massacred the inhabitants—conquered Servia, Wallachia, and Transylvania, and gained the battle of Varna over the Hungarians—but was defeated by Scanderbeg, king of Epirus, and died of a broken heart. His son, Mahommed II. was a great warrior, and kept in check Hunniades, King of Hungary, Matthias his son, and the mighty Scanderbeg; besides taking Constantinople, May 29th, 1453, and thus ending for ever the Eastern Empire of Rome, or "Greek Empire." A long career of bloody power and greatness—not forgetting the murder by Selim of two of his brothers, five nephews, and many nobles, in 1512—followed. Egypt was subdued, and Selim was advanced to the throne by the soldiers. In conquering Egypt, this monster ordered thousands of the people and the Mamelukes to be brought before him, as he sat on a throne by the margin of the Nile. They were there murdered in his presence. Solyman, his son, took Rhodes from the Knights of St. John; made Hungary tributary; attacked Austria; murdered his prisoners; and took Bagdad, Assyria, and Mesopotamia; and the Isle of Cyprus, from the Venetians, 1566. Amurath III. succeeded in 1575, and carried his arms into Russia, Poland, Germany, and Venice. Mahommed III. caused twenty of his brothers, and all his father's wives and concubines to be murdered in 1596, when he mounted the throne; and caused his eldest son to be strangled. Ahmed, his successor, in 1605, was an able prince. Mustapha, his successor, (1617,) was cruel. Athman (1618) imprisoned him; tried to abridge the power of the janissaries, (body-guards,) but in vain, for they put him and his vizier to death, and

restored Mustapha; but even him they treated as an idiot, made him ride through the streets on an ass, and then strangled him, by order of his successor, Amurath IV., in 1621, who caused 14,000 persons to be put to death in 18 years, and actually amused himself in going through the streets at night with a drawn sabre, slaying all whom he met! Such were the Sultans. From that period to the reign of Mustapha IV., in 1801, the heart sickens at the recital of blood and slaughter which distinguished the reigns of Ibrahim, 1659—Mahomet IV., 1688—Solyman II., 1709—Achmet II., 1712—Mustapha II.,1716—Achmet III., who put 14,000 soldiers to death for rebellion—Mohammed V., 1730—Osman, 1754—Mustapha III., 1757, who attacked Russia in 1769, and was defeated in four engagements by Prince Gallitzin—Abdulhamed—and Selim III., 1789, also defeated by Russia. The Turkish Empire, however, maintained great power, but the government and Sultans were entirely controlled by the janissaries, which bands were broken up, and many of them slaughtered, by order of the Sultan, Mahmoud, in 1826. In his reign, some of the Turkish Provinces were lost to the Russians—his fleet was destroyed by the British, Russian, and French fleets, under Sir E. Codrington, in 1827, which event favouring the long and bloody struggle of the Greeks, contributed to establish their separate national existence, and free them from Turkey. Egypt also revolted under Ibrahim Pacha. Mahmoud died July 1, 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Abdul Medjid. The hereditary dominion of Syria was restored to the Porte, in 1840, by the arms of the allied powers of England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and the Pacha of Egypt, confirmed in his possession of that country by his sub-

mission, agreed to restore the Turkish fleet, which the admiral had betrayed into his hands. 1853 to 1856. The great war. See RUSSIA.

TUSCANY.—An Italian Duchy, formerly the Florentine Republic. It is 120 miles long and 80 wide, with 1,306,000 inhabitants—Florence, the capital, 80,000. Religion, Catholic. Government, an Austrian Province. Revenue, £300,000; army, 30,000 men. Anciently Etruria, a Roman Province, and subsequently a portion of the Kingdom of Lombardy. It then merged into the German Empire, and was governed by Viceroys until 1240, when the dispute of the Guelphs and Ghibbelines broke out, between the Emperor and Popes—the family of Guelph espousing the Pope, and that of Uberti (Ghibbelines) the Emperor. The people rose, broke into the Uberti palace, killed many, and compelled the rest of the Ghibbelines to fly to Sienna. Meanwhile, the Popes persuaded the Florentines to accept the protection of the Church—but the latter soon after formed a Republic. Family interest, however, prevailed, and the Medici in reality governed. Cosmo de Medici, ("Father of his country,") traded extensively with the Venetians and the East Indies, and amassed enormous wealth. He was elected "Gonfaloniero," and was a great patron of learning and the arts. Born 1399, died 1464. In 1570, his descendant, Cosmo, was made "Grand Duke of Tuscany," by Pope Pius V.: and he was a still more liberal patron of the arts than his distinguished ancestor. On the death of Gaston de Medicis, the last sovereign of the race, in 1737, without heirs, Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, gave Tuscany to the Duke of Lorraine, as a fief of the empire, and received Lorraine as an equivalent. The succeeding duke was

his second son, Leopold—then Ferdinand, son of Francis II., Emperor of Austria. In 1801, was made the kingdom of Etruria by Napoleon, and transferred to the Prince of Parma—but afterwards declared a part of the French Empire. At the peace of 1814, it was restored to the Austrian Archduke. Revolt, 1848, reforms and a constitution granted.

URUGUAY.—(Oriental republic of, or Montevideo,) a republic of South America, containing 120,000 square miles and 250,000 inhabitants. Hides, beef, and cattle and horses are the chief exports. Montevideo is the capital.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, or BRITISH OREGON.—213,500 square miles and 8,000 inhabitants.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND—A British Island of great size in the South Pacific Ocean. Discovered by Tasman, 1633, and visited by Captain Cook, 1777. The land is chiefly rolling or hilly, and the whole is well wooded and watered. A flourishing colony—inhabitants about 60,000—Hobart Town, the capital, 20,000. Religion, Protestant.

VENEZUELA.—Republic of South America, containing 416,000 square miles, and 1,356,000 inhabitants. Capital, Caraccas. Chief port, La Guayra. Exports about $3,000,000—imports rather larger. 1847, civil war, and Paez expelled by Monagas.

VENICE.—Formerly a Republic of Italy, but now an Austrian Province, 175 miles long and 95 miles wide, with 200,000 inhabitants—Venice, the capital, 165,000. Venice has 72 islands, on some of which the city stands. Religion, Catholic.

The Veneti, a people conquered by the Gauls, fled to the mainland and islands, that afterwards formed the Republic of Venice; and the people of Padua

built the city as a place of protection from Attila, in 421. At first it was a democracy, and governed by Consuls—in 697, the chief magistrates were called Tribunes, and chosen by the people—but the Consuls by intrigue strengthened their power, and the chief families soon becoming a nobility, elected for life a Doge, (Duke,) Paul Luc Anafeste, in 709. He increased the wealth and power of his country. It was not, however, until 803, that the Venetians declared themselves, under the Doge Mauritio, free both of the Eastern and Western Empires. The Doge Pietro Tribuno, in 903, defeated the Huns, who tried to take and sack the city; and under Ordelapho, they took all Croatia. Under Ziani, the Venetians destroyed the fleet of Frederic Barbarossa, in 1173;—and under Pietro Grandonico, in 1291, were defeated by the Genoese at sea, and Dandolo, the Venetian admiral, killed himself in despair. It should here be remembered, that Venice was the commercial emporium of the world, from A. D. 1000 to 1508, in which year the League of Cambray was formed against Venice, and the trade went chiefly to Bruges and the Dutch cities. The chief Venetian trade, in which Genoa, Florence, and Amalphi had slightly participated, was to the East Indies, and was carried on by the Levant (Alexandria being a great port) across the Isthmus of Suez, and by the Red Sea, or by the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf—and the fact of the Venetians supplying the crusaders for nearly 200 years, much increased their commerce. The grand cause, however, of the downfall of Venetian trade, was the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, by Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese. This entirely changed the stream of Indian and Asi-

atic commerce. In 1347, Andrea Dandolo being Doge, the whole Genoese fleet was destroyed, except the admiral's ship; and the Genoese, fearful of a destructive invasion, made the Duke of Milan their sovereign. In 1363, the Doge Marino Faliero, who hated the nobles, endeavoured to increase the power of the people; but his design being denounced by the Council, he was beheaded in their Hall. Indeed, the Venetian Republic was essentially aristocratic, (an oligarchy)—and among the tyrannous expedients to prevent the expression of public feeling and the enlargement of liberty, were secret accusations anonymously dropped into the mouth of a statue of a lion—a secret council of three—another, famed as the "Council of Ten"—with the power of subjecting suspected persons to torture, to force confession, and to death! In 1378, the Genoese, so frequently at war with Venice, from commercial rivalry, were again defeated at sea, Andrea Contarini being Doge; again in 1403, under Michael Steno. Under Moncenigo, the Turks were defeated in the Morea, and the people of Dalmatia and Friuli; and the Venetians bought and colonized Corinth, Patras, and Zara. This period was the zenith of Venetian glory. In 1422, Francisco Foscari being Doge, the combined Milanese, Florentines, and Genoese, were defeated, and Carmagnola, the Venetian general, hung for treason. Foscari was Doge for 34 years, when, owing to the death of his son, he became melancholy; and a junta of the Senate deposed him, but gave him a title and a pension. This unfeeling act of national ingratitude caused him to die of a broken heart. Malipiero succeeded in 1462—then Christopher Mora, who was defeated by the Turks. During the Dogeship of Agostino Barbar-

ico, in 1486, Cyprus was taken, and the Turks defeated frequently; and a powerful league was formed with Spain, the Pope, and Milan against France. This, however, was soon countermined, for while Leonardo Loretano was Doge, the celebrated League of Cambray was formed by France, Arragon, Naples, Florence, Ferrara, and Savoy, in which the confederates agreed to partition Venice! The leaguers succeeded, by the support they gave to other nations by trade, in almost destroying Venetian commerce; and in 1508, France made war on Venice, but being compelled to retire from before Padua, in 1511, a peace was made with the Pope, and the league broken; but although the Venetians took Cremona, Bastia, and Brescia, they never recovered the blow. Francis I., Emperor, entered into a treaty with them in 1515, and soon after a general peace was made. In 1570, Moncenigo being Doge, the Turks retook Cyprus; and Mustapha, their commander, ordered Bragadino, the Venetian commander, after having his nose, lips, and ears cut off, to be flayed alive! In 1576, Venice lost 63,000 persons by the plague. Many Doges succeeded, but no event of interest occurred, until the Turks took Candia, (Crete,) September 27th, 1669, after a siege of two years, Dominico Contarini being Doge. Under the Dogeship of M. Guistinicino, the Venetians subdued the Morea. War between the Republic and the Turks under Giovanni Cornaro; and the able General S. Moncenigo was made Doge in 1725. In 1789—a war with Tunis. For 200 years the commerce and grandeur of Venice had declined. Luigo Manino was the last Doge, when the Republic was invaded by the French in the Revolutionary war, and Venice annexed by Napoleon to France. In 1796, the Vene-

tians assassinated the French on the roads and in the towns—but were compelled by Napoleon, in 1797, to give up their ringleaders—and the Senate finally submitted to Napoleon. By the treaty of Campo Formio, Venice was annexed to Germany, and by the Congress of Vienna was confirmed to Austria. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Revolt in 1848—suppressed.

VERDE, CAPE, ISLES.—These are 20 in number, 300 miles west of Africa; discovered in 1446, by the Portuguese, to whom they belong. Are very productive of salt, sugar, cotton, wine, corn, roots, and tropical fruits. Religion, Catholic, and some Pagans. Santiago, the chief island, has 20,000 inhabitants.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—30 West India Islands, north of the Caribbees, and between Porto Rico and the leeward Islands. Belong mostly to the British—and a few to the Dutch. 20,000 inhabitants. Tortola, the principal island, 6000. Religion, Protestant.

WURTEMBURG.—A southern kingdom of Germany, 150 miles long and 64 miles wide—2,000,000 inhabitants—Stutgard, the capital, 31,000. Populous and fertile. Revenue, £200,000; army, 15,000 men. Religion, Lutheran and Catholic. Riots in 1848; a new constitution granted.

This state, for ages a German duchy, was raised to a kingdom, in 1806, by Napoleon. The whole state was a field of advance, retreat, and conflict—and especially for the masterly retreat of Moreau—in the wars of the French Revolution. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna confirmed the royal title. The present king, William, succeeded his father, Frederic, in 1816.

ZANGUEBAR.—A country on the south-east coast of Africa, 1400 miles long and 350 miles wide; Melinda, the capital, having 200,000 inhabitants. Divided

into petty sovereignties. Produces gold, ivory, and wax. The Portuguese are masters of most of the coast, and carry on the Slave Trade.

ZEALAND (NEW.)—A large island, and several other isles, of the South Pacific Ocean, 2100 miles long and 220 miles wide, with 180,000 inhabitants; chiefly Pagans. Discovered by Tasman, in 1642, and visited by Captain Cook in 1770. Grain, roots, fruits, timber, and pasturage, thrive. East Cape, the chief settlement, has 45,000 inhabitants. Missionary stations are numerous;—and the chiefs made over the sovereignty of New Zealand to England, in 1840.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.

Spain,	12	Austria,	82
Portugal,	17	Prussia,	288
Switzerland,	30	Other Germanic States	308
Belgium,	62	Africa,	12
Denmark,	80	Asia,	27
Russia and Poland,	84	United States—	
Holland,	150	Newspapers and Periodicals,	3,000
G. Britain and Ireland,	480		
France,	250		

Baron Cotta, of Austria, employs nearly 400 editors —Reimer, of Berlin, more than 100—and Brockhaus, of Leipsic, 100, on the "Conversations Lexicon." These three are the greatest publishers in the world.

THE UNITED STATES.

THE "United States of America" form one of the greatest nations on the face of the earth for unbroken extent of territory; while they are among the most promising for future greatness, in the energy and enterprise of their people, and the career of unexampled rapidity with which the Federal Republic is increasing in opulence and power. The United States extend from east to west—that is, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans—2480 miles; and from north to south—from the extreme point of Maine, north, to that of Florida, south—1840 miles—comprehending about 2,280,000 square miles. There are 4,070 miles of land frontier—5430 of sea coast—and 1250 of lake shore—total about 10,750 miles. This territory exhibits one of the finest fluvial regions of the world, abounding in great navigable rivers: the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and tributaries, affording an inland navigation of about 22,000 miles; while the Hudson, Delaware, James, Alabama, Connecticut, and other fine streams, with the Chesapeake and other bays, and lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and Champlain, are the veins and arteries of an immense inland trade. Almost all varieties of soil, surface, and climate, are to be found—the chief ranges of mountains being the Rocky, Alleghany, Green and White (New England) Mountains, and Ozark, on the Texan frontier. In the Western States

are immense level and rolling prairies, presenting millions of acres of rich soil, clear of trees; while much of the land on the banks of the western rivers, is amongst the most productive in the world. In every direction, too, the wild forests are falling before the axe of the woodman, and avenues are in progress of construction through their deepest recesses, for the purpose of forming canals and railroads. In all parts of the Union, wheat, Indian-corn, and other grain, are raised; while the Southern States grow more cotton than the entire world besides. This staple, with tobacco, rice, sugar, indigo, timber, and the manufactures of the north, constitute the chief articles of export. Much of the soil and climate of the United States is finely adapted for the culture of wine and silk. The settled portions of the United States comprehend a space of about 1800 miles from north to south, and 1200 from east to west. The most delightful and fertile regions on the shores of the Pacific, are not yet peopled, with the exception of California and the Columbia river. There are 23,000 miles of rail-road in use in the United States, and telegraphs between nearly all the towns and cities. There are also 3910 miles of canals, of which 3450 miles of artificial (canal or slackwater) navigation are completed.

The manufactures of the Union are yearly increasing, and the importance of agriculture becomes more and more impressed on the minds of the people. On this subject, the following words of an eminent author are worthy of note: "Agriculture is the parent of manufactures, seeing that the productions of nature are the materials of art." The now available public lands of the nation are estimated to be worth $1,250,000,000, or 1,000,000,000 of acres, at $1,25 per acre.

THE WEALTH OF THE UNION IN 1856.

The following interesting official table has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany his annual report of the finances:—

REAL AND PERSONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES, 1856.

States.	Population.	Value of Property.
Alabama,	835,192	$270,233,027
Arkansas,	253,117	64,240,726
California,	335,000	165,000,000
Connecticut,	401,292	203,759,831
Delaware,	97,295	30,466,924
Florida,	110,725	49,461,461
Georgia,	935,090	500,000,000
Illinois,	1,242,917	333,237,474
Indiana,	1,149,606	301,858,474
Iowa,	325,013	110,000,000
Kentucky,	1,086,587	411,000,198
Louisiana,	600,387,	270,425,000
Maine,	623,862	131,128,186
Maryland,	639,580	261,243,660
Massachusetts,	1,133,123	597,936,995
Michigan,	509,374	116,593,580
Mississippi,	671,649	251,525,000
Missouri,	831,215	223,948,731
New Hampshire,	324,701	103,804,326
New Jersey,	569,499	179,750,000
New York,	3,470,059	1,364,154,625
North Carolina,	921,851	239,603,372
Ohio,	2,215,750	860,877,354
Pennsylvania,	2,542,960	1,031,731,304
Rhode Island,	166,927	91,699,850
South Carolina,	705,661	303,434,240
Tennessee,	1,092,470	321,771,810
Texas,	500,000	240,000,000
Vermont,	325,206	91,165,680
Virginia,	1,512,593	530,994,897
Wisconsin,	552,109	87,500,000

District of Columbia,	59,000	25,568,703
Minnesota,	65,000	20,000,000
New Mexico,	83,500	7,550,000
Oregon,	36,000	7,775,000
Washington,	5,500	1,650,000
Utah,	39,000	4,250,000
Kansas,	11,000	2,350,000
Nebraska,	4,500	1,235,644
Total,	26,964,312	$9,817,611,072
Add for property not valued, for under valuations, and for the rise in the value of property since 1850, the sum of		$1,500,000,000
Total wealth of the United States in 1856.		$11,317,611,072

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES. 1850.

Portland,	Me.,	20,815
Bangor,	"	14,432
Manchester,	N. H.,	13,932
Boston,	Mass.,	136,871
Lowell,	"	33,383
Springfield,	"	11,766
Salem,	"	20,264
Lawrence,	"	18,341
Providence,	R. I.,	41,512
New Haven,	Ct.,	20,245
Hartford,	"	13,555
New York,	N. Y.,	515,507
Brooklyn,	"	96,838
Albany,	"	50,763
Buffalo,	"	42,261
Rochester,	"	36,403
Williamsburg,	"	30,780
Troy,	"	28,785

Syracuse,	N. Y.,	22,271
Utica,	"	17,565
Newark,	N. J.,	38,894
Paterson,	"	11,338
Philadelphia,	Pa.,	408,762
*Pittsburg,	"	46,601
Baltimore,	Md.,	169,054
Washington,	D. C.,	40,001
Richmond,	Va.,	27,482
Charleston,	S. C.,	42,985
Savannah,	Ga.,	16,060
Mobile,	Ala.,	20,513
Nashville,	Tenn.,	10,478
Louisville,	Ky.,	43,196
Cincinnati,	Ohio,	115,436
Columbus,	"	17,883
Cleveland,	"	17,034
Detroit,	Mich.,	21,019
Chicago,	Ill.,	29,963
Milwaukee,	Wis.,	20,061
St. Louis,	Mo.,	77,860
New Orleans,	La.,	119,461
San Francisco,	Cal.,	15,000

TRADE, POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.

A correspondent has sent the following statement of the relative positions of the five largest cities of the Union, in 1850:

	New York.	Boston.
Total tonnage,	1,150,000	560,000
Registered do.,	667,000	396,000
No. arrivals from foreign ports,	3,977	2,996
Tonnage of same,	1,755,000	582 000
No. clearances for foreign ports,	3,286	3,062
Tonnage of the same,	1,384,000	590,000
Tons shipping built,	68,000	60,000

* It is right to add, that the population of Pittsburg *proper* only is here enumerated. If all the suburbs and villages connected with Pittsburg be included, the population is nearly 120,000.

	New York.	Boston.
Foreign exports,	$91,000,000	$21,000,000
Foreign imports,	$190,000,000	$50,000,000
Banking capital,	$52,000,000	$32,000,000
Loans and discounts,	102,000,000	52,000,000
Valuation,	500,000,000	250,000,000
Valuation per capita,	$150	$1,500
Population, (estimated),	750,000	180,000
Manufactures within the city,	$150,000,000	$50,000,000

	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	N. Orleans
Registered tonnage,	72,000	93,000	84,000
No. arr. from for. ports,	589	471	1,093
Tonnage of same,	183,000	119,000	511,000
No. clear. for for. ports,	514	578	1,276
Tons shipping built,	24,400	14,400	1,200
Foreign exports,	$6,500,000	$7,900,000	$68,292,000
Foreign imports,	19,000,000	6,000,000	13,600,200
Banking capital,		9,600,000	
Loans and discounts,		18,000,000	
Valuation, (estimated,)	160,000,000	120,000,000	100,000,000
Population, (est.,)	500,000	220,000	160,000
Manufac. within city,	$120,000,000		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following tabular statement of the foreign trade of the United States, is from that excellent New York publication—"Hunt's Merchant's Magazine." The calculations of excess of imports or exports are made from the Reports of the Secretary of the United States' Treasury.

Year.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1791	$52,000,000	$19,012,041	$32,987,959	
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902	
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428	
1794	34,600,000	33,026,233	1,573,767	
1795	69,756,268	47,989,472	21,766,796	
1796	81,436,164	67,064,097	14,372 067	
1797	75,379,406	56.850,206	18,529,200	
1798	68,551,700	61,527,097	7,024,603	
1799	79,068,148	78,665,522	402,626	
1800	91,252.768	70,971,780	280,988	
1801	111,363,511	94,115,925	17,247,586	
1802	76,333,333	72.483,160	3,850,173	
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,886,633	
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300.926	
1805	120,000,000	95,566,021	24,433,975	
1806	129,000,000	101,536,963	27,463,037	
1807	138,000,000	108,343,150	29,656 850	
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040	
1809	59,400,000	52,203,231	7 196.769	
1810	85,400,000	66,757,974	18,642,026	
1811	53,400,000	61,316,831		$7,916,831
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764	
1813	22,005,000	27,855,997		5,850,997
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559	
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	60.483,521	
1816	147,103,000	81,920,452	65,182,548	
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578.431	
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867	
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16.983,479	
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331	
1821	62,585,724	64,974,382		2,388,658
1822	83,241,541	72,160,377	11,081.260	
1823	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237	
1824	80,549,007	75,986.657	4,562.350	

TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CONTINUED.

Year.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1825	$96,340,075	$99,535,388		$3,195,313
1826	84,974,477	77,595,322	7,379,155	
1827	79,484,068	82 324,827		2,840,759
1828	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138	
1829	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856	
1830	70,876,920	73,849,508		2,972,588
1831	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541	
1832	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323	
1833	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878	
1834	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359	
1835	149,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165	
1836	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995	
1837	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,560,801	
1838	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788	
1839	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716	
1840	104,805,891	131,571,950		26,766,059

The foreign commerce continued to increase yearly, and in 1856 the domestic and foreign merchandize and specie exported amounted to $326,964,918, and our imports for the same time to $314,639,942; making the exports $12,325,066 in excess of the imports.

The imports for the year ending June 30, 1856, were: Specie and Bullion, $4,207,632; Free, exclusive of specie, $52,748,074; Dutiable, $257,684,236; Total, $314,639,942. The exports of foreign produce were: Specie and Bullion, $1,597,206; Free, exclusive of specie, $3,144,604; Dutiable, $11,636,768; Total, $16,378,578. The exports of domestic produce were: Specie and Bullion, $44,148,279; Merchandise, $266,-438,051; Total, $310,586,330. Total exports, $326,-964,908. The exports of Cotton were $128,382,351; of Tobacco, $12,221,843; of Rice, $2,390,233; of Hemp, $28,598.

The following official facts and figures, which have been gathered by the New York Times from more elaborate documents, as prepared at the Treasury De-

partment at Washington, embody much interesting information :—

WHERE OUR DOMESTIC EXPORTS GO—1856.

To British Dominions,	$195,791,886	Austria,	$2,238,783
French,	42,594,963	Turkey,	1,404,768
Spanish (Cuba included, $7,199,035)	15,900,572	Africa,	1,731,011
Russian,	600,153	Hayti,	1,862,823
Prussian,	70,367	San Domingo,	74,886
Swedish,	1,932,347	Mexico,	2,464,942
Danish,	1,013,250	Central America,	347,265
Hamburg,	3,268,473	New Granada,	1,444,843
Bremen,	9,889,627	Venezuela,	1,643,621
Other German ports,	30,885	Brazil,	4,853,125
Holland,	4,258,869	Uraguay,	517,849
Belgium,	5,346,386	Buenos Ayres,	1,013,112
Portugal,	4,439,127	Chili,	1,591,354
Sardinia,	2,143,977	Peru,	2,159,232
Tuscany,	425,595	Ecuador,	27,374
Two Sicilies,	303,576	Sandwich Islands,	793,058
Papal States,	31,428	Japan,	4,009
		China,	2,048,244
		Whale Fish's,	320,045
Total,			$310,586,330
Foreign goods re-exported,			16,378,578
Total exports of the fiscal year,			$326,964,908

THE FOREIGN STATES WE BUY FROM—1856.

British Dominions,	$154,056,749	Two Sicilies,	1,468,526
France and her Islands,	49,240,803	Austria,	476,541
Spain and her Is'ls. (Cuba included, $23,565,592,)	33,482,700	Turkey,	741,871
Brazil,	19,262,657	Egypt,	51,979
China,	10,454,436	Africa,	1,165,857
Russia,	330,581	Hayti,	1,924,259
Prussia,	161,169	San Domingo,	60,196
Sweden,	881,437	Mexico,	3,568,681
Denmark,	226,158	Central America,	246,853
Hamburg,	2,611,932	New Granada,	2,325,019
Bremen,	11,846,530	Venezuela,	4,202,692
Holland,	4,615,436	Uruguay,	381,036
Belgium,	3,106,511	Buenos Ayres,	2,322,161
Portugal,	366,342	Chili,	2,467,819
Sardinia,	367,179	Peru,	217,759
Tuscany,	1,596,801	Ecuador,	84,804
Papal States,	39,064	Sandwich Islands,	249,704
		Japan,	16,821
		Whale Fish's,	58,067
		Uncertain places,	882
Total imports, fiscal year,			$311,639,942

CHIEF EXPORTING CITIES—1856.

	Dom. Produce.	For re-expor't.	Am. Gold.
New York,	$63,998,184	$6.098,602	$24,765,051
New Orleans,	80,550,472	288,428	26,108
Mobile,	23,726,215	1,178	
Charleston,	17,323,703	2,251	4,800
Savannah,	8,005,736		
Baltimore,	10,856,637	264,761	
Philadelphia,	6,777,724	189,164	177,600
Boston,	12,813,213	3,912,076	11,860,362
San Francisco,	2,820,474	715,572	7,182,088
Oswego,	4,787,750	686,357	
Other ports,	34,777,943	4,820,249	132,256
Total,	$266.438,051	$16,378,575	$44,148.279
Grand total of all exports,			$326,964,908

THE CHIEF IMPORTING CITIES—1856.

New York,	$195,645,515	Charleston,	1,905,234
Boston.	41,861,088	Buffalo,	1,887,238
New Orleans,	16,882,392	Salem,	1,794,595
Philadelphia,	16,585,685	Portland,	1,430,087
Baltimore,	9,119,907	69 other districts,	15,517,865
San Francisco,	7,289,037		
Oswego,	5,321,278	Total entries,	$314,639,942

NATIONAL STATISTICS.—TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—TONNAGE OWNED IN EACH OF THE STATES.

Free States.	1851.	1854.	1855.
New York,	1,041,014	1,415,031	1,464,221
Massachusetts,	694,402	916,074	979,210
Maine,	523,315	686,100	806,605
Pennsylvania,	284,373	361,827	397,767
Connecticut,	116,179	129,308	137,180
New Jersey,	88,895	105,947	121,019
California,	58,435	102,257	92,262
Ohio,	58,352	80,859	91,606
Michigan,	41,774	56,849	69,489
Illinois,	23,103	31,684	53,796
Rhode Island,	38,050	45,911	51,039
New Hampshire,	25,427	28,838	30,339
Wisconsin,	2,946	14,217	15,623
Vermont,	3,932	7,374	0,915
Indiana,		2,952	3,698
Oregon Territory,	1,063	1,192	1,192
Total, Free States,	3,014,860	3,986,430	4,321,950

Slave States.	1851.	1854.	1855.
Maryland,	204,544	220,208	234,805
Louisiana,	252,284	187,073	204,143
Virginia,	68,799	84,840	91,788
South Carolina,	35,187	42,115	60,935
Missouri,	34,065	48,575	60,592
North Carolina,	43,782	57,800	60,077
Alabama,	27,327	33,599	36,274
District of Columbia,	22,904	35,982	34,530
Georgia,	24,185	27,521	29,505
Kentucky,	12,937	20,122	22,680
Delaware,	11,880	13,554	19,186
Florida,	9,374	14,393	14,833
Texas,	4,912	9,698	8,801
Tennessee,	3,587	7,621	8,403
Mississippi,	1,404	1,363	2,475
Total, Slave States,	757,170	809,264	859,032

TONNAGE OF VARIOUS PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
New York,	931,193	1,076,599	1,149,133	1,262,798	1,288,234
Boston,	342,936	381,088	450,492	495,879	546,262
Philadelphia,	222,428	229,443	252,451	267,746	294,806
N. Orleans,	251,900	266,013	153,184	188,818	200,836
Baltimore,	160,511	159,404	158,978	170,835	183,108

Of the exports of 1855, there were—Products of the sea, $3,516,894—of the forest, $12,603,867—animal products, $17,178,080—grain, breadstuffs, vegetables and fruits, $22, 651,362—tobacco, $14,712,460—cotton, $88,143,844—other products, $1,738,034—gold and silver, $53,957,418—cotton fabrics, $5,857,181—iron, and iron goods, $3,761,372—the balance in minor manufactures.

Of the imports, woollen goods were about, $24,000,000—cotton goods, $18,000,000—silks, $26,500,000 linens $8,500,000—hardware, $8,500,000—iron and steel, $18,000,000—copper, tin, brass, and lead, &c., $9,000,000—jewellery and watches, $5,000,000—china and earthenware,—$8,000,000—wines, liquors, and ales, $6,000,000, &c, &c.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF COMMERCE.—The following figures show some of the principal occupations connected with Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1850 :—

Boatmen,	32,454
Fishermen,	9,028
Mariners,	70,603
Ship Carpenters,	14,685
Merchants,	100,752
Total,	227,522

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The amount of gold and silver bullion received during the year 1856 at the Mint and its branches, including the Assay Office, was as follows: Gold deposits, $55,078,402 20; Silver deposits, including purchases, $5,120,634 43. Total, $60,199,036 63.

The coinage for the same period, including bars, was as follows: Gold coins, $36,697,768 50; silver coins, $5,135,240; copper coins, $27,106 78; gold bars, $22,645,596 85; silver bars, $61,430 17. Total amount of coinage, including bars, $64,567,142 30. The number of pieces of coin struck were 33,863,847; the number of gold and silver bars, 7,119.

The amount of gold of domestic production deposited at all of the minting establishments during the year 1856, was as follows: Gold produced from the State of California, $47,509,411 08; from the Territory of Oregon, $40,750; and from the Atlantic States, $328,280-73; total domestic gold, $47,878,441 81.

The progress of the United States in literature, as well as in the arts and sciences, has been of a highly gratifying character. Many names of just celebrity in the world of letters are enrolled among her authors;

and her book trade annually increases. The newspapers and other periodicals published in the United States are about 3000, circulating annually about 200,000,000 sheets. But the chief glory of the United States, and the sheet-anchor of the Republic, is NATIONAL EDUCATION, by which *all* the children of citizens are, or may be, instructed at the expense of the different commonwealths. This is general, except in some of the Southern States; and an excellent education is furnished. The average expense of each scholar, (books and stationery included,) is estimated at from $7 to 9 per annum, varying in different States; and it is supposed that nearly 2,000,000 of the American youth are now deriving the benefits of general knowledge from these admirable institutions. There are 127 colleges in the United States, containing about 12,500 students—41 medical schools, with about 4,750 students—15 law schools, with 550 students, and 46 theological. Societies for the promotion of religion at home, Sunday-schools, missionary associations for the spread of the gospel in foreign parts, alms-houses, hospitals, and institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind, insane, and aged poor, are numerous.

The following statement of the religious population of the United States, is derived from various sources—several of which are authentic :—

Baptists,	4,000,000
Methodists,	3,000,000
Presbyterians,	2,175,000
Congregationalists,	1,400,000
Roman Catholics,	2,000,000
Episcopalians,	1,300,000
Universalists,	600,000
Lutherans,	540,000

Dutch Reformed, ...	450,000
Friends, ...	220,000
Unitarians, ...	180,000
Mormonites, ...	150,000
Dunkers, ...	30,000
Shakers, ...	6,000
Swedenborgians, ...	6,000
Moravians, ...	5,000

The population of the United States is annually increased by immigration. It is believed that, including those who come over the lines from the British provinces, the annual average of immigrants is about 200,000. For the information of such persons, the following are quoted as the chief provisions of the Naturalization Law, as established by an Act of Congress:

FIRST—All aliens who have been in the country five years, and have made a declaration of their intentions two years prior to their application, can be naturalized.

SECOND—All who have arrived in the country previous to 1812, can be naturalized without having previously made a declaration of intentions.

THIRD—All who have arrived in the country under the age of eighteen years, and have continued to reside therein for five years, can be naturalized without having made a previous declaration of intention.

It is believed that immigrants bring about an average of ten pounds each, in specie. Judge Doran estimated the amount at twelve pounds each, in a speech in the Pennsylvania Convention; but at £10 each, the amount would be £2,000,000, annually. Perhaps an over-estimate.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Years.	Acres.	Dollars.
1845	1,843,527.05	2,470,303.17
1846	2,263,730.81	2,904,637.27
1847	2,521,305.59	3,296,404.08
1848	1,887,553.04	2,621,615.26
1849	1,329,902.77	1,756,890.42
1850	769,364.48	998,841.26
1851	1,846,847.49	2,390,947.45
1852	1,553,071.00	1,975,658.54
1853	1,083,495.21	1,804,653.24
1854	7,035,735.07	9,000,211.81
1855	15,729,524.88	11,248,301.36

29,000 land warrants were issued in 1855—for 3,840,000 acres.

PRISON STATISTICS.

Some of the advantages of American prison discipline, are shown by the fact, that in the following state prisons the earnings of the convicts have exceeded the expenses, during a recent year, by the sums set against them. Massachusetts, $4,433 27; Connecticut, $4,511 19; Auburn, in New York, $8,490 25; Kentucky, $15,030 92; Ohio, $20,037 06.

In New Hampshire the prison is let out by contract, and of course the earnings equal the expenses.

In the following, the expenses have exceeded the earnings during the same time:—Sing Sing, in New York, $246 47; New Jersey, $5,584 16; Philadelphia penitentiary, $18,378 76; Penitentiary at Pittsburg, $7,107 00; do. at Baltimore, $3,723 36; do. at Washington, $14,086 69; do. in Michigan, $3,-345 67.

Number of prisoners in ten penitentaries at the

commencement of the year, 2026; at the end of the year, 2787; received during the year, 1101; discharged by expiration of sentence, 669; by pardon, 163; by death, 55; re-committed, 82; escaped, 27. The majority of criminals were addicted to intemperance.

SPECIE AND BANKING.

The specie of the United States is supposed to vary from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000; being greatly affected by the balance of trade and other circumstances, the vast receipts from California rendering it thus large.

BANKING MOVEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1856. OFFICIAL.

The following valuable tables are compiled from official data in the Treasury Department at Washington :—

	1856.	1855.
Number of Banks, . . .	1,163	1,255
Number of Branches, . . .	144	143
No. of Banks and Branches, .	1,307	1,398
Capital paid in, . .	$382,177,278	$343,874,272
Loans and discounts, .	576,144,758	634,183,280
Stocks, ...	52,727,082	49,485,215
Real Estate, . .	24,073,801	20,865,867
Other investments, .	8,734,640	8,822,516
Due by other Banks, .	55,738,735	62,639,725
Notes of other Banks, .	23,429,513	24,779,049
Specie funds, . .	21,935,738	19,930,710
Specie, ...	53,944,546	59,314,063
Circulation, . .	186,952,223	195,747,950
Deposits, ...	190,400,342	212,705,652
Due to other Banks, .	45,156,697	52,719,956
Other liabilities, .	15,599,623	12,227,861

	1856.	1855.
Gold and silver in the United States Treasury,	$27,188,889	$22,706,431
Total specie in Banks and Treasury, . . .	81,133,435	83,020,494

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The general or federal government of the United States, possesses no power in the domestic concerns of the different States; the said government being merely organized for general and mutual purposes, such as the making of peace or war, commerce and transactions with other nations, coining, post-office regulations, army, navy, customs, trials between citizens of different states, public lands, Indians, navigation, defence, patent rights, and the trial of offences against the majesty of the Federal Commonwealth.

The President of the United States and the Governors of States, have the power of *vetoing* bills that are sent to them for signature; but if, either in Congress or State Legislatures, as the case may be, two-thirds of the members should be in favour of the vetoed bill, it becomes a law.

ANNUAL SALARIES.

President, elected by the people, for four years, ...	$25,000
Vice-President, ...	5,000
The Cabinet, seven in number, each, . .	6,000
Chief officers of departments, 31 in number, receive from (each), . . .	1,500 to 3,000
Senators, (62) elected for six years, one third going out every two years, receive per day, .	8
Members of the House of Representatives (242) are elected for two years, and receive per day, ...	8
Ambassadors, ...	14,000
Chargés d'affaires, ...	4,500

REVENUE FOR 1856. RECEIPTS.

Total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, .	$92,850,117 47
The receipts from customs were, .	64,022,863 50
The receipts from lands were, .	8,917,644 93
Miscellaneous and incidental, . .	977,633 03
	73,918,141 46
The actual expenditures of the year were as follows:—	
1st quarter, ...	$16,594,166 10
2d quarter, ...	16,580,880 34
3d quarter, ...	16,993,074 33
4th quarter, ...	22,780,721 22
	72,948,792 02
The expenditures were divided as follows:—Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, ...	$25,274,330 99
Interior pensions and Indians, .	3,872,826 64
War, ...	16,948,196 89
Navy, ...	14,077,047 12
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium, ...	12,776,390 38
	72,948,792 02
Balance in the treasury 1st July, 1856, as appears in detail, per statement No. 1, ...	$19,901,325 45

REVENUE FOR 1857.

In the last report the estimated receipts into the treasury, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857, were as follows:—

From customs, ...	$64,000,000 00
From lands, ...	7,000,000 00
Miscellaneous, ...	500,000 00
	$71,500,000 00
To this add the estimated balance in the treasury, July 1, 1856, .	15,623,863 36
	87,123,863 36

This gave $87,123,863 36 for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857.

The estimated expenditures for said year were as follow:—

Balance of former appropriations to be expended during the year, .	$16,696,689 99
Permanent and indefinite appropriations to be expended during the year, ...	7,639,910 14
Appropriations asked for, . .	45,114,765 45
	69,451,365 58

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The official Army Register for 1857, states that the United States army, in officers and men, numbers 15,000—the militia, 2,421,163.

The American Navy in 1850.

Ships of the line, (74 to 120 guns,) . .	11
Frigates, 1st class, ...	14
Sloops of war, (16 to 20 guns,)	19
Brigs " (10 guns,)	8
Schooners, (4 to 10 guns,)	1
Steamers, (frigates,)	19
Store ships, tenders, &c.	8
Total, ...	75

TABLE SHOWING THE TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS

In the different States. The qualification of Voters. The length of term, and Salaries of Governors.

States.	Time of Election.	Qualification of Voters.	GOVERNORS.			Elec's.	Date of Presidential Elections.
			How chosen.	Term.	Salaries.		
Alabama, . . .	1st Monday in August.	Three months' residence.	By the people.	2 years.	$2000	9	The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
Arkansas, . . .	1st Monday in October.	Six " "	"	4 "	2000	3	
Connecticut, . .	1st Monday in April.	" " "	"	1 "	1100	6	
Delaware, . . .	2d Tuesday in Nov.	One year's "	"	4 "	1333 33	3	
Florida, ...	1st Monday in October.	" "	"	4 "	2500	3	
Georgia, ...	1st Monday in October.	Six months' "	"	1 "	3000	10	
Indiana, ...	1st Monday in August.	One year's "	"	3 "	1000	12	
Illinois, ...	" "	Six months' "	"	4 "	1000	9	
Iowa, ...	" "	One year's "	"	4 "	1000	4	
Kentucky, . . .	" "	" "	"	4 "	2500	12	
Louisiana, . . .	1st Monday in July.	" "	"	4 "	7500	6	
Maine, ...	2d Monday in Sept.	Three months' "	"	1 "	1500	9	
Massachusetts, .	2d Monday in Nov.	Residence and pay tax.	"	1 "	3666 66	12	
Maryland, . . .	1st Monday in October.	One year's residence.	"	3 "	2666 66	8	
Mississippi, . .	1st Monday in Nov.	Four months' "	"	2 "	2500	6	
Missouri, . . .	1st Monday in August.	Three " "	"	4 "	1500	7	
Michigan, . . .	1st Monday in October.	Six " "	"	2 "	2000	5	
New Hampshire,	2d Tuesday in March.	Residence and pay tax.	"	1 "	1000	6	
New York, . . .	1st Monday in Nov.	Six months' residence.	"	2 "	4000	36	
New Jersey, . .	2d Tuesday in October.	One year's "	Legislature.	1 "	2000	7	
North Carolina,	In August.	Freehold, residence and tax.	By the people.	2 "	2000	11	
Ohio, ...	2d Tuesday in October.	One year's residence.	"	2 "	1200	23	
Pennsylvania, .	" "	One year's residence, and ten days in the district.	"	3 "	4000	26	
Rhode Island,	Gov. and Sen. in April, Rep. in April & August.		"	1 "	400	4	
South Carolina,	2d Monday in October.	Six months' residence.	Legislature.	2 "	2500	9	
Tennessee, . .	1st Thursday in Aug.	" "	By the people.	2 "	2000	13	
Texas, ...	1st Monday in Nov.	One year's residence.	"	2 "	2000	4	
Virginia, . . .	In April.	One year, housekeeper, &c.	Legislature.	3 "	3333 33	17	
Vermont, . . .	1st Tuesday in Sept.	One year and allegiance.	By the people.	1 "	750	6	
Wisconsin, . . .	Tues aft. 1st Mon in Nov	One year's residence.	"	2 "	1250	4	
California, . .	Tues aft. 1st Mon in Sep		"		10000		

In 1857, there were 24,400 post offices in the United States.

Each State is a separate Sovereignty, or Commonwealth, for all purposes of internal polity, with a Governor, Senate and House of Representatives, of its own; all the members of such government being paid moderate, very moderate salaries. Governors get about from 400 dollars to 4000 dollars a year, and members of a State Senate, and House of Representatives, about two dollars or three dollars a day, each. Bills must pass and be signed by all three branches, as in Congress. All the members are elected by the people. In most States there is universal suffrage; in some a property qualification for a vote.

A "Territory," politically speaking, as Oregon, Utah, &c., is formed by a number of settlers organizing a government under the United States Constitution, similar to the government of a State, except that the President of the United States appoints the Governor; while the Legislature is elected by the citizens, who also elect and send a Representative to the National Congress, to represent and advocate the interests of the Territory; but such a Representative is not permitted to vote. A Territory is, to all intents and purposes, a portion of the Union; and when the inhabitants amount to 60,000, they may petition Congress to be erected into a sovereign State, to elect their own Governor, send Senators and Representatives to the National Congress, &c.

The United States consists of 31 States, 7 Territories, and 1 District, (Columbia.)

The number of Presidential Electors is equal to the Representatives in Congress to which the several States

are entitled. All are elected by general ticket, except the eleven in South Carolina.

State elections are held *annually* in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, and Michigan; and *biennially* in Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas.

All the states vote by ballot, except Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Illinois, where they vote *viva voce*. The mode of voting in Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois, is regulated by law.

United States Federal Public Debt, 1857, $30,000,000.

INDIANS.

The Indians east of the Mississippi are estimated at, ...	49,365
Those who have emigrated to the west of the Mississippi, ...	51,327
Those within striking distance of the western frontier, ...	231,806
Total, ...	332,498
Number of warriors in the above,	66,409

The above official calculations appeared in 1839, since which period, the emigrations from east to west of the Mississippi have been about 2500. The entire number of removals from east to west of the Mississippi, from 1789 to 1838, was 81,282. In all cases of removal, the Indians have been paid, according to treaty, for their lands, either by ready money, clothing, &c.; or by pensions of money, and other lands provided for them. But the aboriginal race is fast disappearing.

The following is a Table of State Debts and Annual Interest of each State; compiled for 1857.

States.	Absolute Debt.
Maine,	$963,930
New Hampshire,	None.
Vermont,	None.
Massachusetts,	6,813,555
Rhode Island,	382,335
Connecticut,	None.
New York,	26,234,898
New Jersey,	95,000
Pennsylvania,	40,196,994
Delaware,	None.
Maryland,	14,949,588
Virginia,	29,899,512
North Carolina,	5,209,848
South Carolina,	5,287,156
Georgia,	2,644,222
Florida,	None.
Alabama,	5,888,134
Mississippi,	7,271,707
Louisiana,	12,459,350
Texas,	None.
Arkansas,	3,319,596
Tennessee,	8,744,857
Kentucky,	5,993,577
Ohio,	16,273,427
Michigan,	2,347,470
Indiana,	7,338,473
Illinois,	13,994,615
Missouri,	19,602,000
Iowa,	79,796
Wisconsin,	100,000
California,	1,812,502
Total, near Jan. 1, 1857.	238,902,542

THE COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

Under the foregoing head, the St. Louis Intelligencer contains the following table, designating the number of steamers employed on the Western Rivers and Lakes, their tonnage and their value. We quote it for the information it conveys, in relation to the inland navigation of the United States.

	No.	Tonnage.	Cost.
Boats on Western Rivers,	816	326,443	$19,240,000
Lighters, do.	498	116,220	149,126
Steamers on Lakes,	120	68,400	
Propellers, do.	118	41,000	
Barks, do.	40	14,820	
Brigs, do.	211	51,212	
Schooners, do.	608	148,120	
Sloops, and Scows, do.	290	111,140	
Total tonnage,		877,355	
Cost,			16,198,421
Amounting in the aggregate to			$35,587,547

EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1856.

Railroads funded and floating debt, stocks, &c.	$1,180,000,000
Banks, capital stock, ...	350,000,000
Insurance and Trust Companies stock,	400,000,000
Manufacturing Companies stock,	150,000,000
United States bonds, ...	31,000,000
State bonds, ...	215,000,000
City bonds, ...	80,000,000
County bonds, ...	15,000,000
Miscellaneous securities, bonds, stocks, &c., of coal and other mining companies, steamship companies, &c. . .	150,000,000
Aggregate expansion, . .	$2,571,000,000

CURRENCY.

Within the last four years, the Mint of the United States has coined more gold and silver coin than the present total circulation of bank notes in this country, as follows:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1853,	$55,213,906 94	$9,077,571 00	$64,291,477 94
1854,	52,094,595 47	8,619,290 00	60,713,865 47
1855, to Sept. 30.	41,166,557 93	2,893,745 00	44,060,302 93
1856, to Sept. 30.	58,936,893 41	5,347,070 49	64,283,963 90
	$267,411,953 75	$25,937,656 49	$233,349,610 24

The total circulation of American bank notes for the last four years has been as follows:

1853–4, ...	$204,639,207
1854–5, ...	186,952,223
1855–6	195,747,950

The coinage of the United States Mint, from 1849 to 1852, inclusive, was over $160,000,000. Within the last eight years, therefore, we have coined twice as much gold and silver as the total amount of bank notes in circulation.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1849, ...	6,651,240	5,404,659
1850, ...	4,628,792	7,522,994
1851, ...	5,453,592	29,472,752
1852, ...	5,505,044	42,674,135
1853, ...	4,201,382	27,486,875
1854, ...	6,758,587	41,197,300
1855, ...	3,659,812	56,247,343
1856, ...	4,207,632	45,745,485
Total, . . .	293,305,146	436,348,198

LAKE PORTS.

Amount of business represented in dollars, carried on in the lake ports. In the year 1841, this business amounted in round numbers to $65,000,000. In 1856 it has swollen to $1,176,700,000. This was divided as follows:

Buffalo, ...	$303,033,000
Chicago, ...	223,878,000
Cleveland, ...	162,185,000
Detroit, ...	110,000,000
Milwaukie, ...	35,000,000
Maumee, ...	94,207,000
Sandusky, ...	60,000,000
Oswego, ...	146,235,000
And smaller places, such as Sackett's Harbor, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Erie, Genessee and Niagara, . .	42,262,000

TREASURY RETURN OF AMERICAN STOCKS. 1856.

	No.	Total reported.	Held by foreigners.
United States, .	1	$30,737,129	$5,000,000
State Stocks, .	31	190,718,221	72,931,507
Cities and Towns,	113	79,352,149	16,462,322
Counties, . .	347	13,928,369	5,000,000
Railroads, Bonds,	360	363,137,973	73,871,000
Railroads, Stocks,	360	433,286,046	9,000,000
Banks, . .	985	266,724,955	6,688,996
Insurance Co's, .	75	12,829,730	378,172
Canal Bonds, .	16	22,130,569	1,967,547
Canal Stock, .	16	35,888,918	554,900
Miscellaneous Stock,	15	16,425,612	802,720
Miscellaneous Bds,	15	2,353,323	265,773
Total, .		* $2,407,518,894	$202,922,937

* A few returns not received.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Virginia was colonized by the English, .	A. D. 1607
New York by the Dutch, in 1614, taken by the English, ...	1664
Delaware and New Jersey, first peopled by the Swedes, ceded to the English about, .	1664
Plymouth and Massachusetts, by the "Pilgrim Fathers," (English), ...	1620
New Hampshire, (English), ...	1623
Maine, French and English, ...	1630
Maryland, (by Lord Baltimore) English and Irish,	1633
Providence, (by Roger Williams) English, .	1635
Rhode Island, ...	1638
North Carolina, (English), ...	1650
South Carolina, by Lord Clarendon's Company, (English), ...	1670
Pennsylvania, by William Penn and the Society of Friends, (English), ...	1681
Georgia, by James Oglethorpe, (English), .	1733

All the Colonies were a portion of the British Empire; and the settlers were continually engaged in war with the Indian tribes, who were ultimately almost exterminated, or driven away. The colonists were also frequently engaged in the wars of the mother country with France. Sir William Phipps, a native of Maine, and Governor of Massachusetts, conquered L'Acadie (Nova Scotia) from the French; but failing in his attempt on Quebec, lost 1000 men. He obtained a new and liberal charter for Massachusetts in A. D. 1692. Sir Henry Vane, sometime Governor of Massachusetts, was executed for high treason in the reign of Charles II. New England early established national schools; and in 1646, John Elliot, of Roxbury, preached the gospel to the Indians, and translated the

Bible into their language. In 1664, Charles II. granted New York to his brother, the Duke of York; and the Duke sold that part of it called New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Soon after, the French burned Schenectady, and several other towns. The first printing-press in America was established at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1639; and the first newspaper, the "Boston News Letter," was printed in 1704. The first negro slaves were brought to Jamestown, Virginia, and sold, by a Dutch ship, A. D. 1616. Between 1670 and 1680, Nathaniel Bacon, and many colonists of Virginia, rebelled and burnt Jamestown. The cause of the revolt was the laying of duties by Parliament on products of foreign colonies imported into Virginia; but the disaffected colonists were obliged to submit. The Navigation Act, which imposed restrictions on foreign ships coming to the American colonies, also created much discontent. These were the first acts that led to the American principle of "no taxation without representation;" and the principle of *Union* began to be developed. In 1692, post-offices were established. As early as 1643, there was a New England confederacy against the Indians; and the people sympathized with the commonwealth of the mother country, and the revolution under Cromwell. Furious French wars raged from 1680 to 1763, when the French flag was driven from North America. In 1754, a meeting of Commissioners, in which all the colonies were represented, took place at Albany, to devise means of mutual defence against the French and Indians; and thus, as William B. Reed, Esq., ably remarked in one of his eloquent lectures: "The principles of Union progressed—the social Union so long enjoyed, had suggested a *political*

Union as an act of confederation for the greater Independence of the United Colonies, as a nation subject only to the control of the crown." An anti-Stamp Act Congress was held in New York, in 1765. The colonists resolved to use no goods of British manufacture. The Stamp Act was repealed by the English Parliament. In 1770, a crowd of people in Boston threw stones at the military, who fired and killed three persons, an event which added much to the now growing excitement. In 1773, the Tea Tax was agitated in Boston and all the colonies, and Lord North reduced the duty from one shilling to three pence per pound. The objection was not to the amount, but to the principle of being taxed by the home Parliament, without being represented therein. A large party of men disguised as Indians, boarded the ships lying at the Boston wharf, and threw the tea into the harbour. Parliament struck Boston from the list of ports. The breach widened—"passive obedience" being the watchword of the King and Parliament; and "freedom, and no taxation without representation," that of the colonists. General Gage was sent from England with a large force to overawe Boston. The colonists elected a Congress, with John Hancock as President. This body memorialized the home government, but in vain, though supported by Lord Chatham, Burke and others. Patrick Henry kindled the flame of National Independence in Virginia. In April, 1775, General Gage sent to seize some military stores at Concord. The militia refused to give them up, and were fired upon and several killed at Lexington. After destroying the stores, the troops retired to Boston, but many were killed on the way by the militia and country people. The blood of the people was now up, and the cry

everywhere was "Independence or Death!" On the 10th of May, the Congress assembled at Philadelphia, and elected that eminent warrior, statesman, and patriot, GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander-in-chief of the American forces. He had greatly distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in the French war, particularly in 1775, when his advice was disregarded by General Braddock, who was killed in an ambuscade of the Indians; and the remaining army conducted from the bloody field in safety by WASHINGTON, but not until he had four horses killed under him, and two balls had passed through his coat. After the battle, an Indian warrior said: "Washington was never born to be killed by a bullet. I had seventeen shots at him with my rifle, yet I could not bring him to the ground."

The Commander-in-chief joined the camp at Cambridge, on the 2d of July; and it was to this truly great man, together with the wisdom and firmness of Congress, the bravery of the people, and the assistance of the French, that America owes her independence.

On the 4th of July, 1776, Congress, at Philadelphia, declared the United States of America, "Free, Sovereign, and Independent."

The brief limits of this work will only permit a recapitulation of the chief events that now followed in rapid succession. Meanwhile, a considerable party in England, both in and out of Parliament, favoured the American cause. The king (George III.) and the Ministry, would make no further concessions.

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

With the names of the principal Commanders in each; the loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and the year in which each battle occurred, viz:

Lexington,	1775—A skirmish here began the Revolutionary war.				
	Year.	*Victory.*	*Loss.*	*Defeated.*	*Loss.*
Bunker Hill,	1775	Howe,	1504	Prescott,	453
Flat Bush or Brooklyn,	1776	Howe,	1400	Putnam, Sullivan,	2000
White Plains,	1776	Howe,	3 or 400	Washington,	3 or 400
Trenton,	1776	Washington,	9	Rahl,	1000
Princeton,	1777	Washington,	100	Mawhood,	400
Pennington,	1777	Starke,	100	Baum and Breyman,	600
Brandywine,	1777	Howe,	500	Washington,	1000
Germantown,	1777	Howe,	600,	Washington,	1200
Stillwater,	1777	Gates,	350	Burgoyne,	600
Saratoga,—surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, with 5752 men.					
Monmouth,	1778	Washington,	230	Clinton,	400
Rhode Island,	1778	Sullivan,	211	Pigot,	260
Camden,	1780	Cornwallis,	325	Gates,	730
Cowpens,	1781	Morgan,	72	Tarleton,	800
Guilford, N. C.	1781	Cornwallis,	523	Greene,	400
Eutaw Springs,	1781	Greene,	555	Stewart,	1100
Yorktown—surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, with 7073 men; being the closing scene of the Revolution—1781.					

The principal American Generals engaged in the Revolution, besides the Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, were Marion, Sullivan, Knox, Lee, Schuyler, Greene, Sumpter, Montgomery, Moultrie, and Wayne—aided by the French Generals Rochambeau and D'Estaing, with their forces, and the chivalrous La Fayette and Pulaski. On the British side were Generals Lords Howe, Rawdon, Percy, and Cornwallis, and Generals Gage, Burgoyne, Tarleton, and Carleton. Dr. Franklin was the United States representative in France. Robert Morris managed the United States finances.

PRESIDENTS OF CONGRESS.

		Inaugurated.
John Hancock,	May 24th,	1775
Henry Laurens,	November 1st,	1777
John Jay,	December 9th,	1778
Samuel Huntingdon,	September 28th,	1779
Thomas Mc Kean,	July 10th,	1780
John Harrison,		1781
Elias Boudinot,		1782
Thomas Mifflin,		1783
Richard Henry,		1784
Nathaniel Gorham,		1786
Arthur St. Clair,		1787
Cyrus Griffith,		1788

The government which continued under the articles of Confederation, until 1788, was found to be unequal to the wants of the people, and inefficient in power. The present Constitution was then adopted, and auspiciously commenced with the election of GEORGE WASHINGTON, as President, in 1789.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington, March 4th, 1789, to 1797. Vice President John Adams.

Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Inaugurated.
John Adams,	Thomas Jefferson,	1797
Thomas Jefferson,	Aaron Burr, to 1805, George Clinton, to 1809,	1801
James Madison,	George Clinton to 1813, Eldridge Gerry,	1809
James Monroe,	Daniel D. Tompkins,	1817
John Quincy Adams,	John C. Calhoun,	1825
Andrew Jackson,	John C. Calhoun to 1833, Martin Van Buren,	1829
Martin Van Buren,	Richard M. Johnson,	1837
William H. Harrison,	John Tyler,	1841
John Tyler,		1841
James K. Polk,	George M. Dallas,	1845
Zachary Taylor,	Millard Fillmore,	1849

Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Inaugurated.
Millard Fillmore,		1849
Franklin Pierce,	William R. King,	1853
James Buchanan,	John C. Breckenridge,	1857

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1857.—THE POPULAR VOTE COMPLETE.

In the Free States.

	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Total.
Maine,	65,514	38,035	3,283	106,782
New Hampshire,	38,158	32,567	414	71,139
Vermont,	39,561	10,577	511	50,649
Massachusetts,	108,190	39,240	19,626	167,026
Rhode Island,	11,467	6,680	1,675	19,822
Connecticut,	42,715	34,995	2,615	80,325
New York,	274,705	195,878	124,604	595,187
New Jersey,	28,351	46,943	24,115	99,409
Pennsylvania,	147,350	230,154	82,178	459,682
Ohio,	187,497	170,874	28,125	386,496
Michigan,	71,762	52,139	1,560	125,461
Indiana,	94,816	118,672	23,386	236,874
Illinois,	96,280	104,279	37,451	238,010
Wisconsin,	66,092	52,867	579	119,538
Iowa,	44,127	36,241	9,444	89,852
California,	20,339	51,925	35,113	107,377
Totals,	1,336,924	1,222,069	394,629	2,953,619

Fremont over Buchanan, ... 114,855
Fremont over Fillmore, ... 942,463
Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, ... 509,484

In the Slave States.

	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Total.
Delaware,	306	8,003	6,175	14,484
Maryland,	281	39,115	47,462	88,858
Virginia,	291	89,975	60,039	150,205
North Carolina,		48,246	36,886	85,132
South Carolina, (est.,)		30,000	20,000	50,000
Georgia,		56,617	42,372	98,989
Florida,		6,368	4,843	11,211
Alabama,		46,817	28,557	75,374
Mississippi,		35,665	24,490	60,155
Louisiana,		22,169	20,709	42,878
Texas,		28,757	15,244	44,001
Arkansas,		21,908	10,816	32,724
Tennessee,		73,638	66,178	139,816
Kentucky,	369	72,917	65,872	139,108
Missouri,		58,164	48,524	106,688
Total,	1,247	638,359	498,117	1,137,723

Buchanan over Fillmore, ... 140,242
Buchanan over Fremont and Fillmore, ... 138,995

Recapitulation—Free and Slave.

	Free States.	Slave States.	Total.	Electors.
Fremont, . . .	1,336,924	1,247	1,338,171	114
Buchanan, . .	1,222,069	638,359	1,861,728	174
Fillmore, . . .	394,629	498,117	892,746	8
Total, . .	2,953,622	1,137,723	4,092,645	296

In 1791, General St. Clair was defeated by the Indians; and in 1794, General Wayne fully subdued the savages on the Miami.

The continental money or notes given by the government to carry on the Revolutionary war, were productive of great loss to the people, inasmuch as only a very small amount of them could be paid; but with that exception, the career of the United States was prosperous. An insurrection, headed by one Shay, was quelled in New England; and a rebellion in Pennsylvania, owing to the heavy duties on ardent spirits, in 1794, called the "Whiskey War," was also suppressed by the firmness of Washington. A Frenchman, named Genet, attempted to raise recruits in Charleston against Great Britain, but by the firmness of the President, George Washington, this difficulty was got over; though not until Gatesworth and Pinckney had declared to the French Directory, that the United States would not tamely submit to dictation. Two actions were fought in the West India Seas; and in 1799, the French frigate, L'Insurgent, 40 guns, was captured by the United States frigate Constellation, of 36 guns, while the French ship of war, La Vengeance, after having struck, only escaped in the night, owing to the disabled state of her antagonist. The French Directory, however, was overthrown, and Napoleon Bonaparte, as First Consul, arranged every difficulty, and made a new treaty with America.

On the 14th of December, 1799, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, died at his residence in Virginia, in his 68th year, having been born, February 22d, 1732. Beloved and lamented by the whole people, his memory will be revered through all time by their posterity.

In 1803, Louisiana was purchased from France for $15,000,000; $2,500,000 being reserved by the United States for compensation for illegal captures made by France. In 1801 and 1802, the Pacha of Tripoli demanded tribute for American ships, to secure them from piracy. This was refused. The American consuls at the pirate ports were dismissed, and several of the United States vessels taken, and their crews condemned to slavery. War was declared, and the Tripolitans defeated in several naval engagements; but the frigate Philadelphia, 44 guns, Captain Bainbridge, ran upon the rocks, about five miles from Tripoli, and her crew of 300 men were degraded into Moorish slavery. A young officer, Decatur, destroyed the Philadelphia, amid a storm of shot, to prevent her being employed by the pirates. In 1804, Tripoli was bombarded by an American squadron. General Eaton, with a force, went overland to assist Hamet, an Ex-Pacha, against the reigning pirate, and captured Derne, March 6th, 1805. This town was attacked by the reigning Pacha, June 10th, 1805, and ably defended, the American squadron co-operating in its defence; and the assailants were repulsed. A treaty was then made with the United States, and $60,000 paid for the release of American prisoners; but the "stars and stripes" were never again disturbed by the pirates of Tripoli.

During the war between England, France and the allies, the United States' merchants enriched them-

selves as "carriers" under their neutral flag. They traded with both nations. In 1806, Napoleon passed the Berlin decree, and in 1807, the Milan decree, and the effect of these operated to prevent the United States' trade with Great Britain. The British government passed orders in council, to prevent the United States from trading with France or her allies. Thus, American ships were searched and confiscated by the navies of both nations; but Great Britain being much more powerful at sea, the chief searches were committed by the British navy. England was jealous, because the "neutral" delayed resistance to France, and France was enraged at the patience with which America bore the searches of England. But the principal cause of exasperation against England, was the right assumed to search American ships, and take out any British sailors found in their crews. In 1807, the United States frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Barron, refusing to permit a search, was fired into by the British ship Leopard, Admiral Berkeley; and four men were surrendered, for which Commodore Barron was tried and suspended for five years. The blockades declared by Great Britain all over the world, caused great loss to American merchants. An embargo was published in all the American ports against British ships, but taken off in 1809, and a non-intercourse act with France and England passed in its stead. In 1808, the African slave trade was abolished by the United States. In 1811, Tecumseh, a bold and eloquent Indian, with his crafty brother, the "Prophet," formed the design of uniting all the Indian nations under one head, and with their combined force to make war on the United States. General Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, held a council at Vincennes, at which Tecumseh attended, and com-

plained of the Kickapoo purchase, and of the general conduct of the Americans against the Indians—at one time threatening the Governor with his tomahawk; but a file of soldiers being at hand, the Indian chief and his followers were overawed. On the 6th of November, 1811, General Harrison signally defeated the Indians, and with great slaughter, at Tippecanoe. General Boyd, Major Davies, and other officers, distinguished themselves in this bloody action. Major Davies was killed in the thickest of the fight. In 1811, a rencontre took place between the United States ship President, and the British ship Little Belt, in which the latter was much damaged. Napoleon revoked the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the United States repealed the non-intercourse act with France. By this stroke of policy, Napoleon involved England and America in conflict. England also revoked her orders in council; but it was too late to prevent the horrors of war. Still the peace party was strong; and in Baltimore, a newspaper office was destroyed by a mob, and several persons killed, who were adverse to the war.

Declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, June 18th, 1812.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS AND FIGHTS ON LAND.

The American General Hull crossed from Detroit into Canada, and after several skirmishes, with various success, he surrendered his army to the British. The General was exchanged for thirty British prisoners, tried for treason, cowardice, and unofficer-like conduct. He was condemned to death on the two last charges, but spared in consideration of his age and former services. His name was stricken from the army.

October 13th, 1812. Battle of Queenstown, Canada. Americans defeated by British, but General Brock, the British commander, killed. At one period, the advantage was with the Americans, but the British rallying, and being joined by the Chippewa Indians and 800 men from Fort George, at 4, P. M., compelled a retreat.

1813. January 22d. American General Winchester, defeated and made prisoner, at Frenchtown, by Colonel Proctor.

In January and February, 1813, much fighting near the river Raisin, and a number of American prisoners butchered by the Indians in alliance with the British.

April 27th. Forts George, Erie, and York, Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, but General Pike killed. In the same month, the British and Indians besieged Fort Meigs, which was gallantly defended by General Harrison, the besiegers were repulsed, and the siege was raised.

May. Colonel Proctor defeated the Americans at Stony Creek, where Generals Chandler and Winder were captured.

May 27. The American army defeated the British at Fort George. Same day, the British attacked Sackett's Harbour, but were repulsed by the Americans, under General Brown.

June 6th. British defeated the Americans at Burlington Heights.

June 25th. Hampton taken by the British.

July 11th. British repulsed at Black Rock.

July 28th. The British having re-taken York, Upper Canada, it was again captured by the Americans, and the public stores and property burnt.

August. Fort Sandusky gallantly defended by Colonel Croghan, and the British repulsed.

September 27th. Malden taken by the Americans.

October 5th. Battle of the Thames. British and Indians under Proctor, defeated by Americans under General Harrison and Colonel R. M. Johnson. Tecumseh, the warlike Indian chief, was killed.

The British, during the autumn of this year, ravaged the borders of Lake Champlain.

November 11th. Battle of Chrystler's Field, gained by the British under Colonel Pearson.

December 10th. General M'Clure, having abandoned Fort George, U. C., burnt the town of Newark, an act which was condemned both by the United States government and people.

December 19th. The British crossed into the United States to retaliate, and burnt Buffalo, Lewistown, Manchester, Youngstown, and Tuscarora Village.

During the summer and autumn of this year, and in 1814, the shores of Chesapeake Bay were ravaged by Admiral Cockburn, with a powerful squadron. Frenchtown and Havre de Grace were attacked, plundered and burnt. Lewistown was plundered; and Georgetown and Fredericton, Maryland, were similarly visited; but an attack on Craney Island by the British, was gallantly repulsed.

December 30th. Battle at Black Rock. American General defeated by British General Riall.

1814. March. Successful defence of a log fort in Michigan, by Captain Holmes.

The Creek War raged during part of 1813; but the Indians were defeated in several battles by Generals Jackson, Coffee, Floyd, and Claiborne. The war was ended, by the sanguinary battle of Horse

Shoe Bend, gained by General Jackson, March 27th 1814.

March 30th. American General Wilkinson attacked the British at La Colle, but being repulsed, was suspended from command.

May 12th. British repulsed at Otter Creek.

May 28th. A party of British taken prisoners at Sandy Creek.

July 5th. The British army under Riall, worsted by the Americans under General Scott. This battle was contested with chivalric courage on both sides.

July 25th. The sanguinary battle of Bridgewater, Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, in which the British army under Riall, were met by the American army, commanded by Generals Brown, Scott, and Ripley. The British General, Riall, was taken prisoner. Like the battle of Chippewa, this was a well-contested field.

August 15th. Battle of Fort Erie, and British repulsed. A long siege. Sortie on the 17th of September, and part of the besiegers' works destroyed. Siege raised in October. The Marquis of Tweeddale driven in at Lyon's Creek. Fort Erie was then destroyed by the Americans, and Canada evacuated.

Early in 1814, the northern sea-coast was invaded by Commodore Hardy, who took possession of Eastport and Castine, part of Maine, and the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay.

August 24th. The Americans, under General Winder, defeated by the British, under Ross, at the battle of Bladensburg. Commodore Barney was wounded and taken prisoner, but was treated with great respect by the British officers, in compliment to his bravery.

The British marched to Washington, and burnt the Capitol and public buildings.

Part of Sir Peter Parker's squadron in Chesapeake Bay, took possession of Alexandria, and compelled the inhabitants to give up all the government stores in the town, and a large quantity of merchandise. Sir Peter Parker soon after landed at Moors Fields, Chesapeake Bay, and was killed in a night skirmish with Colonel Reid's militia.

September 11th. Battle of Plattsburg. British under General Prevost defeated by the Americans under General Macomb. The British and American vessels also met on Lake Champlain. The former were defeated by Commodore M'Donough, and lost nearly all their vessels.

Both the Americans and British had large ships of war, on Lake Ontario, and several partial rencontres took place, but without material effect on either side. Sir James Yeo commanded the British squadron, and Commodore Chauncey the American.

September 12th. The British General, Ross, killed in a battle at North Point, near Baltimore; after which the British withdrew from attacking Fort Henry and the points of defence at Baltimore, and retired.

September 15th. British and Creeks repulsed in an attack on Fort Bowyer.

November 6th. The Spaniards of Florida having favoured the British, General Jackson took possession of Pensacola, which he evacuated as soon as the British had quitted the neighbourhood.

1815. January 8th. Battle of New Orleans, in which the Americans, under General Jackson, having made batteries and defences with cotton bales, their entrenchments were stormed by the British, under

General Packenham. The British army was repulsed with great slaughter, and their commander killed.

Before the battle of New Orleans took place, peace had been concluded between England and the United States, at Ghent. This auspicious event occurred on the 24th of December, 1814.

CHIEF SEA FIGHTS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

1812. August 13th. British sloop of war Alert, captured by United States frigate Essex, Captain Porter.

August 19th. British frigate Guerriere, (Dacres,) captured by the United States frigate Constitution, Captain Hull.

October 18th. British brig Frolic, captured by United States sloop Wasp, Captain Jones.

In the evening of the same day, both the above were taken by the British 74, Poictiers, Captain Beresford.

October 25th. British frigate Macedonian taken by frigate United States, Commodore Decatur.

December 29th. British frigate Java, captured by United States ship Constitution, Captain Bainbridge.

1813. February 25th. Peacock, British sloop of war, taken by the United States ship Hornet, Captain Lawrence. The Peacock sunk with a few of her crew and three Americans, the boats of the Hornet saving all they could.

June 1st. United States frigate Chesapeake, (Lawrence, killed,) captured by British ship Shannon, Captain Broke.

June 3d. United States armed vessels Growler and Eagle, taken by British gun boats.

August 14th. United States sloop of war Argus, taken by British sloop Pelican.

September 4th. British brig Boxer, taken by United States brig Enterprise.

September 13th. A British squadron, on Lake Erie, captured by United States squadron, Commodore Perry.

1814. March 20th. United States frigate Essex, Porter, taken by the British frigate Phœbe, and sloop Cherub. The frigate Essex, Jun., having been converted into a cartel to take Commodore Porter to the United States, was afterwards seized by the British blockading squadron off new York. Commodore Porter, however, escaped to the shore in a boat.

April 21st. United States ship Frolic, taken by a British squadron.

April 29th. British brig Epervier, captured by United States ship Wasp.

The British sloop of war Reindeer, sunk by the United States ship Wasp.

September 1st. British ship Avon, sunk by United States ship Wasp. Shortly afterwards, the Wasp disappeared, and no tidings having been since heard of her, she is supposed to have foundered at sea.

1815. January 15th. United States frigate President, Commodore Decatur, taken by the British frigate Endymion, the British squadron consisting of the Tenedos and Pomona frigates, and the Majestic *razee*, coming up, and the Pomona firing into the President.

February 20th. British ships Cyane and Levant, taken by the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Stewart.

March 23d. British ship Penguin, taken by the United States ship Hornet, Captain Biddle.

United States sloop Vixen, 14 guns, taken possession of by the British frigate Southampton, Sir James Yeo, after a long chase.

Besides the above naval actions, a great number of merchant vessels were taken by privateers as well as by government vessels, on both sides.

The Treaty of Peace, according to H. M. Brackenridge, stipulated a mutual restoration of all possessions taken during the war—all captures at sea to be relinquished, if taken a certain number of days after signing the treaty—both parties mutually put a stop to Indian hostilities—mutually to use their best endeavours to extinguish the traffic in slaves—certain conditions were entered into for the adjustment of the North-East Boundary—and the same author remarks: "The subjects of impressment, of paper blockade, of orders in council, and the rights of the neutral flag, were passed over without notice."

But the rosy garlands of peace are more delightful to contemplate than the ensanguined laurels of war; and it must be a subject of proud and mutual congratulation to the citizens of this Republic, to reflect on the rapid and mighty advances that have been made, since 1814, in arts, science, knowledge, wealth, and literature. With but few reverses, and those only of a monetary character, arising from the spirit of enterprise which too often produces the vice of over-speculating, this country may be said to have been eminently prosperous. Still, a few other difficulties have occurred, but they have been victoriously overcome. Owing to the Algerines having captured American vessels, made slaves of their crews, and demanded *tribute* for the privilege

of trading in the Mediterranean, Commodore Decatur was dispatched with an expedition, and captured an Algerine frigate of 44 guns, on the 18th of June, 1815; soon after destroyed a brig of war of the same nation; procured the freedom of the Americans who were in bondage; and, so far as the United States were concerned, silenced for ever the insolent demand of the pirates for *tribute*. Unfortunately, the liberated captives, in returning home, were lost in the Epervier sloop of war. In 1816, a National Bank was established, with a capital of $35,000,000. In 1818, the Seminole and Creek Indians made war on the United States, but were signally defeated by General Jackson; and as the Indians were sheltered and apparently encouraged by the Spaniards, the General again took possession of Pensacola, which he garrisoned under Colonel King. On the 22d of February, 1819, the two Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States. Louisiana had been erected into a State in 1812. All the other States were settled by Americans, and admitted into the Union in the following order:—Vermont, 1791; Kentucky, 1792; Tennessee, 1796; Ohio, 1802; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821; Michigan and Arkansas of late years. In 1832, a bill for the recharter of the United States Bank passed Congress by a small majority; but it was *vetoed* by President Jackson, and there not being a majority of *two-thirds* in Congress in its favour, the bill was lost. Mr. Nicholas Biddle was President of the United States Bank from 1823 to 1839, when he resigned. In the year 1828, Congress passed a tariff law, with protecting duties on imports. In 1832, the subject was warmly discussed, and a strong feeling created between the Northern and

Southern States—the Northern being in favour of a high tariff, to protect their manufactures, and the Southern advocating more moderate duties, many being in favour of free trade, as extending the sale of their cotton, rice, tobacco, and other products to foreign countries, in exchange for foreign manufactures. The Legislature of South Carolina threatened to leave the Union, and passed an act to nullify the laws of the Union; but, in 1833, a Compromise Tariff, for a certain number of years, was agreed upon by all parties. In 1832, the mutual provocations that had long subsisted between the white and red men, broke out in hostilities in and near Iowa. The Indians were headed by Black Hawk, and many skirmishes occurred, attended with loss of life. At length the Indians were overcome, and Black Hawk and others taken prisoners —but it is to be lamented that on the last occasion of chastising the savages, a great number more were killed than could be justified by the usages of war.

In consequence of France having demurred to the payment of an admitted claim of indemnity for 25,000,000 francs, an apprehension existed for some time of a war with that power, but fortunately the difficulty was settled, and the money paid. In consequence of the refusal of the Seminole Indians to leave Florida and emigrate to the west, a war was commenced with those savages in 1835 and 1836, and continued until numbers of the Seminoles agreed to emigrate. In May 1837, the United States Bank and other banks suspended specie payments, since which period there has been some fluctuation in the currency of the Union. These difficulties are now overcome. In 1837 and 1838, a number of persons, both Canadians and Americans, crossed the lines into the Canadas, in consequence

of a rebellion having broken out in the lower province, and a slight insurrectionary movement in the upper. The object of the different expeditions was to overturn the British government in Canada; but every attempt was repulsed, and many of the invaders who were captured, were either executed or transported. Many were also pardoned, and sent to their homes in the United States. The United States government exerted itself to prevent these invasions from the American side, and to preserve neutrality, but could not succeed in every instance. A large body of persons having collected on Navy Island, in the beginning of the Canadian insurrections, with the intent of invading the British province, and a citizen of Buffalo having employed a steam-boat to ply between the island and the American shore, a party of Canadians crossed in the night, cut the steamer from her moorings in the American waters, set her on fire, and she drifted over the falls of Niagara—one citizen or more losing his life on the occasion. This act was complained of to the British government; and in 1841, a Mr. McLeod, of Canada, being in the State of New York, was charged with being one of the persons who burnt the Caroline, and caused a loss of life. Having been examined, he was fully committed for trial; but the British government taking the Caroline affair upon itself, demanded the liberation of McLeod, which was refused—on the ground that as he was accused of an offence against the State of New York, he must be tried by the laws of that State. The British contended, that as the Caroline was assisting the invaders of Canada, they had a right to destroy her. Finally, McLeod, a British subject, charged with burning the steamboat "Caroline," was tried and acquitted by a jury in October 1841.

August 28, 1842, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed, settling the N. E. boundary, providing for the reciprocal giving up of criminal fugitives, &c. The negotiators were Lord Ashburton, on the part of Great Britain; and the Hon. D. Webster, on the part of the United States. In 1842, a new and high tariff on imports into the United States, went into operation. Dec. 1, 1842, owing to a suspected conspiracy on board the United States brig Somers, at sea, Commander Mackenzie ordered Mr. Spencer, a midshipman, and Cromwell and Small, two of the crew, to be hung; and they were executed. Subsequently the conduct of the commander was approved by a Court of Inquiry. Insurrectionary movements occurred, in 1842, in Rhode Island, in favour of a new Charter to that State: they were suppressed by a military force, and ultimately, the leader, Mr. Dorr, was imprisoned. Aug. 26, 1843, the United States steam-frigate, Missouri, was destroyed by fire at Gibraltar. Feb. 28, 1844, by the bursting of a large gun on board the United States steamer "Princeton," Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State; Mr. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy; Commodore Kennon; Virgel Maxcey, Esq.; Hon. David Gardiner, and three other persons, were killed, and several wounded. May 6, 7 and 8, 1844, dreadful riots in Philadelphia, between Americans and Irish; 14 persons were killed, 40 wounded, and about 54 buildings, including two churches and a seminary, burned. June 27, 1844, Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, and his brother Hiram, were murdered in Carthage jail, Illinois, by a mob. July 7, 1844, other sanguinary riots in Philadelphia, in which a battle was fought between the populace and the military, musketry and artillery being used on both sides. It is supposed

that about 15 were killed, and nearly 80 wounded. The governor assembled 5000 troops, and the disturbances were quelled. In 1844, the Hon. Caleb Cushing negotiated a treaty of commerce with China. 1845, Texas annexed to the United States; Florida admitted a State; 1000 buildings burnt at Pittsburgh, loss $6,000,000. April 10, a fire at New York destroyed 302 buildings, loss $6,000,000. July 19, anti-rent riots in New York State. 1846, Oregon dispute with England settled by dividing the O. Territory at latitude 49°, ratified in the senate, June 18, by 41 ayes to 14 nays. A new tariff, repealing that of 1842, and reducing import duties, passed the senate by the casting vote of V. P. Dallas, and became law. 1846, Iowa admitted as a State. Oregon and Minesota, territories of the United States. Mexican boundary dispute.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Gen. Taylor reached banks of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, with 3500 men, March 28. Hostilities commenced, April 24; 80 men, under Col. Taylor, being killed or captured by a large Mexican force. May 8, 9, battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in which Gen. Taylor, with 2000 men, defeated 5000 Mexicans. U. S. loss in killed and wounded, 174, Mexican loss, 799. May 12, Congress passed a bill declaring that war existed with Mexico, and granted $10,000,000, and authority to raise 50,000 volunteers for its prosecution. Com. Sloat took possession of Monterey, California, August 18. Gen. Kearney took peaceable possession of Santa Fe. Com. Stockton blockaded the western coast of Mexico, August 19. September 19, 20, 21, the battle and capture of Monterey, gained by Gen. Taylor, with 4700 men, over 10,000 Mexicans, under

Ampudia, strongly posted behind walls and houses. American loss, killed and wounded, 490 men; Mexican loss much heavier. Tobasco bombarded by Com. Perry, Oct. 25, 26. Nov. 14, Com. Conner took possession of Tampico. Dec. 6, Californians defeated at San Pasqual, by Gen. Kearney. U. S. brig Somers sunk in a squall, off Vera Cruz, and 41 men drowned, Dec. 8. Dec. 25, Col. Doniphan, 450 men, defeated the Mexicans, 1100, near El Paso. Mexican loss, 213, American loss, 6. 1847, Jan. 8, 9, Mexicans under Flores defeated by Gen. Kearney, at San Gabriel and Mesa. Jan. 14, insurrection in New Mexico; Gov. Bent, sheriff Lee, and four men killed. Jan. 23, Majors Borland, Gaines and Clay, with 80 men, surprised and captured at Encarnacion, by Gen. Minon. Jan. 24, Col. Price, with 400 men, defeated 1500 Mexicans, near Canada, New Mexico; again 29, at Embudo. Feb. 22, 23, battle of Buena Vista, in which Gen. Taylor, with 4759 men, defeated 22,000 Mexicans, under Santa Anna. American loss, 746; Mexican loss, 6000. Feb. 28, Col. Doniphan, with 924 men, defeated 4000 Mexicans, under Heredia, at Sacramento. Mexican loss, 640; American loss, 9. March 29, the U. S. land and naval forces having arrived at Vera Cruz, that town was stormed by Gen. Scott and Com. Perry, and with its castle, surrendered. American loss, 65; Mexican loss large, but unknown officially. April 2, Alvarado surrendered to Lieut. Hunter. April 18, battle of Cerro Gordo, gained by 8500 men, under Gen. Scott, over 12,000 Mexicans, under Santa Anna. American loss, 250; Mexican loss, 350, and 3000 prisoners. April 18, Tuspan surrendered to Com. Perry. American loss, 14. Aug. 14, battle of Contreras gained by Gen. Smith, with 7000 men, over

30,000 Mexicans. American loss, 1066; Mexican loss, 6000. A short armistice. Sep. 8, assault on Molino del Rey, defended by 14,000 Mexicans, who were driven back by Gen. Worth. Mexican loss, 3000; American loss, 787. Sep. 12, 13, 14, battle and capture of Chapultepec, under Gens. Scott, Worth, Quitman and Pillow. American loss, 862; Mexican loss, several thousand. The American army entered Mexico, after a fierce skirmish at the Garita, Sep. 13. Oct. 12, Col. Childs defended Puebla, with 400 men, against a large Mexican force. American loss, 68. Taxes levied on the Mexicans. Oct. 9, Huamantla captured by Gen. Lane. American loss, 24; Mexican loss, 150. The port of Guayamas captured by U. S. frigate Congress and sloop Portsmouth, Oct. 20. Feb. 2, 1848, peace with Mexico. See MEXICO.

July 13, 1846, fire at Nantucket,—300 houses burnt. 100 persons killed by an explosion of gunpowder, at Nashville, Oct. 15, 1847. 1846, Mormons persecuted, and expelled from Nauvoo. Anti-rent disturbances in New York. March 28, 1847, the U. S. sloop-of-war, Jamestown, sailed for Ireland with provisions for the poor. April 14, explosion at Dupont's powder mill, Wilmington, Del., 18 men killed. May 1, corner stone of Smithsonian Institute laid at Washington. The U. S. frigate Macedonian sailed with provisions for Ireland. July 18, a Territorial Bill passed for governing Oregon. 50,000 persons died of cholera in 1849. California elected a government in 1850. Three dreadful fires at San Francisco, and one at Sacramento, nearly destroying the two cities—and Sacramento visited by a flood, which destroyed property worth $1,000,000. The Collins' Line of Mail-steamers established between New York and Liverpool. In

June, a convention held at Nashville of a Southern and disunion character. An armed expedition, of a lawless character, sailed from the United States for the invasion of Cuba, landed at Cardenas, and having been repulsed, re-embarked for the United States. July 9, a dreadful explosion and fire in Philadelphia, which destroyed 367 houses and about 30 lives. General Taylor, President of the United States, died at Washington, aged 60. Millard Fillmore, Vice-President, succeeded him as chief magistrate. Several measures passed by Congress to pacify the South.

California was admitted as a State—New Mexico and Utah as Territories. To the close of 1850, California had sent abroad into the world, more than $100,000,000 in gold. The mines there were discovered in 1848—and the digging commenced in 1849. In 1856 there was a Vigilance Committee formed to punish criminals—but soon dissolved. An American Expedition arrived at Japan, and Commodore Perry negotiated a Treaty of Commerce between Japan and the United States. 1854, Nebraska admitted as a Territory. A riot occurred in Boston, and an attempt to rescue a fugitive slave named Anthony Burns, from the U. S. authorities. Finally the tumult was quelled by a military demonstration, and the slave sent back to Virginia. The American sloop of war Cyane, Captain Hollins, bombarded San Juan, and burnt the entire town, with the exception of one or two small buildings. A demand had previously been made upon the authorities, by Captain Hollins, for satisfaction for alleged injuries, but without effect. One English vessel of war in the harbour protested against the act, which was also disliked in the United States.

In 1853, a boat's crew from the Austrian brig-of-war,

the Hussar, lying in the harbour of Smyrna, seized, in a café at that port, a Hungarian refugee named Martin Koszta, and carried him off to the vessel. The populace, excited by the outrage, attacked three Austrian officers, of whom two were slain. Koszta intended to become an American citizen, and having made his primary declaration in New York, and having also an American protection, Captain Ingraham, of the American sloop-of-war St. Louis, demanded his release, being so instructed by the American Minister at Constantinople. During the investigations in the matter, Captain Ingraham, hearing of a design to convey Koszta clandestinely to Trieste, demanded (July 2) the surrender of Koszta before four o'clock of the afternoon, and brought his guns to bear on the Austrian. An engagement was prevented by the compromise, that Koszta be delivered for safe-keeping to the French Consul-General at Smyrna. Austria demanded satisfaction. Mr. Hulseman, the Austrian Minister, was dismissed from Washington, owing to a note he sent to the Secretary of State, the tone of which was deemed insulting. Mr. Webster wrote a celebrated letter on the occasion. Finally, the difficulty was amicably arranged, and Mr. Hulseman returned. Kansas having been admitted as a State, a kind of civil war raged there in 1855 and 1856, between the pro and anti-slavery parties—the cause being, whether Kansas should be a slave state or not. Kansas was invaded by large bodies of pro-slavery men from Missouri, who drove the voters from the polls and voted themselves, although they were not in any way qualified. Many lives were lost, and many families driven out of the Territory during the difficulties, but tranquility was fully restored in 1857.

In 1854, Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé,

United States Envoys to England, France, and Spain, met in conference as to the purchase of Cuba by the United States, at Ostend, in Belgium; and Oct. 12—18, the conference was continued at Aix la Chapelle in Prussia. Oct. 18, they made an official report to the American Secretary of State, strongly recommending the acquisition of Cuba, by purchase—or otherwise, if necessary. On the 11th of October, 1855, Dr. E. K. Kane and his brave companions, arrived at New York, from their noble enterprise of exploring the Arctic seas, in the hope of ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane had to abandon his ships—and with his company, suffered incredible hardships in going over the ice in boats, for 1300 miles to Greenland—where they were taken on board an English ship—and then transferred to two American vessels commanded by Captain Hartstene—who had been sent by the Government in search of the party. During his voyage, Dr. Kane discovered an open and iceless sea, supposed to extend as a basin round the North Pole; but no tidings could be obtained of Sir John Franklin. A previous and similar expedition under Dr. Kane, was fitted out entirely at the expense of Mr. Moses Grinnell, a merchant of New York, who also provided one of the vessels for the second expedition,—which was ordered by the Government. On his return, Dr. Kane's constitution was found to be seriously affected by his labours and exposure—and he died at Havana in 1857. His body was brought to New Orleans, and conveyed up the rivers, and thence by railroad to Philadelphia. Funeral honours were paid to his memory in all the cities through which his mortal remains passed. He was interred at Laurel Hill, and his memory will ever be cherished with affection by his countrymen. His published volumes of

"Arctic Explorations," may be regarded as among the most interesting of American works. In 1856, the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, and the British consuls of New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, were dismissed by President Pierce—it being alleged that they had sanctioned a violation of the neutrality laws, by enlisting or procuring recruits in the United States for the British army in the Crimea. Owing to a number of terrible crimes, especially murders, committed in California in 1855–6, a Vigilance Committee was organized at San Francisco; and many evil persons were tried, a few executed, and others driven from the State. Having partially purified the population of its worst characters, the Committee dissolved. A new Tariff was passed in 1857, reducing the import duties on many articles, and admitting others free.

The attention of the people and government had for a long time been attracted to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, which is occupied by Mormons. One of the features of their system advocates a plurality of wives. This produced such intense indignation in other parts of the Union, that the national authorities found it necessary to remove Governor Brigham Young, who was a Mormon, and to appoint in his place Colonel Cumming. The new Governor took his departure for the Territory, July, 1857; and as resistance to his power was apprehended, he was accompanied by a large body of U. S. troops. The settlers of a large interior region of the continent applied (1857,) to the Government, petitioning Congress to have their country embodied as a new Territory to be called "Arizonia." It is expected that Oregon, having the required number of 60,000 inhabitants, will immediately apply for admission as a State—

also Minnesota, (160,000)—and New Mexico, (61,547). The last named Territory will probably be divided into two or more States.

The British ship "Resolute," having been abandoned by her officers and crew, when ice-locked in the Arctic Ocean, where she formed part of an Exploring Expedition, was found by an American captain and brought to New York. The Government caused her to be completely fitted up, repainted and refurnished, and then sent her home, under command of Captain Hartstene, as a present to the British Government. This national present, so gracefully given, was as gracefully received and acknowledged. In consequence of a Chinese fort having fired upon an American boat, and killed two men, wounding others—Captain Armstrong, of the American squadron, stormed the fort, which he captured. About 300 Chinamen and only eight Americans fell in the action. The United States Government soon after sent out the Hon. William B. Reed, as a Minister to China, in the frigate Minnesota—to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with China. The laying down of a Submarine Telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, from England to America, in 1857, is justly regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of skill and science in modern times. All the elements of national wealth, greatness, and power, seem to indicate a prosperous destiny to the United States. *Esto perpetua!**

COINS OF THE WORLD, IN AMERICAN MONEY.

The following calculation, founded on the law of Congress of 1834, has been prepared expressly for this

* It is but just to say that several valuable facts and figures in relation to the U. S. have been derived from that great statistical work, the "American Almanac," published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston.

work, by *M. T. Miller, Esq.*, of the Bank Note Exchange, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

It is right to add, that the *old par* for a sovereign, &c., (prior to 1834,) namely $4 44 44, and the same for a pound sterling, is still the assumed base upon which foreign (English) exchange is calculated. The actual value, as affixed by Congress, has of course been preferred.

	$	c.	m
Austria.			
Grosh,		8	14
Gould,		51	85
Rix dollar,		77	77
Ducat,	2	29	6
Souverain,	3	38	7
Bavaria.			
Rix dollar,		94	20
Carolin,	4	95	7
Max d'or,	3	31	
Brazil.			
Same as Portugal.			
Colombia. Central America, Chili, Mexico, and Peru, same as Spain.			
Denmark.			
Marc,		16	6
Crown,		66	6
Rix dollar,	1	00	
Ducat,	1	81	5
Christian d'or,	4	2	1
East India.			
Rupee (Sicca,)		49	4
Pagoda, star,	1	79	8
Rupee (gold)	7	9	6
Mohur,	8	17	6
Great Britain.			
Penny,		2	
Groat,		8	1
Shilling,		24	20
Crown,	1	21	
Sovereign,	4	87	5
Guinea,	5	11	5
France.			
Sol,			95
Livre Tournois,		19	
Ecu,	1	10	
Napoleon,	3	85	1
Louis d'or,	4	55	3
Holland.			
Stiver,		1	94
Guilder,		38	80
Rix dollar,		97	
Ducat,	2	27	5
Ryder,	6	4	3
Italy.			
Livre,		15	82
Pistole,	3	30	9
Parma.			
Three Livre piece,		12	60
Pistole,	4	19	6
Poland.			
Ducat,	2	27	9
Portugal.			
Crusado,		58	8
Milreis,	1	25	
Sixteen Testoons,	2	12	1
Moidore,	6	55	7
Johannes,	8	76	
Dobra,	17	30	1
Dobraon,	32	70	6
Prussia.			
Florin,		27	2
Rix dollar,		77	76
Ducat,	2	26	7
Fred. d'or,	3	99	9
Russia.			
Altin,		3	
Ruble,		96	7
Ducat,	2	29	
Imperial,	7	83	6
Spain.			
Real,		10	
Pistareen,		20	
Dollar,	1	00	
Pistole,	3	88	4
Doubloon,	15	53	5
Sweden.			
Silver Marc,		9	2
Ducat,	2	23	6
Switzerland.			
Sol,		2	92
Guilder,		55	55
Rix dollar,	1	00	
Ducat,	2	26	7
Pistole,	4	56	1
Turkey.			
Solata,		22	22
Sequin,	1	86	8
Yermeebleshlek,	3	2	8
Tuscany.			
Sequin,	2	30	9
Venice.			
Ducato d'oro,	1	43	5
Sequin,	2	31	
Pistole,	4	6	
Gold crown,	27	73	3

AMERICAN CUSTOM-HOUSE RATES OF GOLD.

Rates allowed in the Custom House for gold coins, as per Act of Congress of 1834, *fixing the value thereof.*

United States Eagle, old emission,	$10 66
" " new "	10 00
England, Guinea,	5 07
" Sovereign,	4 84
" Seven shilling piece,	1 69
France, Double Louis (before 1786,)	9 69
" Louis,	4 84
" Double Louis (since 1776,)	9 15
" Louis,	4 57
" Double Napoleon, or 40 francs,	7 70
" Napoleon, or 20 francs,	3 85
" Same as the new Louis Guinea,	4 65
Frankfort on the Main, Ducat,	2 27
Hamburg,	2 27
Malta Double Louis,	9 27
" Louis,	4 85
" Demi-Louis,	2 33
Mexican Doubloons,	15 53
Holland Double Rix Dollar,	12 20
" Rix Dollar,	6 04
" Ducat,	2 27
" Ten Guilder piece,	4 00
Portugal Dobraon,	32 70
" Dobra,	17 30
" Johannes,	17 06
Spain, Doubloons (1772,)	15 53
" " (since 1772,)	15 53
" Pistole,	3 98
Colombia Doubloons,	15 53

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.

The New York Chamber of Commerce have determined hereafter to calculate the value of the pound sterling in dollars and cents, according to its current

value. The Price Current has the following table, showing its value at the several rates of premium named:

One pound sterling.							
At 5	per cent.	prem.	is $4 66	At 8½	per cent.	prem.	is $4 82
5¼	"	"	4 67	8¾	"	"	4 83
5½	"	"	4 68	9	"	"	4 84
5¾	"	"	4 70	9¼	"	"	4 85
6	"	"	4 71	9½	"	"	4 86
6¼	"	"	4 72	9¾	"	"	4 87
6½	"	"	4 73	10	"	"	4 88
6¾	"	"	4 74	10¼	"	"	4 90
7	"	"	4 75	10½	"	"	4 91
7¼	"	"	4 76	10¾	"	"	4 92
7½	"	"	4 77	11	"	"	4 93
7¾	"	"	4 78	11¼	"	"	4 94
8	"	"	4 80	11½	"	"	4 95
8¼	"	"	4 81	11¾	"	"	4 96
				12	"	"	4 97

We here subjoin some interesting statistics of

THE SPECIE OF THE WORLD.

The entire specie of the world was estimated by "Jacobs" at $1,900,000,000. In Europe there are supposed to be $1,000,000,000; and Mr. Merrill, of Union, Pennsylvania, says that, according to the best authorities, the paper circulation of Europe is fourteen times the specie currency.

The "Mining Journal," (England,) gives the following table of the production of gold and silver for forty years, viz: from 1790 to 1830:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Mexico, ...	$28,606,569	$621,413,475
Buenos Ayres, . .	17,888,422	120,811,880
Russia, ...	16,461,080	6,679,916
Chili, ...	12,314,390	8,101,885

A total of *eight hundred and thirty-two millions two hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars:* about one dollar for every man,

woman, and child, on the globe. Query: Where has it all gone?

Mr. Page, an English statistical writer, estimates a loss on gold coin by wear and tear of 4.61 per cent. in a century, which is less than 1–20th per cent. per annum; and so that of every £100 coined in any particular year, there would remain over £95. 7s. 10d., in real value at the end of 100 years. This was up to 1848. Since, the product of gold in California is thus stated in round numbers:—

Year.	Export.	Marg. add.	Total.
1848–9,	8,060,000	806,000	8,866,000
1850,	25,000,000	2,500,000	27,500,000
1851,	41,250,000	4,125,000	45,375,000
1852,	58,500,000	5,850,000	64,350,000
1853,	62,500,000	6,620,000	68,750,000
1854,	70,500,000	7,050,000	77,550,000
1855,	67,000,000	6,700,000	73,700,000
1856,	70,000,000	7,000,000	77,000,000
	$402,810,000	$40,281,000	$443,091,000

Product of gold in California and Australia combined:

1848–9,	8,060,000	806,000	8,866,000
1850,	25,000.000	2,500,000	27,500,000
1851,	45,760,000	4,576,000	50,336,000
1852,	107,175,000	10,717,500	117,802,500
1853,	112,725,000	11,272,500	123,997,000
1854,	115,640,000	11,564,000	127,204,000
1855,	124,565,000	12,456,500	137,621,500
1856,	133,715,000	13,371,500	147,086,500
	$672,640,000	$67,261,000	$739,904,000

The yield from California and Australia in 1857, is about $105,000,000—making an addition to the specie of $844,904,000. It may therefore be assumed that the specie of the world in 1858, is about $2,700,000,000!

In the following notices of wages, trade products, &c., we have given various estimates of other nations,

as well as those of the United States, by way of enabling political economists to judge from comparison and contrast.

WAGES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

In a speech lately made on the floor of Congress, by a member, he gave the following facts in relation to foreign wages:

ENGLAND.

Wages of Labour.—In ordinary times the poor labourer gets from $3 to $4 per week. In seasons of distress he gets but $2 50. In each case he is obliged to find his own board and lodging.—See Wade's History of the Working Classes, page 538, and testimony taken before the anti-corn law meeting. Mechanics $1 to $1 50 per day.

Currency.—England like this country, is a paper and specie money country, the former predominating.

FRANCE.

Wages.—The labourer averages, the year through, 16 to 20 cents per day.—See British Consular Reports.

Currency.—Specie and paper—the former predominating.

CORSICA.

Wages.—The male labourer gets 24 cents a day, and the female 11 cents.—Con. Rep. 64.

Currency.—In Corsica wages are paid in specie.

PRUSSIA.

Wages.—The male labourer gets from 18 to 25 cents per day for the longest days, and about one third less for the shortest days. The female gets a little more than half as much.

Currency.—Paper and specie, the latter predominating.

GERMANY.

Wages.—The male labourer gets from 15 to 25 cents per day. The female gets about three-fifths as much.

Currency.—The circulation of Germany is a mixture of paper and specie, and at times the former has been greatly depreciated.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Wages.—A regular farm male servant gets from $26 to $32 per annum. A female servant is paid half as much. Labourers get from 20 to 30 stivers in the summer, and from 14 to 16 in the winter.—Con. Rep. page 125.

Currency.—The circulation of Holland and Belgium is a mixture of paper and specie, the latter greatly predominating.

AUSTRIAN PROVINCES.

Wages.—Trieste—a field labourer gets one shilling sterling (22 cents) per day, one half of which is deducted if board and lodging are found. Milan—the head man gets from one to two livres per day, in harvest time; half that amount at other times. Genoa—labourers receive from 5d. to 8d. per day, besides their diet. Leghorn—the day labourer gets 8d. a day and food in summer.—Con. Rep.

Currency.—The circulation of Austria is half paper and half specie.

RUSSIA.

Wages.—There is no such thing as wages paid to labourers in Russia, the labourer being bought and sold with the soil on which he lives. He is a mere slave.

Currency.—The circulation of Russia is almost en-

tirely paper, which is depreciated two-thirds in value, one specie rouble being worth three paper roubles.

CUBA.

We have no authentic information from this country. It is said, however, that wages are high, the slave earning $1 50 per day. Mechanic labour is $3 per day.

Currency.—Entirely specie.

In New York and Philadelphia the rates are—Carpenters, $1 75; bricklayers, $1 50; labourers, $1; mechanics, generally, $1 50 to $2. per day.

In the Southern and Western States, the rates of wages are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than the above.

THE IRON OF THE WORLD.

The total product of 1856 is estimated by Mr. Hewitt, from imperfect data, as follows:—

	Tons.
Great Britain,	3,585,000
France,	650,000
Belgium,	255,000
Russia,	300,000
Sweden & Norway,	179,500
Italy & Elba,	72,000
United States,	1,000,000
Prussia,	600,000
Germany, (bal. of)	200,000
Austria,	200,000
Spain,	27,000
Denmark, &c.	20,000
Total,	6,889,000

Asia, Africa, and America outside of the United States, may possibly raise this aggregate to 7,000,000 tons.

COAL.

According to the Miner's Journal, the first Pennsylvania anthracite coal was sent to market in 1820—viz: 365 tons. Returns of last two years show totals of—

	Tons.
1855, ...	6,626,288
1856, ...	7,256,891

The bituminous coal of Pennsylvania, in 1856, amounted to 53,782,159 bushels. Entire coal product of the United States, 11,000,000 tons.

Dr. Buckland states that the average value of the annual produce of the mines of the British Islands amounts to the enormous sum of £20,000,000, of which about £8,000,000 arise from iron, and £9,000,000 from coal.

This value is estimated of the iron after fusion into pigs. The coal is valued at the pit's mouth.

The coal trade of England is said to be 21,000,000 tons, and gives employment to 150,000 colliers.

Near Durango, Mexico, there is the largest deposit of iron in the world, worked by a British company. The lead mines of Illinois, (Galena,) in S. W. Wisconsin, (Mineral Point,) Iowa, (Dubuque,) and Missouri, (Merrimac,) already produce more lead than all the nations of Europe, except Great Britain; and are capable of producing as much as all Europe, Great Britain included.

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

THE SAVINGS BANKS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A return has just been published in relation to the Savings Banks of Great Britain. It gives the whole number as 591. The number of officers paid is 620, and unpaid 1203. The salaries and allowances of paid officers

amount to £85,000. The annual expenses of management to £113,423; the number of accounts remaining open on the 20th of November, 1855, 1,301,422; the total amount owing to depositors on the said 20th of November, 1855, £34,135,525; the total amount invested with the National Debt Commissioners, £33,956,105; the rate of interest paid to depositors (on the average,) £2 18s. 8d. per cent.

OTHER SAVINGS BANKS OF EUROPE.

Countries.		Amount deposited.
France,	1850,	£3,789,209
Vienna,	1853,	3,981,863
Prussia,	1853,	3,956,775
Saxony,	1852,	2,134,300
Switzerland,	1852,	2,524,521
Hanover,	1852,	473,090
Oldenburgh,	1853,	92,476
Meck. Schwer.,	1853,	878,606
Brunswick,	1853,	59,133
Bremen,	1853,	411,160
Hamburg,	1853,	396,557
Lubeck,	1853,	125,587
Altona,	1853,	317,271

There are, as yet, but few savings banks in the United States on national or governmental foundations—the only safe system. The Savings Banks of New York had $19,156,215 in 1856.

THE COTTON OF THE WORLD AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

1730. Mr. Wyatt spins the first cotton yarn in England by machinery.

1736. The Dutch first export cotton from Surinam.

1761. Arkwright obtained the first patent for the spinning frame.

1779. Mule spinning invented by Hargrave.

1782. First import of cotton from Brazil into England.

1783. Power looms invented by Dr. Cartwright—Steam-engines used in cotton factories.

1789. Sea Island and upland cotton first planted in the United States.

1790. Slator, an Englishman, builds the first American cotton factory, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

1792. Eli Whitney, an American, invents the cotton gin, which he patents.

1815. The power loom introduced into the United States; first at Waltham.

1822. First cotton factory in Lowell erected.

1826. Self-acting mule spinner invented in England by Roberts.

Every bale of cotton costs the producer an average of $2 per bale for overseer's wages; $2 50 for pork; $1 50 for clothing.

In sending bales to Liverpool, from New Orleans, they each cost

For bagging, rope, and twine, per bale, . .	$2 50
For freight, insurance, commissions, and other shipping charges in New Orleans, . .	2 50
For freight, insurance, duties, town and dock dues, commissions, and other charges in Liverpool, ...	14 00
For plantation expenses, (which include clothing, pork, farming utensils, horses, and mules, &c. which must be furnished every year,) not less per bale than, ...	6 00
For overseer's wages and necessary repairs of gin, and mill, not less per bale than, . .	2 50
Making the aggregate expenses equal to, per bale,	27 50

A bale of cotton weighs about 400 pounds.

THE BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

An official table, which has just been published, shows the quantity of cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1856. We annex the results :—

	Pounds.
From the United States,	780,040,000
" Brazil,	21,830,000
" the Mediterranean,	34,616,000
" British East Indies,	180,496,000
" British West Indies,	462,824
" Other Countries,	6,439,000
Total,	1,023,886,528

The following will show the quantity of cotton crops in the United States for several years:

Crops of—	Bales.
1855—6	3,527,845
1854—5	2,847,339
1853—4	2,930,027
1852—3	3,262,882
1851—2	3,015,029
1850—1	2,355,257
1849–50	2,096,706
1848—9	2,728,596
1847—8	2,347,634
1846—7	1,778,651
1845—6	2,100,237

CROP OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The crop of this staple the past year (included in the General Statement) was as follows:—Florida, 10,900 bales; Georgia, 13,245; and South Carolina, 20,367—total, 44,512 bales, against 40,841 last year, and 39,686 the year before.

CONSUMPTION.

Total Crop of the United States, as before stated, ...		bales	3,527,845
Add—			
Stocks on hand at the Commencement of the Year, 1st Sept. 1855,			
In the Southern Ports, ...		76,644	
In the Northern Ports, ...		66,692	
			143,336
Makes a Supply of			3,671,181
Deduct therefrom—			
The Export to Foreign Ports,	2,954,606		
Less, Foreign included, .	835		
		2,953,771	
Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1856,			
In the Southern Ports, . .	20,014		
In the Northern Ports,	44,157		
		64,171	
Burnt up at New York and Boston,		500	
			3,018,442
Taken for Home Use, ...		bales,	652,739

EXPORTS.—1856.

	Bales.
To Great Britain, ...	1,921,386
" France, ...	480,637
" North of Europe, ...	304,005
" Other places, ...	248,578
	2,954,606
1855, ...	2,244,209
Increase, ...	710,397

STEAM.

About 280 B. C., Hero of Alexandria, contemporary with Ctebiscus, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam.

A. D. 540. Anthemius, a mathematician and architect, employed by Justinian to embellish Constantinople, in a dispute about the walls of a house, was vanquished by the eloquence of Zeno. To avenge the defeat, Anthemius arranged several caldrons of water, each covered by the wide bottom of a leather tube, which rose to a narrow top with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldron; the steam of the boiling water ascended through the tubes, and the house was shaken by the efforts of imprisoned vapour. This is the first notice of the power of steam, as recorded by Gibbon.

Stuart, in his work on the steam-engine, says, that the royal Spanish archives record that "Blasco de Garay tried a steam boat of 209 tons, with tolerable success, before Charles V., at Barcelona, June 17th, 1543. Ravago, the chancellor, opposed it, and it was laid aside. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water, and a movable wheel on each side of the ship." The expense of the experiment was paid by the government, and a present made to Garay.

The first railroad was constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, A. D. 1650.

The first idea of the steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's History of Inventions—A. D. 1663.

Newcomen made the first steam engine in England, A. D. 1710.

Steam engines first applied by Savery for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water. Patents granted in London, 1718.

James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England, 1764.

First idea of steam navigation in England was set forth in a patent to Jonathan Hulls, for a vessel to go against wind and tide, 1736. Thomas Paine proposed this application in America, 1778. Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Soane, 1781. Two Americans published on it, 1785. William Symington made a voyage in one in 1789, on the Forth and Clyde canal; in 1802 the experiment was repeated.

In the meanwhile, John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine of his own contrivance, on the Delaware, 1787.

Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York, in October, 1782.

But it was Robert Fulton, a native of Pennsylvania, who first brought steam navigation to such practical perfection, that it became successfully and generally used by all nations. As early as 1793, he began to apply his attention to the subject; soon after, he visited England and France; examined Symington's vessel, in Scotland; in 1803, in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, the American Minister in France, navigated a boat by steam on the Seine—and succeeded in perfecting steam navigation in 1807, when he started the first permanently practical steamboat, the "Clermont," on the Hudson river, at New York.

Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam-engine to travel on a turnpike road, and invented several improvements in machinery.

The United States have about 1200 commercial steam vessels, and 6000 steam engines of all kinds.

As the Old and New Worlds are now brought comparatively near to each other by the power of steam

navigation, the following table of distances, as run per chart by the steamers, in geographical miles, between New York and the English ports, will doubtless be interesting.

New York to Liverpool.

	Miles.
To Cape Clear,	2,748
Cape Clear to Tuscar,	150
Tuscar to Skerris,	90
Skerris to Liverpool,	60
Total,	3,048

New York to Bristol.

To Cape Clear,	2,748
Cape Clear to Bristol,	275
Total,	3,023

New York to Portsmouth.

To the Lizard,	2,962
Lizard to Portsmouth,	200
Total,	3,162

Halifax to Liverpool.

To Cape Clear,	2,200
Cape Clear to Tuscar,	150
Tuscar to Skerris,	90
Skerris to Liverpool,	60
Total,	2,500
Boston to Halifax,	350
	2,850

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD.

LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Libraries.	Volumes.
Philadelphia Library,	62,000
Harvard University,	48,000
Boston Athenæum,	34,000
New York City,	30,000
National, Washington,	28,500
Charleston, South Carolina,	15,000
Theological Seminary, Andover,	13,000
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia,	14,500

This society exchanges with seventy kindred societies in Europe and America, and receives their publications.

Baltimore,	14,000
Georgetown College,	14,000
Antiquarian Society, Worcester,	14,000
New York Mercantile,	13,400
Apprentices', New York,	10,800
St. Mary's College,	10,500
Virginia University,	10,500
Yale College,	10,000
Historical Society, New York,	10,000
Maryland State,	10,000
South Carolina College,	10,000
Boston,	10,000
Philadelphia Athenæum,	13,000
Mercantile, Philadelphia,	15,000
Apprentices', Philadelphia,	15,000

LIBRARIES OF THE OLD WORLD.

Libraries.	Volumes.	MSS.
Paris, Royal,	636,000	80,000
Munich, Royal,	520,000	26,000
St. Petersburg, Imperial,	432,000	15,000
Copenhagen, Royal,	410,000	16,000
Vienna, Imperial,	280,000	5,000
Pekin, Imperial,	280,000	
Dresden, Royal,	260,000	2,700

Libraries of the Old World continued.

Libraries.	Volumes.	MSS.
Göttingen, University,	350,000	5,000
London, British Museum,	230,000	25,000
Oxford, Bodleian,	200,000	25,000
Wolfenbuttel, Ducal,	200,000	4,500
Madrid, Royal,	200,000	2,500
Venice, Arsenal,	186,000	5,000
Stutgart, Royal,	174,000	1,800
Milan, Brela,	169,000	1,000
Naples, Museum,	165,000	3,000
Florence, Magliabecchin,	140,000	12,000
Breslau, University,	150,000	2,300
Munich, University,	150,000	2,000
Edinburgh Advocates',	150,000	60,000

LEGAL INTEREST AND USURY LAWS.

Alabama, 8 per cent.—forfeit interest and usury. *Arkansas*, 6 per cent.—forfeit usury.—by special contract as high as 10 per cent. *Connecticut*, 6 per cent.—forfeit whole debt. *Delaware*, 6 per cent.—forfeit whole debt. *Florida*, 8 per cent.—forfeit interest and usury. *Georgia*, 8 per cent.—forfeit three times usury. *Illinois*, 6 per cent.—forfeit three times usury and interest.—by special contract as high as 12 per cent. *Indiana*, 6 per cent.—forfeit double the usury. *Iowa*, 7 per cent.—forfeit three times the usury—by special contract as high as 12 per cent. *Kentucky*, 6 per cent.—forfeit usury and costs. *Louisiana*, 5 per cent.—contract exacting usury void—banks allowed 6 per cent. *Maryland*, 6 per cent.—contract exacting usury void—8 per cent. allowed on tobacco contracts. *Maine*, 6 per cent.—forfeit entire debt. *Massachusetts*, 6 per cent.—forfeit three times the usury. *Michigan*, 7 per cent.—forfeit usury and ¼ the debt. *Mississippi*, 8 per cent.—for-

feit usury and cost—by contract as high as 10 per cent. *Missouri*, 6 per cent.—forfeit usury and interest—by contract as high as 10 per cent. *New York*, 7 per cent.—forfeit entire debt. *New Hampshire*, 6 per cent.—forfeit three times usury. *New Jersey*, 6 per cent.—forfeit entire debt. *North Carolina*, 6 per cent.—forfeit double usury. *Ohio*, 6 per cent.—contracts void. *Pennsylvania*, 6 per cent.—forfeit entire debt. *Rhode Island*, 6 per cent.—forfeit usury and interest. *South Carolina*, 7 per cent.—forfeit usury, interest and cost. *Tennessee*, 6 per cent.—contracts void. *Texas*, 10 per cent.—contracts void. *Vermont*, 6 per cent.—recovery in action with costs. *Virginia*, 6 per cent.—forfeit double the usury. *Wisconsin*, 7 per cent.—any rate agreed upon by the parties. *Dist. Columbia*, 6 per cent.—contracts void.

ITINERARY—Eastport to Portland, 231 miles; P. to Boston, 145; B. to N. York, 207; N. Y. to Philadelphia, 89; P. to Baltimore, 115; B. to Washington, 38; W. to Richmond, 122; R. to Norfolk, 122; N. to Wilmington, 268; W. to Charleston, 151; C. to Augusta, 136; A. to Mobile, 540; M. to New Orleans, 164. Total, 2328 miles.

N. York to Albany, 145; A. to Buffalo, 363; (B. to Niagara Falls, 23;) B. to Detroit, by lake, 317; D. to Chicago, by lake and land, 286; C. to Galena, 161. Albany to Montreal, 252; M. to Quebec, 171.

Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by railroad and canal, 394; P. to Cincinnati, 466; C. to Louisville, 143; L. to Mouth of Ohio, 363; (Mouth of Ohio, up Mississippi, to St. Louis, 176;) St. Louis to Galena, 348; St. Louis to Kansas River, 375; Mouth of Ohio to Vicksburg, 604; V. to Natchez, 106; N. to New Or-

leans, 321; N. Orleans to sea, 114. Total distance from Pittsburg to N. Orleans, 2003 miles. Louisville to Nashville, 524; Charleston to Savannah, 118; S. to St. Augustine, 309.

THE GREAT AMERICAN LAKES.—Ontario is 234 feet above the level of the sea, 180 miles long, 50 wide, and 500 feet average depth: but near the centre no bottom was found with a line of 350 fathoms. Erie is 230 miles long, from 30 to 60 broad, but only 60 feet deep, and 564 feet above the sea. Huron, 250 miles long, 180 broad, 860 feet deep, and 594 feet above the sea. Michigan is 300 miles long, 55 wide, 900 feet deep, and on a level with Huron. Superior is 460 miles long, 410 wide, 627 feet above the sea, and 900 feet deep.

The Caspian Sea, a vast Lake of Asia, is 600 miles long, and 300 broad, in the widest part. The waters are partly salt.

The population of the United States in 1790, was 3,729,326; in 1800, 5,309,753; in 1810, 7,239,903; in 1820, 9,638,166; in 1830, 12,856,407; in 1840, 17,100, 572. In 1850, 22,000,000.

It is probable that wine will soon become a leading product of the United States, both for home consumption and export—the middle and western States being eminently suited for the culture of the grape. Already an immense establishment for the manufacture of American champagne is conducted by Mr. Nicholas Longworth, at Cincinnati, who possesses extensive vineyards near that city. The wine produced equals that of France, and is a favourite beverage in all our large cities. Wines resembling Rhenish, are made from the Isabella grape in Pennsylvania; while the Scuppernong grape in the Carolinas and Georgia, produces a superior sherry.

SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

States.	White Population.	Free Color'd Population.	Total Free.	Slaves.
Maine,	581,813	1,356	583,169	
New Hampshire,	317,456	520	317,976	
Vermont,	313,402	718	314,120	
Massachusetts,	985,450	9,064	994,514	
Rhode Island,	143,875	3,670	147,545	
Connecticut,	363,099	7,693	370,792	
New York,	3,048,325	49,069	3,097,394	
New Jersey,	465,513	23,820	489,333	222
Pennsylvania,	2,258,463	53,323	2,311,786	
Delaware,	71,169	18,073	89,242	2,290
Maryland,	417,943	74,723	492,666	90,368
Virginia,	894,800	54,333	949,133	472,528
North Carolina,	553,028	27,463	580,491	288,548
South Carolina,	274,567	8,956	283,523	384,984
Georgia,	521,572	2,931	524,503	381,682
Florida,	47,211	924	48,135	39,309
Alabama,	426,486	2,923	428,779	342,892
Mississippi,	295,718	930	296,648	309,878
Louisiana,	255,491	17,462	272,953	244,809
Texas,	154,034	397	154,431	58,161
Arkansas,	162,189	608	162,797	47,100
Tennessee,	756,753	6,401	763,154	239,460
Kentucky,	761,417	10,007	771,424	210,981
Missouri,	592,004	2,618	594,622	87,422
Ohio,	1,955,108	25,319	1,980,427	
Michigan,	395,097	2,557	397,654	
Indiana,	977,628	10,788	988,416	
Illinois,	846,035	5,435	851,470	
Wisconsin,	304,758	633	305,391	
Iowa,	191,879	335	192,214	
California,	91,652	965	92,597	
Total,	19,423,915	423,384	19,847,301	3,200,634
District of Columbia,	38,027	9,973	48,000	3,687
Minnesota,	6,038	39	6,077	
New Mexico,	61,530	17	61,547	
Oregon,	13,088	206	13,294	
Utah,	11,330	24	11,354	26
Total,	19,553,928	433,643	19,987,573	3,204,347

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Free Population in 1840.	Slaves in 1840.	Total Free Population in 1850.	Slaves in 1850.
Free States,	9,654,865	1,102	13,434,798	222
Slaveholding States,	7,290,719	2,481,532	6,412,503	3,200,412
Districts and Territories,	117,769	4,721	140,272	3,713
Total,	17,063,353	2,487,355	19,987,573	3,204,347

AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Farms and plantations in the United States, in 1850,	1,449,075
Acres improved,	113,032,614
Acres unimproved,	180,528,000
Average number of acres in a farm,	203
Cash value of farms,	$3,291,575,426
Value of farming implements and machinery,	$151,587,638
Average value of farms,	$2,258

These figures tell their own story. They prove that agriculture is one of the greatest interests of this Union, and upon its success, every citizen, high or low, rich or poor, is in some sense dependent. Hence the importance of good crops. The merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, all who are engaged in the pursuits of industry and trade, are more or less interested. This view of the subject will be more fully appreciated, by a reference to the following figures, which show the agricultural products of the United States for 1850.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—1850.

Agricultural Products.	1850.
Horses,	4,336,719
Mules and asses,	559,331
Horses, asses and mules,	4,896,050
Milch cows,	6,385,094
Working oxen,	1,700,744
Other cattle,	10,293,069
Total neat cattle,	18,378,907
Sheep,	21,723,220
Swine,	30,354,213

Aricultural Products.	1850.
Value of live stock,	$544,180,516
Value of animals slaughtered,	$111,703,142
Wheat, bushels,	100,485,944
Rye, "	14,188,813
Oats, "	146,584,179
Indian corn, bushels,	592,071,104
Irish potatoes, "	65,797,896
Sweet potatoes, "	38,268,148
Total, "	104,066,044
Barley, "	5,167,015
Buckwheat, "	8,956,912
Hay, tons,	13,838,642
Hops, pounds,	3,497,029
Clover seed, bushels,	468,978
Other grass seeds, bushels,	416,831
Butter, pounds,	313,345,306
Cheese, "	105,535,893
Butter and cheese,	418,881,199
Peas and beans, bushels,	9,219,901
Market gardens,	$5,280,080
Nursery products,	
Orchard,	$7,723,186
Beeswax and honey, pounds,	14,853,790
Poultry,	
Family goods,	$27,493,644
Cords of wood,	
Flaxseed, bushels,	562,312
Flax, pounds,	7,709,676
Dew rotted hemp, tons,	33,193
Water " " "	1,678
Maple sugar, pounds,	34,253,436
Sugar, cane, hogsheads,	237,133
Molasses, gallons,	12,700,991
Cotton, bales,	2,445,793
Rice, pounds,	215,313,497
Tobacco, "	199,752,655
Wool, "	52,516,959
Silk cocoons, pounds,	10,843
Wine, gallons,	221,249

The increase in seven years must have been immense. Several Territories and one State have been added to the Union, many additional farms have been carved from the wilderness, new resources have been developed, so that the aggregate this year, should the present promise be realized, will amount in value to many millions of dollars. According to the best authority, the total for 1854 was $1,600,000,000. Among the items, we may specify the following:—

VALUE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

Products.	Value.
Indian corn,	$296,035,552
Wheat,	100,485,944
Cotton,	98,603,720
Hay,	96,870,494
Oats,	43,975,253
Butter,	50,135,248
Potatoes—Irish,	26,319,158
Potatoes—sweet,	19,134,074
Wool,	15,755,087
Tobacco,	13,982,686
Cane, sugar,	12,378,850
Rye,	7,803,847
Orchard products,	7,723,186
Buckwheat,	6,969,838
Peas and beans,	5,762,436
Market garden products,	5,280,030
Cheese,	5,276,795
Hemp,	5,247,430
Rice,	4,000,000
Barley,	3,616,910
Molasses,	2,540,179
Beeswax and honey,	2,376,606
Clover seed,	2,344,890
Maple sugar,	1,712,671
Hops,	1,223,960

Products.	Value.
Flaxseed,	$843,468
Grass seeds (other than clover,)	833,662
Flax,	770,967
Wine,	442,498
Silk cocoons,	5,421
Live stock, over 1 year old—annual product,	175,000,000
Animals slaughtered,	55,000,000
Poultry on the basis of 1840,	13,000,000
Feathers,	2,000,000
Milk, (not included in butter and cheese,)	7,000,000
Eggs,	5,000,000
Cord wood on the basis of 1840,	20,000,000
Home made manufactures—one-half for agricultural part—(*Tucker*,)	13,746,822
Small crops—basis of Rhode Island for onions, carrots, &c.,	5,000,000
Residuum of crops, not consumed by stock, corn fodder, cotton seed, straw, rice flour, and manure, (Patent Reports,)	100,000,000
Cattle, sheep, and pigs, under one year old,	50,000,000
Add for orchard and garden products of cities, not included in above—milk, butter, poultry, horses, cows, &c., in cities and towns,	15,000,000
Total agricultural products—1849–50.	1,299,197,682
To which add for increase since 1850, and for the greater value of agricultural products—would give total, 1854.	1,600,000,000

These figures show the importance of agriculture in the strongest possible light, and at the same time exhibit the dependence of the American people upon Divine Providence. Let us return our acknowledgements to the Almighty, for what has already been accomplished, and at the same time deserve by our conduct, the inestimable blessing of abundant crops!

ESTIMATE FOR 1855.

The following is an estimate of the agricultural products of the United States for 1855 :—

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

		Price	Amount.
Indian corn, bushels,	600,000,000	$0 60	$360,300,000
Wheat,	165,000,000	1 50	247,500,000
Rye,	14,000,000	1 00	14,000,000
Barley,	6,600,000	0 90	5,940,000
Oats,	170,000,000	0 40	68,000,000
Buckwheat,	10,000,000	0 50	5,000,000
Potatoes (all sorts,)	110,000,000	0 37½	41,250,000
Flax seed,	58,000	1 25	72,500
Beans and peas,	9,500,000	2 00	19,000,000
Clover and grass seed,	1,000,000	3 00	3,000,000
Rice, lbs.,	250,000,000	0 04	10,000,000
Sugar (cane)	505,000,000	0 07	35,350,000
Sugar (maple,)	34,000,000	0 08	2,720,000
Molasses, gallons,	14,000,000	0 30	4,200,000
Wine,	2,500,000	1 00	2,500,000
Hops, lbs.,	3,500,000	0 15	525,000
Orchard products,			25,000,000
Garden products,			50,000,000
Tobacco, lbs.,	190,000,000	0 10	19,000,000
Cotton,	1,700,000,000	0 08	136,000,000
Hemp, tons,	34,500	100 00	3,450,000
Flax, lbs.,	800,000	0 10	80,000
Hay and fodder, tons,	16,000,000	10 00	160,000,000
Pasturage,			143,000,000

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

		Each.	Amount.
Horned cattle,	21,000,000	$20 00	$420,000,000
Horses, asses and mules,	5,100,000	60 00	306,600,000
Sheep,	23,500,000	2 00	47,000,000
Swine,	32,000,000	5 00	160.000,000
Poultry,			20,000,000
Slaughtered animals,			200,000,000
Butter and cheese, lbs.,	500,000,000	0 15	75,000,000
Milk, gals.,	1,000,000,00	0 10	100,000,000
Wool, lbs.,	50,000,000	0 35	21,000,000
Beeswax and honey,	16,000,000	0 15	2,400,000
Silk cocoons,	5,000	1 00	5,000

The agricultural products of the U. S. for 1857, are estimated at $2,000,000,000.

MANUFACTURING AND MINING OF THE U. S.

Census of 1850.

Establishments,	121,855
Capital,	$527,209,193
Raw material used,	554,655,038
Males employed,	719,479
Females,	225,512
Annual wages,	$229,736,377
Annual product,	$1,013,326,463
Cotton employs 94,000 people, and the manufactures produced are valued at	$61,869,184
Woollens employ 40,000 hands, and produce fabrics worth	$43,207,545
Pig iron, 21,000 hands, annual products,	$12,748,727
Iron castings, 24,000 hands, annual products,	$25,108,155
Wrought iron, 16,300 hands, annual products,	$22,629,271

All the manufactures have greatly increased since the Census.

AGRICULTURE OF FOUR NATIONS.

	Great Britain.	France.	United States.	Russia.
Acres of Land in Cultivation,	22,000,000	72,000,000	118,000,000	243,000,000
Bush. of Wheat av. per annum	336,000,000	576,000,000	100,000,000	1,400,000,000
No. of Horned Cattle,	18,000,000	9,000,000	*19,000,000	25,000,000
No. of Horses,	1,600,000	2,818,000	5,000,000	18,000,000
No. of Sheep and Goats,	50,000,000	32,000,000	22,000 000	50,000,000
No. of Swine,	19,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000
Population of each country,	27,000,000	36,000,000	23,000,000	68,000,000

METALS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

By a moderate estimate, the annual average product of the U. S. in gold, is stated in weight, at 200,000

* Nearly.

pounds; Australia and Oceanica, 150,000; Russia, 60,000; Mexico and South America, 47,100. Of silver, the New World supplies 2,473,700 pounds, leaving 491,500 for all other countries. Of mercury, Spain gives the world 2,500,000 pounds, and the United States 100,000 pounds. England and Australia furnish one half of all the copper produced by the world. Prussia and Belgium furnish four-fifths of all the zinc used in the world, viz:—16,000 and 33,000 tons. England furnishes more than half the iron of the world, 3,000,000 tons, and the United States 1,000,000 tons. France is the next most productive country in iron, 600,000 tons; Russia produces but 200,000 tons; and Sweden 150,000—quantities bearing a very small relation to the celebrity of product of those countries. Lead is distributed between Great Britain and the United States, in the ratio of 4 to 1.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.

Necho, an Egyptian, sailed round Africa, and returned to the Pillars of Hercules, B. C. 610. Hanno, a Carthaginian, sailed down the west coast of Africa; and Nearchus, one of Alexander's officers, sailed from the Persian Gulf to India, along the east African coast.

Feroe Islands discovered by Scandinavians, A. D. 861. Iceland by Norwegians, 871. Greenland, 950, by Icelanders. North America, (Winenland,) by Thorfin and Norwegians, 1001. Madeira, by Robert Macham, an Englishman, 1344. Canaries, by Genoese and Spaniards, 1345. Guinea, by French, 1364. Porto Santo, by Vaz and Zarco, Portuguese, 1418. Senegal, by Portuguese, 1440. Cape Verde, by D. Fernandez, Portuguese, 1446. Azores, by G. Vello,

Portuguese, 1448. St. Thomas, (under equator,) 1471. Congo, by Portuguese, under Diego Caru, 1484. Cape of Good Hope, by Bartholomew Diaz, Portuguese, 1486. San Salvador, (the first American island seen by Columbus, October 11th, 1492,) and the Lucayos or Bahamas by Columbus, in the same year. Cuba, by Columbus, in the same voyage. Jamaica, and other West India Islands, by Columbus, 1493. Vasco di Gama made the first voyage to India, by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, 1497. Newfoundland discovered by John Cabot, English, 1497. Continent of America discovered by Columbus, 1498. America visited by Amerigo Vespucci, Genoese, 1499. Brazil discovered by Alvarez de Cabral, Portuguse, 1500. Labrador and the St. Lawrence, by Cortecal, for the Portuguese, 1501. St. Helena, by Jean de Nova, 1502. Ceylon, by the Portuguese, 1506; but known to the Romans in the time of Claudius. Madagascar, in 1506, by Portuguese. Canada visited by Thomas Aubert, 1508. Ascension Isle, by Tristan da Cunha, 1508. Sumatra, by Sigueyra, Portuguese, 1508. Moluccas, by Portuguese, 1511. Sunda, by Abreu, a Portuguese, 1511. Maldives, by Portuguese, 1512. Florida by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, 1512. Borneo and Java, by Portuguese, 1513. In the same year, the South Sea was discovered by Nugnez de Balboa, and afterwards navigated by Magellan. Peru discovered by Perez de la Rua, 1515. Rio Janeiro, by Dias de Solis, a Portuguese, and the river Platte, 1517. China discovered by sea, by Fernand Perez d'Andrada, Portuguese, and Bengal by Portuguese, 1517. Mexico, by Spaniards, 1518. Straits of Magellan, in 1519, who, by order of Charles V., made the first voyage round the world. Ladrone Islands, by Magellan, 1521. Philippines, by

Magellan, in 1521, who was killed there by the natives. New Holland discovered by Portuguese, 1525. New Guinea, by Sanvedra, a Spaniard, 1527. First English voyage to Guinea, for elephants' teeth, 1530. Canada visited by Cartier, 1534. California discovered by Cortez, 1535. Chili, by Diego de Almagro, a Spaniard, 1537. First English ship sailed to India, to attack Portuguese, 1541. Japan discovered by Portuguese, 1542. Mines of Potosi, by Spaniards, 1545. Spitzbergen, by English, 1552. White Sea visited by Chancellor, English, 1553. Nova Zembla, by Willoughby, English, 1553. Solomon's Isles, by Mendana, a Spaniard, 1575. Frobisher's Strait, by Frobisher, English, 1576. New Albion, by Drake, English, 1577. He sailed round the world. Siberia, by Yermak Timopheiviteh, a Cossack chief, 1580. Davis's Strait, by Davis, English, 1587. Falkland Islands, by Sir John Hawkins, 1594. Marquesas and Solitary Islands, by Mendana, a Spaniard, 1596. Archipelago of Espirito Santo, or New Hebrides, Otaheite, discovered by Guiros, a Portuguese, 1606. Hudson's Bay, by Hudson, English, 1607. Chesapeake Bay, by John Smith, 1607. Straits of Le Maire, and Island of Staten, by Le Maire, Dutch, 1615. Cape Horn doubled by Le Maire and Schouten, Dutch navigators, who went round the world, 1616. Van Dieman's Land, by Dutch, 1616. Baffin's Bay, by William Baffin, English, 1616. In 1636, the first Russian ship sailed down the Lena into the Frozen Sea. New Zealand, by Tasman, Dutch, 1642. Isle of Bourbon, by French, 1654. Louisiana, by La Salle, French, 1673. Easter Islands, by Roggewein, Dutch, 1686. Kamtschatka, by Morosco, a Cossack chief, 1690. New Britain, by Dampier, who sailed round the world, 1699. Kurile Isles, by Rus-

sians, 1711. Behring's Straits, by Behring, Dutch, 1728. Aleutian Isles, by Behring, 1741. Duke of York's Island, and Isles of Danger, by Byron, English, 1765. Otaheite, by Wallis, English, 1767. Cook's Strait, by Captain Cook, English, 1768. New South Wales visited by Cook, 1770. Isle of Desolation, by Cook, (previously by Kerguelen,) 1772. New Caledonia, by Cook, 1774. Icy Cape, Sandwich Islands, by Cook, 1779. He was killed at Owhyhee, 1779. Bass's Straits, by Bass, English, 1797. In 1804–5–6, the Missouri explored to its source, and the continent crossed to the Pacific, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Americans. Barrow's Strait, in latitude 74° 26′ N. by Captain Parry, English, 1819. New South Shetland, by Smith, English, 1819. Northern limits of North America determined by Franklin, English, from Coppermine river to Cape Turn Again, 1822. Northern limits of Asia determined by Baron Wrangel, 1821. North part of North America, to M'Kenzie's river, by Franklin, English, 1825. Icy Cape to Point Barrow, by Captain Beechy, English, 1827. Supposed North-West passage from Europe to India, by Captain Ross, 1833. The American Exploring Expedition discovered a Southern, or Antarctic Continent, 1839. Captain Mc Clure discovered a North-West passage. Open Polar Sea discovered by Dr. E. K. Kane, 1854.

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD.

Mount Etna, Sicily, 11,000 feet high. In 1832, an eruption of Etna destroyed the town of Bronte. Vesuvius, Italy, 3600 feet high. In A. D. 79, an eruption of Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum. In 1794, destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. Hecla, Iceland, 5000 feet high. In 1783, Hecla sent

forth a stream of burning lava, twelve miles wide, that flowed sixty miles into the sea. Near it are the Geysers, or Boiling Springs of Iceland. Hawaii, the chief of the Sandwich Islands. Cotopaxi, in the Andes, South America, 18,868 feet high, and subject to terrific eruptions. Papandaying, Java. In 1772, an eruption of this volcano destroyed forty villages and 3000 people. There are many volcanoes in Java. Tomboro, Island of Sumbawa—a terrific eruption in 1815, which killed 12,000 persons, and was felt 300 miles off. Peak of Teneriffe, 12,166 feet high. Supposed to be a nearly-exhausted volcano—the last eruption was in 1798. Souffriere Mountain, 3090 feet high, in St. Vincent's Isle, West Indies—a terrific eruption in 1812. Stromboli, one of the Lipari Isles, near Sicily. This volcano is always burning.

Earthquakes are common in South America, Italy, and some parts of Asia and of the West India Islands. A dreadful one in Sicily, 1693, which destroyed 100,000 persons; at Lisbon, 1755, 60,000 persons; Calabria, 1783, 40,000; Caraccas, 1812, 10,000.

MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

Heights of Mountains above the level of the sea.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAINS.

	Feet.
Mount Blanc, Savoy,	15872
Mount Rosa, Alps,	15530
Oertler Spitz, Tyrol,	15430
Mount Cervin, Alps,	14754
Corn du Midi, "	14270
Finsterahorn, "	14000
Mulahasen, Granada,	11700
Mount Perdu, Pyrennees,	11270
Col de Geant, Alps,	11140
Vignemale, Pyrennees,	11010
St. Gothard, Switzerland,	11000
The Cylinder, Pyrennees,	10930
Etna, Sicily,	10926
Budislaw, Transylvania,	9890
Pic du Midi, France,	9374
Canigou, Pyrennees,	9207
Lomnitz, Carpathia,	8860
Rotondo, Corsica,	8700
Grand Passo, highest of the Apennines,	8791
Mont d'Oro, Corsica,	8630
Guadarama, Spain,	8520
Sneechatten, Norway,	8200
Maggiore, Alps,	7385
Barthelemy, France,	7365
Mount Cenis (pass over Piedmont.)	6780
Olympus, Greece,	6510
Mont d'Or, France,	6520
Swucku, Sweden,	6050
Parnassus, Greece,	6000
Sierre d'Estre, Portugal,	5580
Hussako, Moravia,	5326
Sneekoppe, Bohemia,	5240
Kassberg, Styria,	5220
Adelat, Sweden,	5180
Hecla, Iceland,	5000
Ida, Candia,	4960
Puy de Dome, France,	4846
Ben Nevis, Scotland,	4380
Ben Lawers,	4020
Parnassus, Spitzberg,	3955
Vesuvius, Naples,	3731
Snowdon, Wales,	3570
Cader Idris, "	2914
Carned Lewellyn, Wales,	3469
Macguillicuddys, Kerry, Ireland,	3400
Ben Lomond, Scotland,	3240
Sca Fell, England,	3166
Helvellin, "	3055
Skiddaw, "	3020
Grassmere Fell, England,	2756
Nephin, Ireland,	2634
Trecastle Beacon, England,	2590
Plynlimmon, Wales,	2463
Whernside, England, York,	2384

ASIATIC MOUNTAINS.

Dhawalagheri, Nepaul,	26862
Jumnatra, "	25500
Dhailun, "	24740
Peak in the Valley of Nepaul,	24625
Egmount, New Zealand,	15304
Petcha, Tartary,	15000
Soomoonang, Bootan,	14000
Ophir, Sumatra,	13840
Ghassa, Bootan,	13060
Sochonda, China,	12600
Ararat, Armenia,	12700
Altai, Tartary,	10735
Awatacha, Kamtschatka,	9600
Libanus, Syria,	9526
Geta, Java,	8500
Olympus, Natolia,	8000

AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.

Atlas,	from 10 to 13000
Peak of Teneriffe,	12320
Lamalmon, Abyssinia,	11200
Compass Mountain, Cape of Good Hope,	10000
Gondar Mountains, Abyss.,	8 to 9000
Mont de Turo, Canary,	7420
Peak in Azore Island,	7016
Bonnet Pointu, Bourbon,	6000
Ruino, Madeira,	5160
Diana's Peak, St. Helena,	2700

AMERICAN MOUNTAINS.

Chimborazo, Quito,	21461
Great Peak, New Mexico,	19758
Cayamba Urca, Peru,	19388
Antisana, Quito,	18900
Volcanic Cotopaxi, Quito,	18900
Mount Kaah, Owyhee,	18400
Potosi, Peru,	18000
Mount Elias, Russian America,	17840
Orizaba, Mexico,	17371
Volcanic Tunguraguay, Peru,	16500
Monna Roa, Owyhee,	16474
Long Peak, U. S.,	12000
Cofre de Perote, Mexico,	13400
Otaheite Mountain,	10896
Blue Mount, Jamaica,	from 5 to 8000
Mount Washington, U. S.,	6225
Sulphatara, Gaudal,	5100
Otter, U. S.,	3955
Catskill, U. S.,	3804
Alleghany, U. S.,	from 2 to 3500

LENGTH OF BRIDGES.

	Feet.
Trajan's Bridge, near Vidin, Bulgaria,	10000
Hautes, succession of wooden Bridges,	9600
Washington, Potomac,	5300
Kiow, wood, Russia,	4800
Boston, " U. S.,	3483
Strasburg, wood, France,	3390
Pont St. Esprit, "	3060
Buda, boats, Hungary,	3050
Thorn, wood, Prussia,	3000
Riga, " Russia,	2600
Washington, east Bridge,	2500
Belfast, stone, Ireland,	2500
Dresden, stone,	2480
Wittenburg, Prussia, Saxony,	2450
Cologne, boats,	2330
Seville, " Spain,	2310
Tortosa, " "	2290
Mentz, " Germany,	2100
Wexford, stone,	2080
Zamora, Douro,	1940
Alcantara, stone, Tagus,	1920
Badajoz, stone, Spain,	1874
Saumur, stone, France,	1730
Avignon, Rhone,	1710
Bourdeaux, stone, Garron,	1890
Manheim, stone, Germany,	1650
Presburg, boats, Hungary,	1650
Lyons, stone, France,	1560
Rouen, boats, France,	1550
Boston, U. S.,	1503
Salem, "	1500
Warsaw, wood,	1500
Lintz, " Austria,	1470
Frankfort, Oder,	1460
Tours, stone, France,	1400
Limerick, Shannon,	1340
Cremona, boats, Italy,	1300
Waterloo, stone,	1223
Westminster, stone,	1223
Berwick, "	1164
Londonderry, stone,	1068
Ratisbon, stone, Bavaria,	1050
Menai, Wales, chain,	1050
Pont Neuf, Paris,	996
Blackfriars, stone,	995
London, stone,	950
Vauxhall, iron,	860
Berwick, chain,	804
Southwark, iron,	708
Span of Menai central chain Bridge,	560
Span of Berwick, "	437
Central Arch of Meissen Bridge, Saxony,	375
Arch of Schuylkill Bridge, Philadelphia,	340
Central Arch, Southwark,	240
Sunderland, iron,	236

RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

EUROPEAN RIVERS.

	Length in English miles.
Volga, Russia,	2500
Danube, Austria,	1800
Dnieper, Russia,	1300
Don, "	1100
Dwina, "	1052
Cama, "	1050
Petchora, "	950
Rhine, Germany,	840
Elbe and Moldau, Germany,	800
Oka, Russia,	760
Neister, "	710
Vistula, Poland,	700
Theyse, Hungary,	650
Oder, Prussia,	630
Tagus, Spain,	580
Loire, France,	545
Pruth, Russia,	520
Rhone and Saone, France,	510
Guadiana, Spain,	500
Meuse, Netherlands,	500
Save, Austria,	480
Seine, France,	450
Douro, Spain,	450
Drave, Austria,	440
Garonne, France,	440
Niemen, Poland,	430
Po, Italy,	420
Ebro, Spain,	410
Weser, Hanover,	400
Guadalquivir, Spain,	360
Dahle, Sweden,	350
Tornea, Lapland,	343
Glomme, Norway,	340
Maine, Germany,	335
Moselle, Lorraine,	330
Maritz, Turkey,	330
Inn, Bavaria,	300
Vardor, Macedonia,	280
Severn, England,	280
Xucar, Spain,	260
Thames, (from Thames Head)	250
Shannon, Ireland,	250
Trent and Humber, England,	230
Adige, Austrian Italy,	220
Neckar, Wurtemburg,	190
Tiber, Italy,	190
Scheldt, Netherlands,	180
Tay, Scotland,	180
Spey, "	150

	Length in English Miles.
Forth, Scotland,	120
Ouse, England,	174
Swale and Ouse, Yorkshire,	145
Wye, England and Wales,	140
Barrow, Ireland,	140

ASIATIC RIVERS.

Yenesiy and Selenga, Siberia,	3550
Kianku, China,	3290
Hoang Ho, China,	3040
Oby and Irtysh, Siberia,	2890
Lena, Siberia,	2550
Amour, Tartary,	2500
Mecon, Cambodia,	2200
Burrampooter, India,	2000
Euphrates, Asiatic Turkey,	1900
Indus, India,	1900
Thylunan, Burmah Empire,	1860
Ganges, British India,	1850
Irawaddy, Burmah Empire,	1280
Gihon, or Oxus, Persia,	1200
Tigris, Turkey,	1160
Gurran, North India,	1000
Godavery, India,	850
Jumna, "	800
Gogra, "	780
Nerbuddah, "	780
Benjer, Borneo,	570
Jordan, Canaan,	176

AFRICAN RIVERS.

Nile, Egypt, &c.,	3240
Niger, Nigritia,	2400
Senegal, West Africa,	1400
Zaire, South Guinea,	1300
Zambese, East Africa,	1150
Orange, South Africa,	1090
Great Fish River, Africa,	1090
Gambia, West Africa,	1000

NORTH AMERICAN RIVERS.

	Length in English Miles.
Missouri and Mississippi,	4300
Athapescow and Mackenzie's,	2800
Sakashawan and Severn,	2600
Rio Bravo, Mexico,	2300
Arkansas, Louisiana,	2070
Red River, "	1520
Ohio and Alleghany,	1480
St. Lawrence,	1450
Kansas, United States,	1400
Mississippi, to its junction with Missouri,	1350
Columbia, West America,	1100
Colorado, North Mexico,	1050
Yellowstone, United States,	972
La Platte, "	850
Tennessee, "	790
Susquehanna, "	620
Delaware, "	420
Potomac, "	420

SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS.

Amazon and Beni,	4000
Plate, Paraguay,	2700
Rio Madeira, Brazil,	2300
Rio Negro, Colombia,	1650
Orinoco, Guiana,	1600
Para and Araguay, Brazil,	1600
Parana, Buenos Ayres,	1500
Rio St. Francisco, Brazil,	1500
Jupura, Colombia and Brazil,	1480
Puros, Brazil,	1450
Tapayos, "	1360
Xingu, "	1250
Pilcomayo, Paraguay,	1250
Jutay, Peru and Brazil,	1200
Uruguay, Brazil and Para,	1100
Mendoza, Patagonia,	1100
Tunguragua, Peru,	1000
Magdalena, Colombia,	900
Essequibo, British Guiana,	520

LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE GREATEST CATHEDRALS.

	Feet. Length.	Breth.
Rome, Italy,	730	520
Cordova, Spain,	620	440
Omar's Mosque at Jerusalem,	600	
Winchester,	545	186
Ely, England,	535	190
Lincoln,	525	222
York,	525	222
Canterbury,	514	178
Worcester,	514	78
Abbey Church, St. Alban's,	500	70
St. Paul's, London,	524	286
Milan, Italy,	490	298
Florence, Tuscany,	480	160
Salisbury, England,	478	77
Peterborough,	470	220
Ulm, Wurtemburg,	416	160
Lichfield, England,	411	153
Norwich,	411	190
Chichester,	411	131
Gloucester,	444	171
Noah's Ark,	547	91
Columbus, Ship,	300	50
Vespasian's Amphitheatre, Rome,	581	481
Great Hall, Moscow,	560	168
Great Hall of Prague,	500	200
Westminster Hall,	275	74

HEIGHTS OF SPIRES AND TOWERS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Tower of Babel,	680	Lincoln High Tower,	300
Temple of Belus, at Babylon,	666	St. Ivan's Tower, Moscow,	300
The highest Pyramid of Egypt,	520	Chichester Spire, England,	297
St. Peter's, at Rome,	518	Minarets of St. Sophia, Const.,	290
Ancient Tower of Balbec, Syria,	500	Grantham Spire, England,	285
Tower of Strasburg,	474	Louth Spire, "	282
Tower of Utrecht,	464	St. Genevieve, Paris,	282
St. Stephen's Spire, Vienna,	453	Koningsburg Tower,	284
St. Michael's Tower, Hambro',	426	W. Towers of Lincoln Cathed.,	280
Salisbury Spire,	410	Florence Cathedral Tower,	280
Florence Cathedral Dome,	380	Ely Spire, England,	270
St. Peter's Tower, Hambro',	381	Castellon Tower, Valencia,	260
St. Michael's Tower, Brussels,	386	Milan Cathedral,	260
Landshut Steeple, Bavaria,	375	Lichfield Spire,	258
Cremona Tower, Italy,	372	Seville Tower, Spain,	250
Azinelia Tower, Bologna,	371	St. Bride's Spire, London, 228 to	242
Nordlingen Spire, Bavaria,	370	Potsdam Spire, Brandenburg,	240
Petersburg Tower,	363	Wakefield Spire, England,	240
Breda Spire, Brabant,	362	Canterbury Tower,	235
Shoemadoo Temple, Pegu,	361	Spitalfields Spire, London,	234
Antwerp, Cathedral Spire,	360	Porcelain Tower, at Nankin,	228
End Wall of Herod's Temple,	360	Bow Church Spire, London,	225
Dresden Tower,	355	Gloucester Tower, England,	222
Mechlin Tower,	350	Glasgow Spire, Scotland,	220
Walls of Babylon,	350	Ancient Tower, Nismes,	215
St. Mark's Tower, Venice,	344	Durham Tower,	214
St. Paul's and Dome of Milan, each,	370	York Tower,	213
Freyburg Spire, Baden,	330	St. Sulpice Tower, Paris,	210
Norwich Spire,	315	Wellington Obelisk, Dublin,	210
Boston Tower, England,	304	Porch of Solomon's Temple,	210
St. Michael's Spire, Coventry,	303	Notre Dame, Paris,	204
Trinity Spire, "	300	Monument near London Bridge,	202
		Escurial Tower, Madrid,	200

HEIGHTS OF VARIOUS PLACES ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

	Feet.		Feet.
Gay Lussac's Balloon Ascen.,	22900	St. Ildefonso palace, Spain,	3790
Humboldt's highest Travels,	19400	Chamouny, Valley of, Savoy,	3354
Antisana, Quito,	18500	Baths of Mont D'Or, France,	3237
Lake of Tolucca, Mexico,	12200	Madrid City, Spain,	2200
Devil's Bridge, Alps,	11000	Laguna, Teneriffe,	2000
Quito City, Colombia,	9621	Berne, Switzerland,	1750
Santa Fe de Colombia,	8615	Clermont, France,	1700
Pineda (pass over) Pyrenees,	8248	Logan House, highest in Brit.,	1700
St. Bernard's Monas., Switz., highest dwelling in Europe,	8040	Killarney Lake, Ireland,	1600
Plains of Brazil, Quito, and Mexico, 6 to	8000	Gibraltar, Spain,	1400
Mexico City,	7525	Geneva City, Switzerland,	1207
Erzroum City, Armenia,	7000	Constance Lake, Germany,	1162
Convent of St. Gothard, Switz.,	6900	Geneva Lake,	1096
Queretara City, Mexico,	6374	Isthmus of Darien,	645
Valladolid City, Mexico,	6400	Dover Castle, England,	469
Simplon (passage over) Alps,	6000	Shooter's Hill, "	446
Popayan, " Colombia,	5825	St. Paul's Cross,	404
Briancon, Dauphine,	4270	Greenwich Observatory, Eng.,	214
Barages Paths, Up. Pyren. Fr.,	4185	Cadiz, Spain,	200
		Paris, City of,	115
		London, (at St. Paul's,)	64

HEIGHTS OF WATERFALLS AND CASCADES.

	Feet.
Cerosoli Cascade, Alps, Switz.,	2400
Evanson, near Mount Rosa, Piedmont,	1200
River Arve, Savoy,	1100
Lauterbrunn, near Lake Thun, Switzerland,	900
Minzapeezo, Thibet,	450
Killarney Cascade, Ireland,	400
Evelino, at Terni, near Rome,	300
Natchikin Fall, Kamtschatka,	300
Montmorency, near Quebec,	250
Fyers, near Loch Ness, Scotl.,	207
Gutpurda, near Ganges' Head,	174
Niagara Great Fall,	164
Niagara Horse Shoe Fall, Canada,	158
Cettina Fall, Dalmatia, Austria,	150
Lidford Cascade, Devon, Eng.,	100
Genessee, New York,	100
Tivoli Cascade, near Rome,	90
Waterfall Mountain Cascade, South Africa,	85
Missouri Falls, North America.	50, 80, and 90
Potomac Falls, near Washing.	72
Passaic, New Jersey, U. States,	71
O'Sullivan's Cascade, Killarney,	70
Mohawk Falls, N. York, U. S.,	63
Narva, Ingria, Russia,	67
Trolhætta, Sweden,	66
Dahl, near Escarleby, Sweden,	64
Lauffen Falls, Switzerland,	60
Mender Falls, Natolia,	40
Cataracts of the Nile, U. Egypt,	40

LENGTH OF PIERS.

	Feet.
Plymouth Breakwater,	5100
Rochelle Mole,	4482
Palma Mole, Majorca,	3550
Alexander's Mole, at Tyre,	3500
Genoa Mole,	2800
Algiers Mole,	2500
Malaga Mole,	2100
Aberdeen Pier,	2000
Ancona Mole,	2000
Whitby Piers,	1800
Palermo Mole,	1400
Ryde Pier (wood,)	1400
Brighton Chain Pier,	1134
Yarmouth South Pier,	1020
Yarmouth North Pier,	705
Ramsgate Piers, each,	800

WEIGHT OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN BELLS.

	Pounds.
Great Bell of Moscow,	432.000
Borts Godinut's "	288.000
Novogorod Great Bell,	70.000
Amboise Bell, Rouen,	40,000
Vienna Bell, cast from Turkish cannon,	40,200
Erfurt, Prussian Saxony,	30,800
Great Tom of Oxford,	18,000
St. Paul's, London,	11,470
Ghent, Flanders,	11,000
Great Tom of Lincoln,	10,854
Worcester,	6,600
York,	6,384
Gloucester,	6,000

ANCIENT CITIES AND THEIR POPULATIONS.

			Inhabitants.
Rome,	A. D.	115, various estimated from 4 to	6,800,000
Thebes, Egypt,	A. M.,	3470	3,600,000
Nineveh,	"	3300	2,200,000
Babylon,	"	3460	1,700,000
Jerusalem,	A. D.,	70	1,200,000
Persepolis,	A. M.,	3670	1,000,000
Memphis,	"	3476	1,000,000
Alexandria,	"	4000	1,000,000
Rhodes,	"	3670	800,000
Carthage,	A. M.,	3850	700,000
Constantinople,	A. D.,	500	700,000
Syracuse,	A. M.,	3800	700,000
Susa,	"	3670	460,000
Tyre,	"	3670	450,000
Sardis,	"	3460	430,000
Damascus,	"	4000	420,000
Ephesus,	"	4000	410,000
Samaria,	"	3280	400,000
Antioch,	A. D.,	200	400,000

HUMAN LIFE.

A Table showing the expectation of Life at every age, according to the Law of Mortality in England or Pennsylvania.

Age.	Expectat'n.	Age.	Expectat'n.	Age.	Expectat'n.	Age.	Expectat'n.
0	38.72	26	37.14	52	19.68	78	6.12
1	44.68	27	36·41	53	18.97	79	5.80
2	47.55	28	35.69	54	18.28	80	5.51
3	49.82	29	35.00	55	17.58	81	5.21
4	50.76	30	34.34	56	16.89	82	4.93
5	51.25	31	33.68	57	16.21	83	4.65
6	51.17	32	33.03	58	15.55	84	4.39
7	50.80	33	32.36	59	14.92	85	4.12
8	50.24	34	31.68	60	14.34	86	3.90
9	49.57	35	31.00	61	13.82	87	3.71
10	48.82	36	30.32	62	13.31	88	3.59
11	48.04	37	29.64	63	12.81	89	3.47
12	47.27	38	28.96	64	12.30	90	3.28
13	46.51	39	28.28	65	11.79	91	3.26
14	45.75	40	27.61	66	11.27	92	3.37
15	45.00	41	26.97	67	10.75	93	3.48
16	44.27	42	26.34	68	10.23	94	3.53
17	43.57	43	25.71	69	9.70	95	3.53
18	42.87	44	25.09	70	9.18	96	3.46
19	42.17	45	24 46	71	8.65	97	3.28
20	41.46	46	23.82	72	8.16	98	3.07
21	40.75	47	23.17	73	7 72	99	2.77
22	40.04	48	22.50	74	7.33	100	2.28
23	39.31	49	21.81	75	7.01	101	1.79
24	38.59	50	21.11	76	6.69	102	1.30
25	37.86	51	20.39	77	6.40	103	0.83

The above table coincides, with singular accuracy, with the *whole experience* of one of the oldest and most extensive Life Assurance Establishments in London, *The Equitable;* the expectation of life in no instance differing by one year, and in some instances coinciding within the hundredth part of a year.

Dr. Caspar, of Berlin, says, that the longevity of females is greater than that of males. He shows that the medium or average duration of life has increased

considerably in most European cities of late years. In London this increase is great, for it would seem that, within the last century, probable life has increased by twenty years.

Another important agent or influence on the propable duration of life is *marriage*. It is proved by Caspar, that the married state is favourable to longevity, and especially in reference to the male sex. He adds:

The medium duration of life, at the present time, is, in Russia about 21 years, in Prussia 29, in Switzerland 34, in France 36, in Belgium 36, and in England 38 years.

In reference to the influence of professions or occupations on life, it seems that ecclesiastics are, on the whole, the longest, and medical men the shortest, livers; military men are nearly between the two extremes, but yet, proportionally, they, more frequently than others, reach very advanced years.

The mortality is very generally greater in manufacturing than in agricultural districts.

The mortality among the poor is always greater than among the wealthier classes.

NUTRIMENT IN VARIOUS SUBSTANCES.

100 pounds	of	Wheat contain	85	pounds nutritious.
"		Rice,	90	"
"		Rye,	80	"
"		Barley,	83	"
"		Beans,	89 to 92	"
"		Peas,	93	"
"		Meat, average,	35	"
"		Potatoes,	25	"
"		Beets,	14	"
"		Carrots,	14	"
"		Bread,	80	"

ALCOHOL IN WINES AND OTHER DRINKS.

BY BRANDE AND RICHTER.

The first column gives the per centage of absolute alcohol by weight in the wine, the second the per centage of proof spirit by volume.

	Alc. per cent. by weight.	P. Sp. per ct by volume.
Port—Weakest,	14.97	30.56
" Mean of seven wines,	16.20	33.91
" Strongest,	17.10	37.27
White Port,	14.97	31.31
Sherry—weakest,	13.98	30.84
Mean of 13 wines, excluding those very long kept in cask,	15.37	33.59
Sherry—strongest,	16.17	35.12
Mean of nine wines very long kept in cask in the East Indies,	14.72	32.30
Madre de Xeres,	16.90	37.96
Madeira, long in casks strongest,	16.90	36.81
Madeira, East Indies, weakest,	14.01	30.80
Teneriffe, long in cask at Calcutta,	13.84	30.21
Cercial,	15.45	33·65
Dry Lisbon,	16.14	34.71
Shiraz,	12.95	28.30
Amontillado,	12.63	27.60
Claret, a first growth of 1811,	7.72	16.95
Chateau Latour, first growth of 1825,	7.78	17.06
Rosan, second growth, 1825,	7.61	16.74
Ordinary Claret, a superior "vin ordinaire,"	8.99	18.96
Rives Altes,	9.31	22.35
Malmsey,	12.86	28.37
Rudesheimer, superior quality,	8.40	18.41
Rudesheimer, inferior quality,	6.90	15.19
Hambacher, superior quality,	7.35	16.15
Edinburgh Ale,	5.70	12.60
The same Ale, two years in bottle,	6.06	13.40
Superior London Porter, four months bottled,	5.36	11.91

PRIVATE FORTUNES OF SOME OF THE GREAT PERSONAGES OF ANCIENT TIMES.

Crœsus possessed in landed property a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large sum of money, slaves, and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum; he used to say, that a citizen who had not a fortune sufficient to support an army or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £2,500,000. Lentulus, the soothsayer, had £3,500,000. Tiberius, at his death, left £23,625,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,995,000; he purchased the friendship of Curor for £500,000, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £300,000, he owed this sum in the Ides of March, and it was paid before the Kalends of April; he squandered £147,000,000 of the public treasures. Apicius expended in debauchery £500,000. Julius Cæsar gave Servilla, the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of £40,000. Cleopatra, at an entertainment, gave to Antony, dissolved in vinegar, who swallowed it, a pearl worth £80,000. Claudius, the son of Esopus, the comedian, swallowed one worth £8,000. One single dish cost Esopus £80,000. Caligula spent for one supper £80,000, and Heliogabalus £20,600. The usual cost of a repast for Lucullus was £20,000. Messala gave £400,000 for the house of Antony. The fish from Lucullus's fish-ponds were sold for £35,000.

CHIEF INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE WORLD.

(*See also articles on Cotton, Steam, &c., for Inventions.*)

Writing is said by the Jews to have been invented by Seth, son of Adam, and poetry by Lamech. Music, agriculture, cattle-breeding, building, and the working in metals, were also, according to the same authority, antediluvian arts.

BEFORE CHRIST, (B. C.,) 2295, the Chinese erect astronomical observatories; and the Babylonians, 2235. The first Egyptian pyramid was built, 2090. Letters were known soon after, and the most ancient MSS., 1732. Implements of war, agriculture, wagons, temples, iron work, mills, books, gilding, cloths, and leather, were all used by man prior to 1500. Chess invented 608. Diagrams and problems in geometry, sundials, maps and globes, invented by Anaximander, 605. Plays at Athens, 562. Bellows invented about 560. Silk was brought to Greece from Asia, 325. Solar quadrant, 290. Silver money coined at Rome, 269. Clocks and hour-glasses at Rome, 158. Glass made at Rome, 60. Julian era invented at Rome, 45.

AFTER CHRIST. (A. D.) Property first insured, 43. Infant baptism and sponsorship used in the church, 120. Theophilus of Antioch first used the term "Trinity," about 130. Sign of the cross, and praying towards the east, soon after. Grist-mills invented in Ireland, 214. Silk clothing worn at Rome, 246. Painting in glass, about 250. The Alexandrian library was founded, 284. The first hermit was Paul, and monasteries commenced about 295. Transubstantiation a doctrine of the church, 306; the elevation of

the host, 313; and incense and censers about 355. Sunday to be the Christian Sabbath, 321. Bells invented, 400. Saddles, 421. Theodosian code of laws, 439. Canon of the mass by Gregory the Great, 510–20; and litanies introduced in the church about this time. Stirrups invented, 520. Christian era invented. Silk manufacture brought from India, 551. Pens made from quills, or rather the ancient art restored, 635. Organs used in churches, 660. Glass brought to England, 674. Churches named after saints, about 700. Judicial pleadings, 788. Masses for the dead, before 790. A striking clock sent to Charlemagne, 805. Sclavonic alphabet, 867. Fairs and markets in England, by Alfred, 880. Saracens cultivate learning and science. Ordeal of fire introduced, 967. Feudal tenures in France, 987. Paper made from cotton, 1000. Guido Aretino invented musical characters, 1025. Furnaces, 1006. Heraldry, 1100. Mariners' compass, (previously known to the Chinese,) 1180. Academic degrees, 1172. Lens, or magnifying glass, invented by Roger Bacon, 1260. Gilding restored, 1275. The mariner's compass perfected, 1302. Weaving in England, 1330. Gunpowder, by Schwartz, a friar, 1340; (some say by Roger Bacon.) Oil painting invented or restored by John Van Eyk. Shirts introduced. Cannons and small guns used from 1380 to 1390. Hats invented at Paris, 1404. Paper made from linen, 1417. Printing invented, 1440. Engraving on copper, 1459. Spinning wheels, 1530. Fans in Europe, 1572. Bombs, 1588. Barometers, 1626. Air-guns and air-pumps, 1646. Chain shot, 1666. Bayonets at Bayonne, 1670. Prussian blue, 1701. Stereotype printing, 1725. Balloons, 1729. Lightning to be electricity, discovered by Benjamin Franklin, at Phil-

adelphia, 1752. The modern quadrant, by Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, 1740. Planet Herschel, 1781. Lithography, 1799. Phrenology, about 1805. London streets lighted with gas, 1814. Engraving on steel plates, 1818. Safety lamp for mines, by Sir Humphry Davy. Photogenic drawings by Daguerre, of Paris, 1839. Electric Telegraph, by Morse, 1842.

GENIUS OF THE WORLD.

Moses wrote on law, ethics, history, and divinity, and died in the year of the world, A. M. 2553, or 1451, B. C. Sanchoniathon, a Phœnician writer on history and antiquities, died 1184, B. C. King David, (sacred poetry,) died after a reign of 40 years, 1014. King Solomon died 974; wrote on ethics, divinity and sacred poetry.

B. C. Homer, Greek poet, died 907, B. C., and Hesiod at about the same time. Isaiah, the prophet, 681. Sappho, Greek poetess, 600. Æsop, 556. Simonides, poet, 500. Pythagoras, philosopher, 493. Confucius, 480. Zeuxis, painter, 480. Herodotus, historian, 435. Phidias, sculptor, 432. Aristophanes, Greek comic poet and dramatist, and Euripides, tragic, died about 407. Socrates, philosopher, 400. Thucydides, historian, 391. Praxiteles, sculptor, 364. Hippocrates, physician, 364. Democrates, comic poet, 361. Xenophon, historian, 359. Plato, philosopher, 348. Diogenes, Cynic philosopher, 324. Zeno, the younger, 322. Apelles, painter, 320. Aristotle, philosopher, 320. Demosthenes, orator, 313. Euclid, mathematician, 277. Epicurus, philosopher, 271. Archimedes, mathematician, 208. Plautus, Roman poet, 184. Terence, of Carthage, Latin poet, 159. Polybius, Roman historian, 124. Lucretius, poet, 64. Diodorus

Siculus, historian, 61. Lucretius, 55. Julius Cæsar, (war and history,) 44. Cicero, orator, 43. Sallust, historian, 34. Virgil, poet, 19. Horace, poet, 8.

A. D. Livy, historian, 17. Ovid, poet, 19. Strabo, (geography and history,) 25. Seneca, philosopher, 64. Lucan, poet, 65. Pliny, the elder, 79. Josephus, historian, 93. Quintilian, rhetorician, 95. Tacitus, historian, 99. Martial, epigrammatist, 104. Ignatius, St., 107. Pliny, the younger, natural philosopher, 116. Plutarch, (a Greek,) biographer, 119. Juvenal, satirist, 128. Ptolemy, an Egyptian geographer, and astronomer, 140. Justin Martyr, 165. St. Polycarp, 167. Lucian, Greek satirist, 180. Galen, Greek physician, 193. St. Cyprian, 258. Tertullian, (divinity,) 230. Plotinus, 271. Origen, (divinity,) 264. Longinus, Greek critic, 273. Porphyry, 304. Julian, 363. Claudian, poet, 397. Curtius, 397. Chrysostom, St., 407. Macrobius, Roman grammarian, 415. St. Augustin, 430. Leo, the Great, 461. Merlin and Zosimus, 477. Bœthius, Roman poet and philosopher, 524. Jornandes, historian, 552. Stephen, historian, 565. Venant Fortunatus, 596. Augustine and Isidore, 605. Mahomet, 632. Bede, English historian and monk, 735. Achmet, astronomer, 843. King Alfred, historian, poet, moralist and philosopher, 901. Gerber, Arabian chemist, 975. Ferdousi, a Persian poet, 1054. Abelard, philosopher, 1143. John of Salisbury, divine, 1143. St. Bernard, 1149. Maimonides, (Aben Ezra,) 1204. Villehardouin, 1204. Matthew Paris, English historian, and a monk of St. Alban's, 1259. Albertus Magnus, philosopher, 1280. Michael Scott, (magic and astrology,) 1280. Roger Bacon, philosophy, natural history, and theology, 1292. Marco Polo, traveller, 1300. Dante, poet of Florence,

1321. Petrarch, 1374. Boccaccio, novelist, 1375. Wickliffe, reformer, 1385. Chaucer, English poet, 1400. Froissart, (heraldry,) 1400. Wykeham, William of, divine, 1404. John Huss, reformer, 1415. Columbus, 1506. Ximenes, cardinal and statesman, 1517. Raphael, painter, 1520. Wolsey, cardinal and statesman, 1530. Machiavel, politics, satire, &c., 1530. Ariosto, poet, 1534. Sir Thomas More, 1535. Erasmus, 1536. Copernicus, astronomer, 1543. Martin Luther, reformer, 1546. R. Stevens, historian and geographer, 1550. Rabelais, satirist, 1553. Scaliger, 1558. John Calvin, reformer, 1564. Angelo, Michael, painter and poet, 1564. John Knox, Scottish reformer and church historian, 1572. Camoens, poet, 1579. George Buchanan, historian, 1582. Sir Philip Sydney, (poetry and *belles lettres*,) 1586. Mercator, geographer, 1594. Tasso, poet, 1595. Edmund Spencer, poet, (Faery Queene,) 1598. Tycho Brahe, astronomer, 1601. William Shakspeare, dramatic poet, 1616. The brothers Caracci, painters, died about this time. Cervantes, 1619. Napier, of Merchiston, Scotland, (logarithms,) 1622. Lord Bacon, (natural philosophy and literature,) 1626. Jonson, poet, 1634. Rubens, painter, 1640. Sully, statesman, 1641. Vandyck. Guido, painter, 1642. Galileo, astronomer, 1642. Richelieu, statesman and cardinal, 1642. Grotius, 1645. Jones, Inigo, architect, 1652. Dr. W. Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, 1657. Taylor, Jeremy, divine, 1667. Rembrandt, painter, 1668. Moliere, dramatist, 1673. John Milton, poet, 1674. Hale, Sir M., 1676. Samuel Butler, poet, 1680. Sir P. Lely, painter, 1680. Corneille, dramatist, 1684. Thomas Otway, dramatic poet, 1685. Le Brun, painter, 1690. Honourable Robert Boyle, of

Ireland, philosopher and divine, 1691. Dow, Gerard, painter, 1691. Sir George M'Kenzie, (history and law,) 1691. Archbishop Tillotson, (theology,) 1694. Racine, dramatist, 1699. John Dryden, poet, 1701. John Locke, philosophy, 1704. Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, (history and divinity,) 1714. Leibnitz, philosopher, 1716. Joseph Addison, (belles lettres, poetry, &c.,) 1719. Sir C. Wren, architect, 1723. Wollaston, W., divine, 1724. Sir Isaac Newton, (astronomy, geometry, and optics,) 1727. Dr. Samuel Clarke, divinity, 1729. Congreve, dramatist, 1729. Alexander Pope, poet, 1744. Dr. Jonathan Swift, poet, politician, and satirist, 1745. James Thompson, poet, (Seasons,) 1748. Watts, Dr. Isaac, (poetry, divinity, and philosophy,) 1748. St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, metaphysician and politician, 1751. Henry Fielding, novelist, 1754. Collins, poet, 1756. Handel, musical composer, 1759. Richardson, novelist, 1761. Earl of Clarendon, historian, 1764. Young, E., poet, 1765. Reverend L. Sterne, moralist, and satirist, 1768. Akenside, poet, 1770. Whitefield, John, divine, 1770. Dr. Tobias Smollet, novelist and poet, 1770. Thomas Gray, poet, 1771. Oliver Goldsmith, poet, 1774. David Hume, historian, 1776. Linnæus, botanist, 1778. W. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, (divinity and criticism,) 1779. Sir William Blackstone, (law,) 1780. Metastasio, poet, 1782. Lord Kames, critic and philosopher, 1782. Dr. Samuel Johnson, (dictionary, and general literature,) 1784. Robert Lowth, bishop of London, (divinity and criticism,) 1787. James Stuart, (history and belles lettres,) 1788. Rev. John Logan, historian, and poet, 1788. Voltaire, 1788. D. W. Cullen, (medicine,) 1789. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of the United States, (natural

philosophy and general literature,) 1790. Dr. Adam Smith, political economist, 1790. John Wesley, divine, 1791. Sir Joshua Reynolds, (fine arts,) 1792. Mozart, musical composer, 1792. Principal Robertson, historian, 1793. Edward Gibbon, historian, 1794. Robert Burns, poet, 1796. Dr. Thomas Reid, metaphysician, 1796. David Rittenhouse, American astronomer, 1796. Edmund Burke, statesman, 1797. Patrick Henry, American orator, 1799. Lord Monboddo, (origin of language and ancient metaphysics,) 1799. William Cowper, poet, 1800. Dr. Hugh Blair, (divinity and rhetoric,) 1800. Volney, 1802. Dr. E. Darwin, poet and physiologist, 1802. Dr. Joseph Priestley, (natural philosophy, politics, &c.,) 1804. Dr. William Paley, (theology and moral philosophy,) 1805. Pitt, William, statesman, 1806. Fox, Charles J., statesman, 1806. John Walker, (dictionary,) 1807. Bishop Hurd, of Worcester, (divinity,) 1808. Paine, Thomas, 1809. Porteus, B., bishop of London, 1809. Haydn, musical composer, 1809. C. B. Brown, American novelist, 1810. Richard Porson, (classical criticism,) 1810. Richard Cumberland, dramatist and poet, 1811. John Leyden, poet, 1811. John Horne Tooke, (politics,) 1812. John Clerk, (naval tactics,) 1812. Joel Barlow, American author, 1812. Dr. Benjamin Rush, physician and author, of Philadelphia, 1813. Zimmerman, 1815. Richard Watson, bishop of Llandaff, (divinity and chemistry,) 1816. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, dramatist, orator and poet, 1816. Madame de Stael, (general literature,) 1817. John Wolcot, satirist, (Peter Pindar,) 1819. Professor Playfair, (natural philosophy,) 1819. James Watt, engineer, 1819. Dr. Thomas Brown, (moral philosophy and poetry,) 1820. Benjamin West, an American painter,

1820. Dr. James Gregory, (medicine,) 1821. Dr. Herschell, astronomer, 1821. John Bonnycastle, mathematician, 1821. Dr. Hutton, mathematician, 1823. Belzoni, 1823. Lord Byron, poet, 1824. Heber, bishop of Calcutta, (poetry and divinity,) 1826. Weber, musical composer, 1826. Jefferson, Thomas, American statesman, 1826. La Place, astronomer, 1827. Davy, Sir H., chemist, 1829. Sir Thomas Lawrence, painter. Robert Hall, English divine, 1831. Bentham, Jeremy, jurist and political economist, 1832. Cuvier, naturalist, 1832. Sir Walter Scott, poet, historian, and novelist, 1832. Crabbe, George, poet, 1832. W. Wilberforce, statesman and philanthropist, 1833. Hannah More, 1833. Telford, engineer, 1834. Say, an American naturalist, 1834. Goethe, philosopher and poet, 1834. Spurzheim, philosopher and phrenologist, 1834. William Wirt, an American biographer and author, 1834. Coleridge, S. T., poet, 1834. William Cobbett, politician, 1835. Hogg, James, poet, 1835. Hemans, Mrs. Felicia, poet, 1835. Chief justice John Marshall, an American biographer, historian, and jurist, 1835. Humboldt, Baron, geographer, 1835. Bishop White, of Philadelphia, (divinity,) 1836. Nathan M. Rothschild, banker, 1836. Dr. N. Drake, essayist, 1836. W. Henry, chemist, 1836. John Pond, astronomer, 1836. George Colman, dramatist, 1836. John M'Adam, civil engineer, 1836. Sir William Gell, antiquary, 1836. Richard Valpy, (classics,) 1836. Malthus, T. R., political economist, 1836. Aaron Burr, politician, 1837. W. Ritchie, (natural philosophy,) 1837. W. Mavor, (history and classics,) 1837. Scott, Earl of Eldon, lawyer, 1838. Talleyrand, Prince, a French statesman, 1838. Bowditch, N., American mathemat-

ician, 1838. Noah Worcester, American philanthropist, 1838. Zachary Macauley, philanthropist, 1838. J. Jameson, (theology and philosophy,) 1838. Frederic Accum, chemist, 1838. John Galt, (geography and belles lettres,) 1839. General William Clarke, (geography and American Indian customs, &c.,) 1839. Olinthus Gregory, mathematician, 1840. Theodore Hook, satirist, &c., 1841. Earl of Elgin, ancient arts, 1841. Robert Southey, literature and poetry, 1843. W. E. Channing, philosophy and theology, 1843. Washington Allston, painting, 1843. Noah Webster, philology, 1843. Nicholas Biddle, literature and finance, 1844. Andrew Jackson, Ex-President of the United States, 1845. Rev. Sydney Smith, critic, 1845. L. Bonaparte, Ex-King of Holland, 1846. B. R. Hayden, artist, 1846. Daniel O'Connell, politician, 1847. John Quincy Adams, Ex-President of the United States, 1848. Caroline L. Herschell, astronomer, 1848. Chateaubriand, literature, 1848. A. Gallatin, financier, 1849. Brunel, engineer, 1849. E. Elliott, poet, 1849. Louis Philippe, King, 1850. Sir Robert Peel, statesman, 1850. John C. Calhoun, statesman, 1850. Canales, statesman, 1850. Lord Jeffrey, literature, 1850. J. Fennimore Cooper, literature, 1851. Levi Woodbury, law, 1851. Sir E. Codrington, admiral, 1851. M. Daguerre, 1851. Godoy, 1851. Henry Clay, statesman, 1852. John Sergeant, law, 1852. Daniel Webster, statesman, 1852. Thomas Moore, poet, 1852. Alexander Mackay, literature, 1852. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, general, 1852. Walter Forward, statesman, 1852. H. Greenough, sculptor, 1852. Amos Lawrence, merchant, 1852. N. Vansittart, financier, 1851. J. Lingard, historian, 1851. Marshal Soult, general, 1851. George

Crabbe, literature, 1851. W. Turner, painter, 1851. Basil Montague, author, 1851. Eliot Warburton, author, 1852. Professor C. B. Adams, natural history, 1853. John Farrar, mathematics, 1852. Mahlon Dickerson, politics, 1853. S. Greenleaf, law, 1853. J. Talmadge, politician, 1853. Bodisco, minister, 1854. Arago, science, 1853. Amelia Opie, authoress, 1853. Marshal Beresford, 1854. W. H. Paget, general, 1854. W. C. Plunket, law, 1854. Henrietta Sontag, vocalist, 1854. T. Noon Talfourd, law and literature, 1854. Professor John Wilson, literature, 1854. W. Darby, geography and statistics, 1854. Bishop Wainwright, 1854. Sir Thomas Denman, law, 1854. J. G. Lockhart, literature, 1854. A. J. Valpy, literature, 1854. Abbott Lawrence, manufacturer, 1855. John C. Spencer, law, 1855. Samuel Rogers, literature, 1855. St. Arnaud, military, 1855. Lord Raglan, military, 1855. Thomas Wilde, law, 1855. Henry Colburn, publisher, 1856. Sir W. Hamilton, philosophy, 1856. Sir H. Pottinger, military, 1856. William L. Marcy, statesman, 1857. Beranger, poet, 1857. Dr. E. K. Kane, explorer, 1857. James C. Dobbin, statesman, 1857.

BIBLE SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD.

With the number of books issued by each, to 1844.

EUROPE.

	Instituted.	Bibles and Test.
British and foreign Bible Society, England,	1804	14,751,792
Basle,	1804	189,470
Zurich,	1812	14,216
Chur,	1813	12,267
Schaffhausen,	1813	7,193
St. Gall,	1813	30,558
Aargovian,	1815	13,802

	Instituted.	Bibles and Test.
Berne,		40,841
Lausanne,	1814	32,000
Geneva,	1814	36,651
Neufchatel,	1816	6,430
Waldenses, at La Tour,	1816	4,328
Glarus,	1819	5,000
Wurtemburg, at Stuttgardt,	1812	383,961
Grand Duchy of Baden, at Carlsruhe,	1820	18,193
Strasburg,	1815	28,300
Hesse-Darmstadt,	1817	31,184
Hanau,	1818	3,316
Marburg,	1825	1,354
Hesse-Cassel,	1818	18,948
Frankfort,	1816	73,565
Waldeck and Pyrmont,	1817	2,800
Lippe-Detmold,	1816	3,569
Hanover,	1814	59,291
Bremen,	1815	9,312
Hamburgh-Altona,	1814	4,726
Lubeck, City of	1814	7,156
Eutin, for the Principality of Lubeck,	1817	4,147
Lauenburgh-Ratzeburg,	1816	8,692
Rostock,	1816	8,692
Brunswick,	1835	
Prussian, at Berlin,	1805	
Eisenach,	1818	4,938
Weimar,	1821	3,773
Anhalt-Koethen,	1818	
Saxon, at Dresden,	1814	154,280
Coburg,	1825	
Bavarian Protestant, at Nuremberg,	1821	56,316
Icelandic,	1815	10,445
Finnish, at Abo,	1812	43,000
Russian, at St. Petersburg,	1813	856,105
Russian Protestant,	1826	27,980
Swedish,	1809	416,566

	Instituted.	Bibles and Test.
Norwegian,	1816	16,000
Danish,	1814	142,512
Sleswig-Holstein,	1815	74,186
Netherlands,		165,474
Brussels,	1834	
Antwerp,	1834	
Ghent,	1834	
Paris Protestant,	1818	161,974
French and Foreign,	1833	25,334
Ionian, at Corfu,	1819	7,377
Stavanger,	1828	6,643
ASIA.		
Calcutta Auxiliary,	1811	208,899
Bombay Auxiliary,	1813	64,648
Madras Auxiliary,	1820	177,173
Colombo Auxiliary, Ceylon,	1812	17,437
AMERICA.		
American National, at New York,	1816	4,053,968
Philadelphia,	1808	621,333

The increase in all the above, has been immense since 1844.

In the above table, chiefly from Stockton's Christian World, the parent societies only are mentioned. There are 3100 auxiliary societies in Great Britain, and 1000 in the United States. The English have translated the Bible into 158 languages.

The Missionary, Tract, and other religious Societies of the world, are so numerous, that it would be impossible to insert a list of them in so small a volume. The earliest was that of the Society of Jesus, (Jesuits,) founded in 1539. The next were the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, 1632; For Propagating the Gospel in New England, 1649; For Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1698; London Missionary, 1795.

THE CONQUERORS OF THE WORLD.

Sesostris, 1722 B. C. King of Egypt; and subjugated Libya, Ethiopia, Arabia, and the islands of the Red Sea. He pressed on through Asia, and penetrated further east than Alexander. He subdued the Thracians. He erected columns in the countries he had conquered; and ages after his death, this pompous inscription was read in parts of Asia, "Sesostris, king of kings, has conquered this country by his arms." He cultivated the arts of peace; built 100 temples; and immense mounds of earth were heaped up, by his orders, to build cities for the reception of the inhabitants during the inundation of the Nile. He dug canals near Memphis. When he became old, he destroyed himself after a reign of 44 years.

Cyrus the Great, king of Persia, son of Cambyses and Mandane, rebelled against his grandfather, Astyages, took him prisoner, B. C. 559; and added Media to his dominions. He subdued western Asia, and conquered Crœsus, king of Lydia, B. C. 548. Took Babylon, B. C. 538. Marched against Somgris, a Scythian queen, who defeated and killed him, B. C. 530.

Cambyses, of Persia, son of Cyrus, conquered Egypt, killed the god Apis, and plundered temples. Sent 50,000 men to destroy the Temples of Jupiter Ammon; and attacked the Carthaginians and Ethiopians. Died 521 B. C.

Alexander, born B. C. 355. He conquered Thrace, Illyricum, and Thebes. When chosen generalissimo of Greece, declared war against the Persians, in revenge for the devastations committed by Darius I, and Xerxes, on Grecian cities. With 32,000 foot and 5000 horse, he invaded Asia, defeated Darius II. at Granicus,

and conquered Asia Minor. Gained also the battles of Issus and Arbela; took Tyre, and made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia. He bribed the priests of Jupiter Ammon, who saluted him the "Son of their God." Built Alexandria, invaded Scythia, advanced to the Indus, descended to the mouth, and sighed to think that he had no more worlds to conquer. He died at Babylon, 21st of April, 323 B. C.

Cæsar, (Caius Julius,) born 99 B. C., of a noble family. He became high priest; and was appointed over Spain, where he signalized himself by his valor. On his return, was made consul, and appointed over the Gauls. Enlarged the Roman Empire. He checked the Germans, invaded Britain, and his government over Gaul was prolonged to five years more. Pompey, his son-in-law, induced the Senate to strip him of power. He was apprized of it by Antony, who fled to his camp. He then crossed the Rubicon, and subdued Italy in sixty days, and soon after, the partizans of Pompey in Spain; and was declared Dictator. He gained the battle of Pharsalia against Pompey, B. C. 48. Followed him to Egypt, which he conquered. After conquests in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and Pompey's sons in Spain, he entered Rome, having triumphed over five different nations—Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, Africa, and Spain—and was created perpetual Dictator. Was assassinated in the Senate, at Rome, by Brutus and others, B. C. 44, 15th March, in the 56th year of his age. He conquered 300 nations, took 800 cities, and defeated three millions of men.

Zingis, or Genghis Khan, extended his conquests over Tartary, and was proclaimed Emperor of the Moguls and Tartars, A. D. 1206. Invaded China, whose vassal he had been, stormed 90 cities, took Pekin, and

added northern China to his Empire, A. D. 1210 to 1214. He overran Carismi, Irausoxiana, and Persia; in one battle between Mohammed (the Sultan of the countries from the Persian Gulf to India and Turkestan) and Zingis, the former lost 160,000 slain. His lieutenants subdued western Persia, traversed the Volga and Desert, and accomplished the circuit of the Caspian Sea, an expedition never since attempted, A. D. 1218 to 1224. He died A. D. 1227.

Zingis was succeeded by Octai, his son, who, in less than six years, measured a line of ninety degrees of longitude with his conquering hordes, one-fourth of the circumference of the earth. Russia and Poland were swept over like a whirlwind. A Russian fugitive carried the alarm to Sweden, and the remote nations of the Baltic and the ocean trembled at the approach of the Tartars. The whole country north of the Danube was lost in a day, and depopulated in a summer. In the winter they passed the Danube, and only three cities in Hungary survived the Tartar invasion. The Roman Pontiff attempted to negotiate, but his ambassadors they treated with contempt. The Emperor Frederic addressed the kings of France, England, and Germany, representing the common danger. At last, the Tartars were awed by the valor of the Franks, and retreated, A. D. 1245.

Timour, or Tamerlane, born in 1335, at Kesch, in ancient Sogdiana. He gained followers; made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorassan, after which he conquered Kandahar. Subdued Persia, and took Bagdad. Marched to India, took Delhi, and its immense treasures. Timour hastened back to Bagdad, which had revolted, delivered it to pillage, and put to death many thousands. He turned his arms against

Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks, whom he took prisoner, A. D. 1402. Timour conquered Egypt, and died April 1st, 1405.

When the three capitals of Khorassan were destroyed by Timour, 4,347,000 persons were put to the sword. 700,000 people were slain in one province, and the desolation produced a century and a half before by the sack of Genghis Khan, had been as great. Such were the ravages of this conqueror, and his Mogul followers, in the country between the Caspian and the Indus, that they almost exterminated the inhabitants; and five subsequent centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years. 500,000 Moguls, under the sons of Genghis, so completely laid waste the provinces north of Danube, that they have never since regained their former numbers; and in the famine consequent upon the irruption of the same barbarians into China, 13,000,000 perished. During the invasion of Timour, twelve cities of Asia, including Delhi, Ispahan, Bagdad, and Damascus, were destroyed; and pyramids of human heads, one of which contained 90,000 skulls, erected on their ruins.

Mahomet, or Mahommed, born at Mecca, in Arabia, A. D. 569. In his 25th year he married a widow, whose servant he had been, and became a merchant. He put on an appearance of sanctity, and retired into a cave, where he said the angel Gabriel brought him the Koran, leaf by leaf. His first converts were chiefly his own family. In the twelfth year of his mission, having declared that he made a journey to Heaven, he so staggered his followers, that he was obliged to fly to Medina, from which period the Mahommedan era "Hegira" is dated, A. D. 622. He was now strong enough to propagate his doctrine by the sword. He

began with the neighbouring Jews, A. D. 628; took their city of Caibar. He established his religion in Arabia, and took Mecca. He was poisoned, and died September 12th, 632. He was the first of a race who, in less than a century, conquered the countries between Gibraltar and the Persian Gulf, and extended Mahommedanism from the Atlantic to China. Mahommed's great battles were those of Beder, A. D. 623, and Ohud, in Arabia, A. D. 623.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1769, and in 1779, sent to Brienne for a military education. In 1793, fought at Toulon as an artillery officer. Oct. 4th, 1795, headed the troops of the Convention, and defeated the Parisian mob. 1796, made commander of the French army in Italy, and gained battles of Lodi, May 10th, Castiglione, Aug. 3d, Arcola, Nov. 16th. Took Mantua, Mar. 23d, 1797; Venice, May 16th; and made peace at Campo Formio, with Austria, Oct. 17th. 1798, went to Egypt, and gained battle of the Pyramids, July 21st; Cairo, Oct. 24th. 1799, Defeated at Acre, by Sir S. Smith, Aug. 23d, and returned to France, where he dissolved the Convention, Nov. 10th, and was made First Consul. 1800. Peace with the Chouans; crossed the Alps in May, and gained battles of Montebello, June 9th, and Marengo, June 14th. Peace with Austria, Dec. 3d. With Moreau, defeated Austrians at Hohenlinden; and escaped assassination in Paris, from the "Infernal Machine," Dec. 24th. 1801. Peace with England. 1802. Cisalpine Republic ceded to him. Legion of Honour instituted. Declared Consul for life, May 2d. Oct. 28th, changed Swiss form of government. Overtures to Louis XVIII. to relinquish crown. English declare war, May 18th; he conquers Hanover. 1804. Moreau

imprisoned. Mar. 10th, Duc d'Enghien shot; Ap. 10th, Pichegru died in prison; May 18th, declared Emperor of France, and Dec. 2d, crowned by the Pope, whom he had brought to France. 1805. Alliance of England, Russia, Sweden, and Austria. Declared king of Italy, May 26th. Mack's Austrian army surrenders; Nov. 17th, he entered Vienna; Dec. 2d, defeated Russians and Austrians, commanded by their sovereigns, at Austerlitz. Peace with Prussia; and at Presburg, with Austria. 1806. His brother Joseph, king of Naples, Mar. 30th; and his brother Louis, king of Holland, July 26th; July 27th, Confederation of the Rhine. Defeated Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14th; entered Berlin, Oct. 27th; took Hamburg, Nov. 19th, and published Berlin decree. 1807. Battle of Eylau with Prussians, Feb. 8th—neither conquered; defeated them at Friedland, June 14th; and made treaty of Tilsit, July 7th. His brother Joseph made king of Spain, July 7th, 1808; but he evacuates Madrid, July 29th. Aug. 21st, French defeated at Vimiera, by English under Wellesley; Sep. 27th, Erfurth; Dec. 4th, Madrid surrenders. 1809. Jan. 16th, Corunna. April 6th, war with Austria: May 10th, French take Vienna; May 22d, battle of Esling; and Austrians also defeated at Wagram, July 6th. English took Flushing, Aug. 16th. Oct. 14th, peace with Austria. English leave Walcheren. 1810. Mar. 11th, Bonaparte, having divorced his wife Josephine, married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II. of Austria. Holland, Hamburg, &c., made part of French Empire. Decree for a censorship of the press. 1811. The empress has a son, who is made king of Rome. Sep. 2d, engagement between English and French vessels at Boulogne, latter defeated—Bonaparte present, 1812. Seizes Swedish

Pomerania. Marches with army to Russia; Aug. 18th, battle of Smolensko; Sep. 7th, of Borodino; 14th, enters Moscow, which the Russians burn; and leaves it, Oct. 22d. After dreadful suffering, and the loss of 300,000 or 400,000 men, by the army, arrives in Paris, Dec. 18th. 1813. May 1st, defeats Prussians and Austrians at Lutzen; 20th, again at Bautzen. His generals having been defeated in Spain by British and Spaniards under Wellington, are signally routed at Vittoria, June 21st. He defeats the allies at Dresden, Aug. 28th. The English enter France, Sep. 7th. Bonaparte is defeated in the dreadful battle of Leipsic, Oct. 18th. Holland revolts. English cross the Nive. 1814. Jan. 4th, the allies cross the Rhine; Mar. 30th, French defeated at Mont Martre; by the English at Toulouse, April 10th; but on the 4th of April, Bonaparte abdicated the throne, and, with the consent of the allies, retired to Elba, on a solemn condition that he should remain there. He returned, Mar. 1st. The allies outlawed him, 18th; he entered Paris, the Royal family having fled, 20th; raises an immense army, and defeats Prussians at Ligny, June 15th, and compels Dutch and English to retire at Quatre Bras, 16th; but is signally defeated by Wellington and Blucher at Waterloo, June 18th. Surrenders to the English admiral, Maitland, on board the Bellerophon, July 15th; is banished to St. Helena, where he died, May 5th, 1821. His body removed to Paris, in 1840.

GREAT BATTLES.

Marathon, (battle of, 29th September, 490, B. C.) a village of Attica, ten miles from Athens, where 10,000 Athenians and 1000 Platæans, under Miltiades, defeated an army of 300,000 Persians, under Datis

and Artaphernes. In their expedition to Greece, the Persians lost 200,000 men.

Cannæ, (battle of, 21st May, B. C. 216,) a village of Apulia, where Hannibal conquered P. Æmilius and Terentius Varro, and slew 40,000 Romans. After the battle, they found three bushels of gold rings; showing the number of Roman knights that were slain.

Chalons, (battle of, 451, A. D.) between Theodoric, the Visigoth, and Attila, the Hun. This was the most bloody battle ever fought. The number of slain was 163,000. Theodoric was killed, and Attila retreated.

Waterloo, (battle of, 18th of June, A. D. 1815,) between the allied armies, composed of British, Prussian, Hanoverian, Dutch, and Belgian troops, commanded by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher, and the French, commanded by Napoleon. The allied force, (not including Prussians,) at the commencement of the battle, was 74,000, of which 6000 were detached. The arrival of 40,000 Prussians completed the rout of the French, whose loss is estimated at 1000 pieces of cannon, 30,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. Napoleon passed the Sambre and Meuse with an army of 110,000 men. The loss of the allies, exclusive of Prussians, was 11,000. Napoleon attacked the allied force on the 18th of June, with 85,000 men, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and they (deducting a detachment of 6000) amounted to 68,000. They maintained themselves till 6 P. M., when the arrival of the Prussians, and a charge, turned the fortune of the day.

The Crusades, or Holy Wars, were mainly caused by Peter the Hermit, who in his preaching so forcibly depicted the sufferings of Christian pilgrims from the outrages of the Saracens, when they visited Palestine, that the Pope and European sovereigns resolved to win the

tomb of our Saviour from the Infidels. The first was undertaken, A. D. 1096; and Godfrey of Boulogne, the Christian leader, having taken Jérusalem, and slaughtered most of the inhabitants, was made king of Jerusalem. 2d crusade, A. D. 1147; 3d, 1188; 4th, 1203; 5th, 1227; 6th, 1248; 7th, 1270. These invasions lasted 200 years, during which period, about 2,000,000 of men were butchered, besides women and children. Frederic Barbarossa, of Germany, Philip of France, Richard, Cœur de Lion, of England, Edward I., and other potentates, took part in the bloody enterprises. The Crusades promoted commerce with the East; but left the Holy Land with the Saracens.

GREAT SIEGES OF ANTIQUITY.

Tyre, 332 B. C., taken by Alexander the Great, who there massacred 8000. Alexander tarnished his fame by his cruelty to the inhabitants, 30,000 of whom he sold as slaves. On this occasion, the Carthaginians refused to assist Alexander, saying they were of the same blood as the Syrians, being a colony of that people.

Jerusalem, taken by Titus, 8th September, A. D. 70. 2177 years after its foundation: 100,000 people are said to have perished, and 90,000 to have been either sold as slaves, or reserved for the sport of their insolent victors, by being exposed to the fury of the wild beasts. During the siege, a famine raged in the city. Mothers devoured their children; children their dead parents. In this war in Judea, there were killed 1,854,490 people.

Troy, taken 1184 years B. C. All Greece united to avenge the cause of Menelaus, whose wife had been carried away by Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy. The number of ships was 1000, Homer says 1186. No

less than 100,000 were engaged in this expedition. The siege was retarded by a plague, and then by the quarrel with Achilles and Agamemnon. So great was the slaughter, that the rivers were filled with dead bodies and armour. After a siege of ten years, the Greeks took the place by artifice. They filled a wooden horse with armed men, which the Trojans brought into their city in the night. The Greeks came from their confinement, and opened the gates to their companions. The greatest part of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and the city reduced to ashes.

CRIME.

In Spain, the annual convictions for murder average 1200; in England, from 12 to 14. In France, in 1833, 7200 persons were committed for trial—1900 for crimes against person, and 5300 against property. The gravest accusations were—411 infanticide, 25 parricide, 77 poisoning, 254 assassinations, and 214 murder, or manslaughter. According to A. Hugo, in 1831, 7606 persons were accused in France, and 4098 convicted; of whom 108 were condemned to death, 2052 to *infamous*, and 1938 to correctional punishment: and of the above 58 were condemned to death for murder. Of births in France, from 1824 to 1833, the annual average was 904,145 legitimate, and 70,000 natural. In England and Wales, in 1815, 7818 persons, being 6036 males and 1782 females, were committed for trial; in 1829, 18,675; in 1839, 23,612. Convictions at the Irish assizes and sessions, in 1840, 23,-833, according to the Parliamentary Report. In New York city, in 1840, 1320 persons were committed for trial, of whom 1049 were convicted, and 271 acquitted. In the year 1839, 693 suicides are said to have taken

place in and near New York; in 1838, 1044 in England and Wales; 1750 in France, and more than 300 in Copenhagen. In the year 1793, 1300 suicides took place at Versailles, France. Since 1840, the decrease of crime in Ireland is very gratifying.

ASTRONOMY.

The Sun ☉ is the centre of the planetary system, of which our earth forms a part; and round which all the planets of the solar system revolve. The Sun is 890,000 miles in diameter, and turns round its own axis every 25 days and 10 hours. The chief planets are *Mercury*, ☿ the nearest to the Sun, being 37,000,000 miles from that luminary, and revolves around it once in 87 days 23 hours, which is the length of Mercury's year. *Venus* ♀ is 7687 miles in diameter, 68,000,000 miles from the Sun, and revolves around it in 224 days 17 hours. The *Earth* ⊕ is 7958 miles in diameter, and 95,000,000 miles from the Sun, performing her revolution in our year, 365 days 6 hours; revolves round her axis, from west to east, every 24 hours (one day.) The earth is attended by a satellite called the Moon, distant from us 240,000 miles, 2174 miles diameter, and making a revolution round the Earth every 27 days 7 hours and 43 minutes; but the period from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 h. 43m. 3s. The Moon shines with light reflected from the Sun. An eclipse of the Moon is caused by the Earth being directly between the Sun and Moon, and the Earth's shadow being consequently thrown upon the latter. An eclipse of the Sun is caused by the Moon being directly between the Earth and Sun. *Mars* ♂ is 145,000,000 miles from the Sun; is 4444 miles diameter; is surrounded by a dense atmosphere;

performs a revolution round the Sun every 687 days, and round his own axis in 24h. 40m. *Jupiter* ♃ is 89,170 miles diameter; his distance from the Sun is 494,000,000 miles, and he performs his yearly revolution in 4332 days 12 hours, or nearly 12 of our years—his daily, round his own axis, is 9h. 56m. He has four moons, and is surrounded over his equator by luminous belts. *Saturn* ♄ is 79,042 miles diameter, 900,000,000 miles from the Sun, round which he rolls only *once* in 29 years and 16 days; but revolves round his own axis every 10h. 16m. He is surrounded by a broad, double and luminous ring, at some distance from his body, and is attended by seven moons to give him light. The *Herschel*, or *Georgium Sidus*, is 35,112 miles diameter, 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun, round which he revolves in 83 years and 52 days. He has six moons. Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas, are small planets of our system. The Ecliptic is an imaginary circle in the heavens, round which the Sun appears from the earth to pass every year. This circle is divided into 12 equal parts, of 30 degrees each, represented in the starry heavens by 12 constellations, called the Zodiac. They are (north of the equator) Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo; and (south of the equator) Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. The Zodiac is 16 degrees wide, and in that zone all the primary planets perform their revolutions. Comets are bright, nebulous bodies, or planets, moving with incredible velocity in eccentric orbits, as they are attracted to or repelled from the Sun, and throwing out long, vast trains of light; the periodical returns of several have been accurately calculated. Fixed stars are supposed to be the suns or centres of other planetary systems, shining by their own light, in "ether"

or infinite space, at a distance too vast, and in numbers too great, for our finite minds even to contemplate. In various ages of the world, stars have been observed to disappear, and others to appear. One of the Pleiades, or "Seven Stars," has disappeared. Some stars, viewed through a telescope, appear double, from the circumstance of one being almost in a line from us, but at an immense distance beyond the other. A. D. 1572–73, a large, new reddish star appeared in Cassiopeia, and at the end of 16 months disappeared! Constellations are groups of stars, the imaginary lines drawn round which, present the forms of animals, or other objects, on a celestial globe, as "Ursa Major," the Great Bear. Many of the stars, as seen through a telescope, are of different colours—light green, pink, yellow, red, blue, &c. The *Via Lactea*, or Milky Way, viewed with a glass, exhibits multitudes of stars, countless as the sands on the sea-shore. "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work."

GEOLOGY.

Geology teaches a knowledge of the internal and external parts of the earth, according to which *granite* is the foundation of the crust of our globe; and its various kinds, chiefly called syenite, porphyry, trap, serpentine, diallage, &c., are *igneous:* produced by molten lava erupted from the central fire of the earth. Such rocks are chrystalline, and contain gems and veins of metal. Many rocks, such as sandstone, slate, shale, (from clay,) limestones, &c., were formed from the deposits and action of water—and the molten granites rolling over these, by heat converted them into marbles, various other kinds of rocks, and some of them into sandstone.

Some metals are found in transition rocks. By the upheaving of volcanic fires, rocks and slate are found in angular positions, but frequently disrupted near the surface, thus forming gaps. No debris of animals are found in primitive rocks, but fossil skeletons of strange monsters, called "Saurian tribes," now *unknown*, are found in transition rocks. Secondary rocks, of coal, secondary limestone, rock-salt, gypsum, chalk, and oolite, (a limestone of which mountains are formed in Europe, supposed to be the production of insects, as it is composed of minute hollow globes, resembling bomb-shells.) Basalt, as at Giant's Causeway, greenstone, as in Connecticut, and lava, are volcanic. Rocks formed of shells, lofty mountains covered with marine shells, fish bones, &c., and gullies and valleys, formed by rushing water, prove the great deluge. The action of water, air, and the elements, on the rocks, produced continual changes. Hence the mould which produced forest and herbage, fit for the support of man, and the animals that now inhabit the globe. The surface of our world is still in a process of constant change—by the construction of rocky reefs by coral insects beneath the sea, forming the foundation of islands—by volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and deluges, and the alluvion or deposits of mud, sand, soil, drift-wood, and vegetable, and other matters, washed from mountains into plains, and from rivers into the ocean, forming deltas, and increasing the land. Also, by changing channels of rivers; by deposits of, and seeds carried by birds; by the encroachments of the sea upon the land in some parts, and its retiring in others; by the drifting of the sands of deserts over cultivated regions, and other causes.

THE ANCIENT WORLD.

Assyria, *Chaldea*, and *Babylonia*.—Nimrod and the Chaldeans, of whom little is known, built Babylon, 2217 B. C. Assur built Nineveh, and founded Assyria, 2217. Queen Nicotris, and afterwards Semiramis, and her husband Ninus, raised Assyria to great power; and Esarhaddon took Babylon, 681; but Nabopalassar revolted, and revived Babylonia, 646; and Assyria was annexed to it by Nebuchadnezzar, 607. Babylon taken, and the whole empire conquered by Cyrus, of Persia, 538.

Media.—Under Sardanapalus, an effeminate Assyrian prince, Belesis and Arsaces headed a revolt of the Medes, and besieged Nineveh. Sardanapalus made a funeral pyre, and burnt himself, concubines, eunuchs, and treasures, 820. Dejoces settled a Median empire, 711. When Darius died, 535, Media was annexed to Persia, by Cyrus.

Phœnicia (Canaan.)—An ancient commercial nation of Asia. Tyre and Sidon were the chief ports. Tyre was destroyed by Alexander, and Phœnician power ended, 332.

Lydia.—Conquered by Cyrus, 548, who took the rich king, Crœsus, prisoner, and condemned him to be burnt. As the flames were rising, he called out—"Solon, Solon!" On Cyrus inquiring who Solon was, Crœsus replied, "The Athenian who warned me of the instability of human greatness." Cyrus, affected by the exclamation, spared the life of Crœsus.

The *Scythians* were descendants of Japhet—free nations of Tartary and Russia. Cyrus was defeated and killed while invading them. They repulsed Darius

Hystaspes, and Alexander. The *Celtæ* were Asiatic and European tribes, descended from Gomer. The Bactrians (Affghanistan) were an ancient people. The *Parthians*, first tributary to Persia, had their empire founded by Arsaces, 250. *Pontus*, powerful under Mithridates, who massacred 150,000 Romans in Asia, in one night. Conquered by Lucullus and Pompey, and annexed to Rome, 63. Phrygia, Cilicia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Idumea, (Edom), Moab, Amalek, and Bithynia, were small.

Carthage.—City and nation founded by Dido, a Phœnician queen, 900; and became a rich commercial republic. Hannibal, of C., ravaged the Roman empire; but after three Punic wars, C. was taken by Scipio Æmilianus, 147; and was so large that it burnt for 17 days. Taken from Rome by Genseric, A. D. 439, and became the Vandal Empire, until taken by the Saracens, in the 7th century. Carthaginians are supposed to have built Palenque, North America.

Greece.—First settled by Egyptians and Phœnicians, (Titans.) Argos founded by Inachus, 1856, B. C.; and Sicyon by his son Egialtes. Cecrops, of Egypt, founded Attica, (Athens,) 1582. Amphyction originated the "Council of 12 Cities," which bore his name, 1522. Cadmus brought the alphabet from Phœnicia, 1519. (See TROY.) Theseus gave Attica a Constitution, 1257. Argo conducted an expedition to the Euxine, 1263. War of Heraclidæ or Epigonoi, owing to Hercules being banished, 80 years after the fall of Troy. The religion of the Greeks, and also of the Romans, was Polytheism: the deities being Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, &c.

The kingdom of Athens lasted 487 years, and ended with Codrus. People elected Medon first archon for

life, 1068; then Charops as first decennial archon, 752; then annual archons, 684 to 265. Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, died 558. Miltiades defeated the Persians, under Xerxes, at Marathon, 490; Themistocles and Cimon, by sea, at Salamis, 480; and at Mycale, 479. Pisistratus obtained and kept supreme power for 33 years, and died 527. His sons, the Pisistratidæ, were banished. Pericles was at the helm 25 years, and famed for patronage of learning and arts. The "Age of Pericles" produced the greatest poets, philosophers, and artists, of Greece—such as Socrates, Plato, Alcibiades, (a spirited hero of the Peloponnesian war, who fled his ungrateful country to Persia, but was assassinated by order of Pharnabazus, at the instance of Lysander, 404,) Æschylus, Sophocles, Phidias, &c. The Athenians were refined, but fickle, depraved, and ungrateful—banished Aristides, "the Just," 484; Themistocles, their hero; poisoned Socrates for the excellence of his philosophy; condemned Miltiades; and banished, but recalled Cimon. 444, Athens was destroyed by the Spartans. Athens encouraged, but Sparta despised the fine arts. Athens was twice burnt by the Persians. Joined Achæan League for the defence of Greece, first against Ætolia, and lastly against Persia. Notwithstanding the eloquent philippics of Demosthenes, the gates of Athens opened to the touch of Macedonian gold; and Philip overthrew the Republic, at Chæronea, 338. Athens was taken by Sylla, 70, and became Roman.

Sparta, or *Lacedæmon*.—This kingdom was governed by the Heraclidæ kings, from 1104 to 230; but the sovereign power was shared with an elected Senate, and overawed by *ephori*, elective magistrates, who had power even to imprison the king. The Sp.

were warlike; and the laws given them by Lycurgus, 884, while they promoted patriotism and courage, stifled humanity, and encouraged theft and other evils. They were repealed by Philopœmen, 188. The "helots," prisoners of war, were made slaves, and often killed by the Spartan youth for sport! Ambuscades, in which these poor wretches were destroyed in crowds, by night and by stealth, on little or no pretence at all, were called *Criptiæ*. The Spartans, with some Athenians, under Pausanias, defeated the Persians, under Mardonius, at Platæa, 479; and a band of 300, under Leonidas, fell in defending Thermopylæ against Xerxes. In the Peloponnesian war, Lysander defeated the Athenian fleet, at Ægos Potamos, and took Athens. 405, Lysander introduced silver instead of iron money. The Spartans imposed the government of the "Thirty Tyrants," upon Athens, who were overthrown by Thrasybulus. The Sp. joined the Achæan League against Philip, but finally fell, under the Roman general, Mummius, 147.

Argos and Achaia, were small Grecian states; Bœotia and Thrace were neighbouring kingdoms. Corinth and Thebes were powerful. The latter Republic, under Epaminondas, defeated the Spartans at Leuctra, 370; but the Th. ungratefully condemned their general to death—then pardoned him, and he fell in a victory over the Spartans, at Mantinea, 363. Alexander razed Thebes to the ground, for having revolted; but he spared the house of Pindar. Corinth was destroyed by Mummius, 146.

Macedonia was a kingdom founded by Caranus and Perdiccas, 800. After many kings, it became famous under Philip II., who reigned from 358 to 336, and conquered nearly all Greece; but was killed by Pausanias at

a theatre. His son, Alexander the Great, conquered much of the then known world, including part of India, (see Alexander,) and then wept, because there were no more worlds to subdue. He was a destroyer, but not without noble qualities. He died from drunkenness, and left his vast kingdom "to the most worthy." It was divided among his generals, but kings ruled Macedon, until Perseus, the last, was conquered by the Romans, 168. All Greece became part of the Roman empire. Both in Greece and Rome, debtor citizens were sold for slaves by their creditors. Both Greeks and Romans were fond of public games and festivals, such as the Olympic, Lupercalia, Saturnalia, Secular, &c.

Palmyra was a city and kingdom of Syria, rendered famous by the love of learning, and the warlike qualities of Queen Zenobia. She opposed the Roman power, but was defeated and taken prisoner by the Emperor Aurelian, A. D. 273, and graced his triumphal procession at Rome.

Rome.—Founded by Romulus, 753, B. C. Peopled by renegades from all nations, who, in 750, seized the Sabine women at a public show, for wives. Defeated the Albans, 667, and built Circus, 605. Numa Pompilius was a good king and lawgiver. *Regal* Rome lasted to Sextus Tarquin. His conduct in an insult offered to Lucretia, (who destroyed herself rather than live dishonoured,) and other acts of tyranny, roused the people, who abolished kings, 500, and established a Republic, under two annual Consuls, Brutus and Collatinus. Valerius, "Publicola," assisted Brutus in expelling Tarquin, defeated the Etrurians, and was Consul four times. Porsenna, king of Etruria, made war on Rome, to restore Tarquin. Cocles, a soldier, defended

a bridge singly against his army; and Mutius being found in Porsenna's camp, thrust his hand into the fire and burnt it off. Porsenna, struck with such bravery, retired. Cincinnatus was twice chosen Dictator by the Senate, and went from his plough and defeated the Volsci, Equii, and Prænestians—the last time when he was 80 years old. He returned to his farm immediately after his victories. Dictators, 493. Decemvirs and their laws, 451. Tribunes, (afterwards elected by the people,) Ediles, Censors, Prætors and Questors soon after appointed. The Consulate restored, 418. City sacked by Brennus, k. of Gaul, 318, but capitol saved, the garrison having been alarmed by the cackling of geese. Brennus was defeated by Camillus, who had been ungratefully banished, and died 365. Coriolanus, having conquered the Volsci, was ungratefully banished. He joined the foe, and besieged R.; supplicated by his mother, wife, children, and the matrons of Rome, he spared the city—but the Volsci slew him in 488. Pyrrhus, k. of Epirus, defeated the R., but was in turn defeated by Curius, 274; and ably negotiated with by Fabricius. Cato, the Censor, roused the Romans to the destruction of Carthage—but long after Hannibal had overrun Spain, crossed the Alps, beaten Flaminius at Thrasymene, and Emilius at Cannæ. Hannibal wintered at Capua, and enfeebled his army by dissipation; was harassed by Fabius, defeated by Marcellus, and again by Scipio, in Africa. He fled for shelter to different courts; but, pursued by Roman vengeance, killed himself at the court of Prusius, king of Bithynia. (For Punic wars see Carthage.) Rome was never a democracy. Patricians (nobles) only were Senators, and often at variance with the plebeians, or mass of the people. The Agrarian law meant an equal division of

public lands, which the Senate opposed. The Gracchi, sons of Cornelia, raised a rebellion in favour of this law, and other claims; but the elder, Tiberius, was killed in a popular tumult, and his brother Caius slain in a battle by the Consul Opimius, 121. Marius conquered Numidia, and took its k. Jugurtha, with great booty, 103. He defeated the Teutones and Ambrones; and the wives of the latter destroyed themselves and children, to escape Roman brutality. Civil war of Marius and Sylla; the former defeated and banished: and Sylla slaughtered thousands in cold blood. Lucullus defeated Mithridates, k. of Pontus. Contention of Pompey, who conquered the east, and Julius Cæsar, who conquered the west, for power, and Pompey overthrown at Pharsalia, 48. Cæsar besieged Utica, where Cato slew himself, rather than survive the loss of his country's freedom, 44. The Republic lasted until Cæsar became Dictator. Catiline, 63. (See Cæsar.) Triumvirate of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. They agree each to give up his friends to the revenge of his rivals, and Antony sacrificed his uncle, Cicero, who was beheaded. Lepidus withdrew. Antony, enamoured of Queen Cleopatra, neglected his interest, was defeated at Actium by Octavius, and killed himself in her apartment. The Senate made Octavius Emperor, and named him "Augustus," 27. Literature was much encouraged. Imperial Rome was governed by many effeminate and cruel tyrants, and by some virtuous sovereigns. Among the worst, were Tiberius, who began his reign, A. D. 14; Caligula, 37; Nero 54; Domitian, 81; Caracalla, 211; Heliogabalus, 218; and Severus. The Christians were horribly persecuted. Among the best, were Augustus (the first;) Claudius, A. D. 41; Vespasian, (Jerusalem destroyed,) 69; Ti-

tus, 79; Trajan, 98; Adrian, 117; the Antonines, 138; Constantine the Great, (first Christian Em.,) and he moved the seat of emp. to Byzantium, or Constantinople, 312; Julian, 361; and Theodosius, 392. The amusements of the R. were cruel, especially the fights of beasts with men, and of gladiators, (naked swordsmen.) Revenue of R. in her glory, (time of Claudius,) $200,000,000 per annum. Population of Empire, comprehending nearly all the known world, 120,000,000—half slaves. The Huns, Goths, and Vandals, barbarians, settled in Europe from Asia, ravaged Italy. The most horrible of their invasions were by the Huns, under Attila, ("the Scourge of God,") A. D. 440. Goths, under Alaric, who plundered Rome, Honorius being Emp., 409. Vandals, under Genseric, who sacked Rome, 455. Heruli, under Odoacer, 476, who made himself k. of Italy, and destroyed the Empire of the West.

The Empire was formally divided by Valentinian, into Eastern and Western, A. D. 379; Theodosius the Great reigned over the East, at Constantinople. Justinian, 527, was a lawgiver, and by his general Belisarius, defeated Chosroes and the Persians, and recovered Rome, 537; but it was lost to the Goths, 547; retaken by Narsus, for Justinian, 553; revolted, and was governed by a Senate, 726; and so remained, until the people and Popes made Charlemagne "Emperor of the West," 800. From 567 to 726, Rome was chiefly governed by Exarchs, sent from Constantinople, and who resided at Ravenna. Pepin, of France, after the Roman revolt, took Ravenna, gave it to the See of Rome, and ended the Exarchate, 742. Few of the Eastern or Greek Emperors were famous. Alexis Comnenus, 1081, father of the authoress, Anna Com-

nena, succeeded in saving Constantinople from the Crusaders. It was taken by French and Venetian Crusaders, under Dandolo, 1204. Baldwin was made first "Latin Emperor," and was succeeded by French sovereigns, until the city was recovered by the Greeks, 1261. Several of the Paleologus and Andronicus princes were weak and cruel. At length Constantinople was taken, May 29th, 1453, by the Turks under Mahommed II., the Emp. being Constantine Paleologus. Thus fell the last monument of mighty Rome!

The Lombards or "Langobards," barbarians, founded the k. of Lombardy, in the north of Italy. The first k. was Alboin, A. D. 568. He was followed by kings and dukes, to Desiderius, who was taken by Charlemagne, and his kingdom ended. The Lombards were famed for banking.

For the Jews, see Bible. The chief points of their annals will be found in the following chronology of events, not before noticed in this work:

Creation, 4008 B. C. Deluge, 2352. God's covenant with Abraham, 1985. Chedorlaomer defeats Sodom, 1976; which is destroyed by fire, 1961. Circumcision, 1961. Jacob received his father's blessing, 1824. Joseph sold into Egypt, 1792. Departure of Israelites out of Eg., 1555. Isr. took Canaan, 1515. Deluge of Deucalion, 1503. Minos k. of Crete, 1406. Eleusinian mysteries at Athens, 1356. Olympic Games inst. 1307. Samson destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117. Mariner's Compass known in China, 1115. Saul made k. of Israel, and defeats Philist., 1069. Samuel died, 1060. David took Jerusalem, 1050; and Absalom rebelled, 1034. Hiram, k. of Tyre, sent ambassadors to David, 1026. Solomon's Temple finished, 1008. K. of Israel divided, 979. Elijah, 911. Benhadad,

king of Syria, defeated by Ahab, 907. Jehoshaphat defeats Philist., 896. Amos, 787. Salmanassar, king of Assyria, takes ten tribes into captivity, 721. Sennacherib slain, 711. Habakkuk, 708. Judith kills Holofernes, 690. Jews conq. by Esarhaddon, and Manasseh carried captive to Babylon, 675. Captivity of Jews by Nebuchadnezzar, 606; Daniel interpreted his dreams, 603. Jeremiah, 600. Ezekiel, 596. Temple burnt, 588. Universal peace, 444. Plague, 450. History of Old Testament finishes. Herod rebuilt Temple, 19. Universal peace. *Our Saviour born* four years before the Christian Era is dated.

Our Saviour crucified, April 3d, A. D. 33. Jerusalem destroyed, 70, and the Jews dispersed.

CURRENCY AND COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

The World's Shipping. The shipping of the world is estimated at 145,500 vessels, and the aggregate tonnage at 15,500,000. Hunt's Magazine estimates that at $50 a ton, the shipping of the world is worth the enormous amount of $775,000,000. Of this fifteen and a half millions of tonnage, more than ten and a half millions belong to the Anglo Saxon race. United States 40,500 vessels, and 5,661,416 tonnage; Great Britain 35,960 vessels, and 5,043,270 tonnage.

Tons of Shipping of the British Empire and the United States in 1840:—British Empire, 3,128,000; United States, 2,180,000.

Tons of Shipping in the world in 1850:—British Empire, 4,232,000; United States, 3,535,000; all other nations, 1,750,000.

From 1850 to 1855, navigation received a great impetus by the discovery of gold in California and Aus-

tralia, and by the repeal of the British Navigation Act. The following tables show this remarkable increase:—

Tons of the world in 1855:—United States, 5,400,000; British Empire, 5,200,000; all other nations, 2,000,000. The increase of tons in the United States from 1850 to 1855, was 1,865,000; in the British Empire same period, 967,000. Since 1840, the tonnage of the world has increased 85 per cent; that of the British Empire 67 per cent; that of the United States, 140 per cent.

The United States now leads the British Empire 200,000 tons.

The difference in measurement is about 10 per cent in favour of the United States, which gives an addition of 540,000. Total excess of the United States over the British Empire, 740,000 tons.

It will be seen that the United States not only leads the British Empire in her mercantile marine, but is fast advancing upon the combined tonnage of the world.

The carrying trade between Great Britain and her colonies being open to American ships, many of them are employed in transporting timber and deal from the British North American Provinces to Europe, and the products of British India to Great Britain. The trade with India has increased immensely since 1840. In 1840, Great Britain imported from Calcutta alone, 150,000 tons of goods. In 1855, 350,000. The history of our own trade with India is likewise interesting.

The rich trade also, between Akyab and Europe, gives employ to many American ships. The statistics of this trade are as follows:

In 1845, Europe imported none; in 1850, 10,000 tons; in 1855, 150,000.

"*There go the ships!*"—white winged messengers—bearing the boon of Civilization and Christianity to those who will receive it; and terror to the wicked—to such as love dark and hideous sins.

"*In that day shall messengers go forth from me in ships, to make the careless Ethiopian afraid, and great pain shall come upon him.*"

DEBTS AND EXPENSES OF THE NATIONS.

In connection with this subject it may not be uninteresting to review the financial condition of some of the principal European nations previous to the last war. At the commencement of the year 1854, their national debts were represented by the following figures:

	National debt. In dollars.	Annual Interest. In dollars.	Debt per head. In dollars.
England,	3,669,798,216	133,089,308	131 04
France,	1,166,130,748	76,128,652	32 64
Holland,	480,395,337	14,483,793	142 80
Spain,	695,217,926		46 32
Belgium,	125,497,027	7,038,931	28 50
Portugal,	91,789,440	3,163,238	26 16
Sardinia,	109,790,620	3,874,940	22 08
Denmark,	64,999,996	2,314,790	34 08
Austria,	779,409,504	32,073,016	21 12
Saxony,	30,802,794	1,415,529	14 46
Prussia,	156,867,240	7,804,041	9 12
Russia,	159,315,563	22,320,696	8 88
United States,	55,640,606	3,071,016	1 92

The national debt of Holland is comparatively the largest of any nation in the world. It has accumulated at a fearful rate ever since she lost her naval supremacy. Favourably situated as she is for commercial operations, she might have continued to prosper, had she not singularly neglected to develope a national industry.

She presents up to this day the strange spectacle of an efficient commercial country without industry.

The national and governmental expenditures of Great Britain were:

			Per head of the population.	Per head of the population.
Peace,	1852	£55,219,330	£1 19 4	$9 86
	1853	55,844,531	1 19 6	9 87
War,	1854	70,200,647	2 9 4	12 33
	1855	93,044,746	3 5 0	16 25

For the same period those of France amounted to:

		Per head of the population.	Per head of the population.
1852,	£57,370,063	£1 12 0	$3 00
1853,	57,480,807	1 12 1	8 02
1854,	75,007,582	2 1 11	10 47
1855,	67,346,172	1 17 7	9 39

The government expenditures of Prussia for the year 1855, while the army was maintained on a war footing, amounted to £16,692,236, or 19s. 3d. per head of the population, equal to four dollars and thirty-nine cents in American money.

BANKING OF THE WORLD.

Amount of Capital Paid in, and of Notes in Circulation of the Principal Countries and Banks of the World.

Countries and Capitals.	End of the Year.	Capital paid in.	Notes in Circulation.
		£	£
Great Britain.			38,258,367
Bank of England. Total Assets, .	1854	38,947,000	21,003,000
Private Banks in Eng. and Wales,	1854		3,848,896
Joint Stock Banks do., . .	1854		3,072,727
Do. in Scotland, . .	1854		4,316 095
Do. in Ireland, . .	1854		3,462,374
Bank of Ireland, . . .	1854		3,260,275
France.		Tot. assets	
Bank of France and Branches, .	1854	39,898,791	26,043,866
United States.			
1368 banks, ...	1857	82,870,015	48,643,584
Austria.			
National Bank of Vienna, . .	1852	3,037,200	19,494,325
Prussia.			
Prussian Bank of Berlin, .	1852	1,733,850	3,150,000
Russia.			
Deposit Estab't of the Found'g Hospitals at Moscow and St. Pets'g.	1851	8,057,045	
Coll. of G. Providence, . .	1851	2,152,468	
Bank of Commerce, . .	1851	1,600,000	
National Bank, Brussels, . .	1852	600,000	2,783,165
Bank of Belgium, . . .	1852	850,653	
Bank of Ghent, ...	1851	1,000,000	
Bank of Netherlands, . .	1852	1,275,000	6,537,218
Bank of Norway, ...	1851	562,925	1,322 033
Bank of Sweden, ...	1852	843,750	1,904,721
National Bank, Copenhagen, .	1852	1,525,685	2,266.666
Bank of Poland, Warsaw .	1851	1.200,000	1,650.000
Bank S. Ferd., Madrid, . .	1852	1,299,999	1,299,999
Union Bank, Madrid, . .	1852	1,080,000	
Bank of Portugal, ...	1851	1,920,000	577,796
Bank of Rome, . .	1852	150,000	150,000
Bank of Leghorn, . .	1851	60,712	150,000
Nat. Bank at Genoa, . .	1850	249,999	150,000
Bank of Two Sicilies, . .	1850	180,000	300,000
Nat. Bank of Greece, . .	1851	198,037	73,066
Ionian Bank at Corfu, . .	1852	146,999	52,071
Bank, Constantinople, . .	1851	270,000	

According to Otto Hübner, the in-paid capital of all the known Banks of the world, in 1852, amounted to 1,085,478,664 thalers—£162,821,849. Their notes in circulation, to 1,026,548,382 thalers—£153,982,257.

PART II.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS,

From the Creation of the World.

B. C.

4008 The world was created in autumn, and in the 707th year of the Julian period.

3879 Cain and Abel offered sacrifice to God.

3472 Noah began to build an ark.

2461 A conjunction of the planets.

2352 The world destroyed by an universal deluge.

2238 Celestial observations first made at Babylon.

2221 The Chaldean monarchy founded by Nimrod.

2207 The Chinese monarchy founded, according to some historians.

The kingdom of Egypt commenced about this time.

2090 The kingdom of Sicyon began.

2059 A solar eclipse observed in China.

The kingdom of Assyria founded at this time.

1985 God made a covenant with Abraham.

1976 Chedorlaomer subdued the kings of Sodom.

1961 Sodom destroyed by fire, and the rite of circumcision instituted.

B. C.

1935 Abraham offered up his son Isaac in sacrifice.

1856 The kingdom of Argos established under Inachus.

1824 Jacob received his father's blessing, and went the year following, to Haran.

1822 Memnon, the Egyptian, said to have invented letters, fifteen years before the reign of Phoroneus.

1806 The shepherd kings were banished from Egypt.

1792 Joseph sold and carried into Egypt.

1772 Seven years of famine began.

1699 The book of Genesis concluded.

1641 The oppression of the Israelites in Egypt.

1637 Pharaoh's cruel edict against the Israelites.

1582 The chronology of the Marbles of Paros (commonly called the Arundelian Marbles) begins with this year, fixing here the arrival of Cecrops in Attica, which other writers have placed twenty-six years later.

1571 Moses born.

1556 The kingdom of Athens founded by Cecrops.

1555 The departure of the Israelites out of Egypt.

1518 The books of Moses written.

1515 The Israelites took possession of Canaan.

1509 Joshua divided the land of Canaan.

The Jubilæan Cycle of forty-nine lunæ-solar years instituted.

1503 The supposed deluge of Deucalion.

1496 The council of Amphictyons established at Thermopylæ.

1495 The Panathenæa first celebrated at Athens.

1493 Cadmus said to have carried letters into Greece.

1490 Sparta built by Lacedæmon.

B. C.

1480 Troy supposed to have been built by Dardanus.

1406 Iron found on Mount Ida by the Dactyli.
Minos said to have reigned in Crete.

1356 The Eleusinian mysteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus.

1344 The kingdom of Mycenæ began about this time.

1326 The Isthmian games instituted at Corinth by Sisyphus.

1325 The Egyptian canicular year began July 20.

1307 The Olympic games instituted by Pelops.

1300 The Lupercalia instituted in Arcadia.

1252 The city of Tyre built.

1243 A colony of Arcadians conducted by Evander into Italy.

1233 Carthage founded by the Tyrians.

1225 The Argonautic expedition. This Newton places in the year 937.

1215 The war of the Epigonoi.

1213 The rape of Helen by Theseus.

1184 The city of Troy taken and demolished by the Greeks.

1152 Ascanius built the city of Alba Longa.

1141 The Amazons burnt the temple of Ephesus.

1125 Mephres reigned over Upper Egypt, from Syene to Heliopolis.

1124 Thebes built by the Bœotians.

1117 Samson destroyed 3000 Philistines.

1115 The mariner's compass said to have been known in China.

1104 The expedition of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus.

1102 The kingdom of Sparta commenced.

1070 The kingdom of Athens ended.

B. C.

1069 Saul is made king of Israel, and, by the hand of Jonathan, obtains a great victory over the Philistines.

1060 Samuel the prophet died.

1050 David besieged and took Jerusalem.

1048 David removed the ark to Mount Zion.

1044 Migration of the Ionian colonies.

1034 Absalom rebelled against his father.

1026 Hiram, king of Tyre, sent ambassadors to David.

1016 Solomon began to build a temple to the Lord, at Jerusalem, in the fourth year of his reign.

1008 Solomon's temple finished and dedicated.

996 Solomon prepared a fleet on the Red Sea to send to Ophir.

979 The kingdom of Israel divided.

960 The wars of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ.

958 Œdipus kills his father Laius.

911 Elijah the prophet flourished.

907 Benhadad, king of Syria, defeated by Ahab.

896 Jehoshaphat obtained a signal victory over the Philistines.

884 Iphitus and Lycurgus restored the Olympic Games.

872 The art of sculpture in marble found out.

864 Carthage enlarged by Dido.

824 Cephren reigns in Egypt, and builds another great Pyramid.

821 Nineveh taken by Arbaces.

814 The kingdom of Macedon began.

799 The kingdom of Lydia began, and lasted 249 years.

787 Amos prophesied.

786 The Corinthians invented Triremes.

B. C.

776 The era of the Olympiads commenced.

772 Necepsos and Pelosiris invent Astrology in Egypt.

760 The Ephori established at Lacedæmon.

758 Syracuse built by Archias of Corinth.

753 Rome built, according to the computation of Varro.

750 The rape of the Sabine women.

747 The era of Nabonassar commenced on the first day of Thoth, *i. e.*, February 26.

721 Salmanassar, king of Assyria, carried the ten tribes into captivity.

711 Sennacherib, king of Assyria, slain.

710 Lycurgus brings the poems of Homer into Greece.

708 Habakkuk prophesied.

703 Corcyra (Corfu) founded by the Corinthians.

702 Ecbatana built by Dejoces about this time.

690 Holofernes assassinated by Judith.

684 Athens governed by annual archons.

673 The Jews conquered by Esarhaddon, and Manasseh carried captive to Babylon.

670 Byzantium built seventeen years later than Chalcedon.

669 The combat between the Horatii and Curiatii.

655 Psammetichus becomes king of all Egypt.

648 The Thoth of this year was on February 1, having shifted its position twenty-five days in 100 years.

634 Cyaxares besieged Nineveh, and was defeated by the Scythians, who remained masters of Asia during twenty-eight years.

B. C.

629 The government of Corinth usurped by Periander.

627 The forty years of Ezekiel, chap. iv. 6., began.

625 The Pentateuch found by Hilkiah.

624 Draco, Archon of Athens, published his laws.

610 Pharaoh-Necho began the canal between the Nile and the Red Sea, but could not finish it.

606 The first captivity of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar.

Nineveh, the capital of Assyria, destroyed by Cyaxares.

603 Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dreams.

600 Jeremiah prophesied. Cyrus born.

596 Ezekiel prophesied. The Scythians expelled Asia.

594 Solon made Archon at Athens.

591 The Pythian games established in Greece, and tragedy first acted.

588 The temple of Solomon burnt. The first irruption of the Gauls into Italy.

585 A total eclipse of the sun, which had been predicted by Thales, puts an end to a battle between the Medes and Lydians.

581 The Isthmian games restored.

580 Money first coined at Rome.

571 Nebuchadnezzar took and destroyed Tyre after a siege of thirteen years.

569 Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream, according to Josephus.

568 The Nemæan games restored.

566 The first census at Rome—84,700 citizens.

561 Pisistratus made himself tyrant of Athens.

B. C.

538 Cyrus, after a long siege, took Babylon.

536 The first edict to rebuild the temple.

529 Daniel's vision, chap. xi. Cyrus dies. Cambyses reigns.

525 Cambyses conquered Egypt. A comet appeared in China, near Antares, and extended to the Milky-way.

520 The second edict to rebuild the temple. Zachariah and Haggai prophesied.

Harmodius and Aristogiton slew Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of the Athenians.

511 Darius took Babylon, after a siege of nineteen months.

509 The consular government began in Rome.

507 The second census in Rome—130,000 citizens.

506 Porsena, king of Hetruria, made war on the Romans.

503 The triumph, called Ovation, began in Rome.

498 The first dictator (Lartius) created at Rome.

497 The festivals, called Saturnalia, instituted at Rome; the number of citizens being 150,000.

496 The Latins defeated near Regillus.

493 Tribunes created at Rome. The Piraeus, built by the Athenians.

490 The battle of Marathon, September 28.

486 The Agrarian law first proposed at Rome by Cassius.

484 Aristides banished from Athens. Egypt reduced by Xerxes.

483 Questors first created at Rome.

480 The affair of Thermopylæ, and the naval action of Salamis.

479 The Battles of Platæa and Mycale, September.

B. C.

472 A law was proposed in Rome for electing the magistrates by tribes.

Sophocles presented his tragedies.

466 Syracuse delivered from its tyrants.

460 The Roman tribunes contended with the consuls about making laws.

458 Q. Cincinnatus made dictator.

Edict of Artaxerxes to rebuild Jerusalem. Ezra returns into Judea.

456 The Secular Games celebrated at Rome for the first time.

454 The Roman Senate sent deputies for a copy of the laws of Greece.

451 The Decemviri published the laws of the Twelve Tables.

449 The Decemviri banished.

445 Military tribunes with consular power created.

Nehemiah returned to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.

Herodotus read his history at Athens.

443 Censors created at Rome.

442 Profound peace throughout the whole earth.

432 The Metonic Cycle began, July 15.

431 Began the Peloponnesian war, which lasted twenty-seven years.

430 A plague over the known world.

The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time.

426 The plague raged at Athens.

419 A conspiracy of the slaves at Rome detected.

418 The Lacedæmonians defeated the Argives and Mantineans.

B. C.

410 The history of Thucydides ended, and that of Xenophon began.

406 The Athenians defeated the Lacedæmonians at Arginusæ.

405 The Athenians defeated by Lysander at Ægospotamos.

404 The city of Athens taken by Lysander and the Peloponnesian war concluded.

401 The famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks from Babylon under Xenophon.

390 The Gauls marched to Rome and besieged the capitol.

387 The number of effective men in Rome 152,583.

377 The cities of Greece conspired against, and defeated the Lacedæmonians at Naxos.

371 The battle of Leuctra, July 8, in which the Lacedæmonians were defeated.

368 Eudoxus carried the celestial sphere into Greece.

367 The Gauls defeated by Camillus.

366 Plebeians first made consuls at Rome.

363 The battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas was killed.

362 M. Curtius threw himself into a chasm made by an earthquake in the Forum.

359 Philip defeated the Athenians near Methone.
The obliquity of the ecliptic 23° 49′ 10″.

357 Aristotle observed (April 4,) the moon's transit over Mars.

356 Alexander the Great born: a comet appeared seventy days: the temple of Diana burnt by Erostratus.

350 A plebeian chosen to the censorship at Rome.

B. C.

346 Philip admitted into the council of the Amphictyons.

343 A pestilence at Rome.

340 Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians.

338 Philip defeated the Athenians at Cheronea.

336 A plebeian admitted to the prætorship.
Philip of Macedon killed by Pausanias.

335 A temple built on Mount Gerizzim.

334 Persians defeated by Alexander at Granicus, May 22.

333 Persians again defeated at Issus in Cilicia, in October.

332 Alexander took Tyre, and marched to Jerusalem.

331 Battle of Arbela: Darius defeated, October 2.

330 Alexander took Babylon, Susa, Persepolis, &c.

328 Alexander crossed the Caucasus and marched into India.

324 Alexander's dominions divided after his death.

320 Ptolemy carried 100,000 Jews captives into Egypt.

312 The era of the Seleucidæ commenced.

311 The Appian way, aqueducts, &c., constructed at Rome.

309 Hamilcar defeated and slain at Syracuse.

303 Demetrius rebuilt Sicyon, Corinth, &c.

293 The first sun-dial erected at Rome, by Papirius Cursor.

290 Painting was brought to Rome by Fabius.

285 The Septuagint translation made about this time.

283 The college and library of Alexandria founded.
Dionysius began his astronomical era. June 26.

B. C.

281 Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus. The Tarentine war begins. The Achæan league begins.

280 Pyrrhus defeated the Romans.

279 The Romans defeated Pyrrhus. A new census at Rome, 278,222 citizens.

275 Pyrrhus was defeated by the Romans, who seized on his camp.

269 Silver money first coined at Rome.

267 Ptolemy made a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.

265 A census at Rome, 292,224 citizens.

264 The commencement of the first Punic war. The chronicle of Paros composed.

260 Provincial questors instituted at Rome.

250 Hannibal defeated the Romans.

241 Peace concluded between the Romans and Carthaginians.

240 Comedies first acted at Rome.

233 Original MSS of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, lent by the Athenians to Ptolemy for a pledge of fifteen talents.

232 The Agrarian law revived. The Gauls revolted.

230 Eratosthenes observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 51′ 20″.

225 The Romans defeated the Gauls with great slaughter.

219 Hannibal subdued all Spain to the Iberus (Ebro). The art of surgery introduced into Rome.

218 The commencement of the second Punic war. Hannibal crossed the Alps with a great army.

217 Romans defeated at Thrasymenus (Perugia.)

216 Romans defeated at Cannæ, May 21.

B. C.

212 The two Scipios slain: Siege of Capua.
209 Marcellus defeated Hannibal.
208 Asdrubal invaded Italy, and was defeated.
206 Gold first coined at Rome.
202 Scipio defeated Hannibal at Zama, October 19.
196 Roman senators first sat in the orchestra at the Scenic Shows.
192 Antiochus seized upon Greece, and sent his daughter Cleopatra into Egypt.
187 Scipio Africanus banished Rome.
179 T. Sempronius Gracchus destroyed 300 cities in Hither Spain.
171 The second Macedonian war began.
169 The comedies of Terence performed at Rome.
165 Judas Maccabæus, having previously defeated the Syrians, purified the temple of Jerusalem.
162 Hipparchus began his astronomical observations at Rhodes.
159 Time measured at Rome by water.
150 The third Punic war commenced.
147 A census at Rome, 322,000 citizens.
146 Carthage destroyed by Scipio.
Hipparchus observed the Vernal Equinox, March 24, at mid-day.
143 Hipparchus began (Sept. 29) his new Cycle of the Moon, consisting of 111,033 days.
Romans declared war against Philip, king of Macedon.
137 Learning restored at Alexandria.
135 The history of the Apocrypha ends.
133 Numantia in Spain destroyed by Scipio.
124 A census at Rome, 390,736 citizens.

B. C.

123 The Roman senate ordered Carthage to be rebuilt.

113 The Cimbri and Teutones expelled Italy.

108 The Romans were defeated by the Cimbri.

100 Saturninus revived the Agrarian law.

94 The Mithridatic war commenced.

91 The Marsic war commenced in Italy.

88 Sylla proscribed Marius.

86 Sylla took Athens, and defeated Archelaus in Bœotia.

85 A census at Rome—464,000 citizens.

82 Sylla plundered the temple of Delphos, defeated Marius, committed the greatest cruelties at Rome, and was created Dictator.

79 Sylla abdicated the Dictatorship.

73 Lucullus defeated Mithridates in several battles.

69 The Capitol rebuilt. A census at Rome—450,000 citizens.

66 Pompey triumphed over Mithridates. Catiline's conspiracy.

59 A new Agrarian law was proposed by Cæsar.

58 Cicero banished by Clodius.

55 Cæsar invaded Great Britain.
Ptolemy, king of Egypt, was restored to his kingdom.

54 Cæsar invaded Great Britain a second time.

53 Crassus defeated by the Parthians.

52 Clodius murdered by Milo.

49 Cæsar proclaimed Dictator.

48 The battle of Pharsalia, and commencement of the Antiochian era.

47 The Alexandrian library destroyed.

46 Cæsar defeated Cato, Scipio, and Juba.

B. C.

45 The Julian year commenced, January 1.
44 Cæsar slain in the senate-house.
43 Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, formed a Triumvirate. The battle of Mutina.
42 The battle of Philippi.
40 Herod received the kingdom of Judæa from the Romans.
37 Pompey gained the empire of the sea.
36 Pompey defeated in a naval engagement.
32 The senate declared war on Antony and Cleopatra.
31 The battle of Actium, in Epirus, September 2.
29 Augustus triumphed three days in Rome, and the temple of Janus was shut.
A census at Rome—4,101,017 citizens.
27 The Pantheon at Rome built.
24 Augustus invested with absolute power.
22 The conspiracy of Mureno against Augustus.
19 Herod rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem.
17 Augustus revived the Secular Games.
14 A great conflagration at Rome.
13 Augustus assumed the office of *Pontifex Maximus.*
10 Herod built the city of Cæsarea.
8 Augustus corrected the calendar. A census at Rome—4,233,000 citizens.
6 Tiberius appointed governor of Armenia.
5 *The Saviour of the World* born in September or December.
4 A comet appeared in China, near the star Hokou.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

A. D.

1 Cæsar made peace with the Parthians.
3 Cinna's conspiracy detected.
6 A great famine at Rome.
8 *Jesus Christ* disputed with the Jewish doctors.
14 Augustus died at Nola, August 19, and was succeeded by Tiberius. A census at Rome—4,037,000 citizens.
19 Germanicus died at Antioch. Caiaphas nominated High-priest of the Jews.
27 A conflagration at Rome.
33 *The Saviour of the World* crucified at Jerusalem, Friday, April 3. (This is put four years earlier by some Chronologists.)
37 Tiberius died at Misenum, near Baiæ, March 16, and was succeeded by Caligula.
38 Paul introduced to Peter and James at Jerusalem.
39 St. Matthew writes his gospel.
41 Caligula murdered by Chæreas, and succeeded by Claudius.
44 St. Mark writes his gospel. Peter imprisoned, and James put to death.
47 Secular Games celebrated at Rome.
49 The first council held at Jerusalem.
50 London built by the Romans about this time.
51 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome.
60 The Christian religion first published in Britain.
64 A conflagration at Rome. The First Persecution of the Christians.
66 The martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul about this time.

67 Vespasian defeated the Jews and took Josephus prisoner.
70 Titus besieged and took Jerusalem, burnt the temple, and put an end to the war in Judæa.
79 The cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an earthquake and an eruption of Vesuvius, November 1.
83 Agricola reduced South Britain to the form of a Roman province.
93 The Evangelist John banished to Patmos.
94 The Second Persecution of the Christians under Domitian.
99 Julius Severus appointed Governor of Britain.

THE SECOND CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

102 Pliny, proconsul of Bithynia, sent Trajan an account of the Christians.
107 The Third Persecution of the Christians under Trajan.
114 Trajan's Column erected at Rome. Armenia became a province of the Roman empire.
115 The Jews in Cyrene murdered about 200,000 Greeks and Romans.
117 Hadrian's expedition into Britain.
121 Hadrian built a wall between Carlisle and the river Tyne.
130 Hadrian rebuilt Jerusalem.
134 Urbicus's wall built between Edinburgh and Dumbarton Frith.
146 The worship of Serapis introduced at Rome.
163 The Fourth Persecution of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
168 A plague over the known world.
171 Montanus propagated his heresy.

A. D.

181 Commodus made peace with the Germans.

188 The Capitol, &c. of Rome destroyed by lightning.

191 A great part of Rome destroyed by fire.

195 Byzantium besieged by Severus. Disputes prevailed concerning Easter.

200 Severus conquered the Parthians.

THE THIRD CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

201 Symmachus published a version of the Bible.

203 The Fifth Persecution of the Christians under Severus. An eruption of Vesuvius.

207 Fifty thousand of Severus's troops died of the pestilence.

209 In Britain, Severus built a wall on the ruins of Hadrian's.

210 Caracalla died and the Britons revolted. The Septuagint found in a cask.

212 The Christian faith introduced into Scotland.

222 The Romans agreed to pay an annual tribute to the Goths.

232 A school of Platonic Philosophers established at Alexandria.

236 The Sixth Persecution of the Christians under Maximin. Religious rites were greatly multiplied during this century.

250 The Seventh Persecution of the Christians under Decius.

The Eighth Persecution of the Christians under Gallus.

254 A great eruption of Mount Ætna.

258 The Ninth Persecution of the Christians under Valerian. At this time took place the famous

A. D.

controversy respecting the validity of the baptism of heretics.

262 Earthquakes in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and three days of darkness.

264 The Franks ravaged several parts of the Roman empire.

269 The Romans defeated the Goths and Germans with great slaughter.

273 The Romans under Aurelian defeated Zenobia and took Palmyra.

284 The Diocletian Era commenced on August 29, or September 17. The Romans sent ambassadors to China.

290 The Gregorian Codex published.

297 Diocletian destroyed Alexandria.

THE FOURTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

303 The Tenth Persecution of the Christians under Diocletian.

307 A considerable part of Rome destroyed by fire. Three Emperors reigning at the same time.

309 The Christians persecuted in the East.

310 Constantine divided Britain into four Governments.

312 A pestilence all over the East. The Indiction began.

316 Arius publicly taught his errors.

321 Sunday appointed to be observed.

323 Constantine became master of the Empire. The first general Council at Nice.

328 Byzantium made the seat of the Roman Empire.

A. D.

331 The heathen temples demolished throughout the whole Roman Empire.

341 The Gospel propagated in Ethiopia by Frumentius.

351 The Heathens were first called Pagans.

358 An earthquake overturned 150 cities in Asia and Greece.

361 Julian restored the heathen superstition.

363 Julian in vain attempted to rebuild Jerusalem.

364 Britain was harassed by the Scots, Picts, and Saxons. The Roman Empire divided into two parts, called the Eastern and Western Empires.

373 The Bible translated into the Gothic tongue.

379 The Cycle of Theophilus commenced.

382 Theodosius persecuted the Arians.

387 Arcadius celebrated the Quinquennales.

390 A fiery column seen in the air during thirty days.

395 The Roman Empire invaded by the Huns and Goths.

THE FIFTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

401 Alaric, king of the Goths, overran Europe.

405 The Pelagian heresy published.

409 The Goths took and plundered Rome, August 24.

415 The Persecution of the Christians in Persia.

420 The French monarchy founded.

421 The Salic law promulgated. A violent Persecution of the Christians in Persia.

426 The Romans abandon Britain, never to return.

428 The Pelagian heresy propagated in Ireland.

432 Patrick sent to preach the Gospel in Ireland.

A. D.

437 Cyril's Cycle of 95 years commenced. The first Persecution of the Christians by the Vandals.

443 The books of the Manichæans burnt at Rome.

446 The Britons in vain implored the aid of the Romans against the Scots and Picts.

449 The first embarkation of the Saxons for England arrived in the isle of Thanet.

452 Venice built.

463 Victorian's Paschal Cycle of 532 years commenced.

475 The Saxons defeated by the Romans. 300 British nobles murdered by Hengist.

476 Odoacer made himself master of Rome, and the Western Empire ended.

482 Zeno published the famous decree of union, to reconcile some parties in the church.

486 Clovis defeated the Romans at Soissons.

494 The Roman Pontiff asserted his supremacy.

496 Christianity embraced in France.

500 The Saracens ravaged Syria and Phœnicia.

THE SIXTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

503 The Pope resisted the lawful magistrate.

504 The Pandects published in December.

506 The Jewish Talmud published.

507 Clovis defeated Alaric near Poitiers.

510 Paris made the capital of the French dominions.

513 The Persian and Saracen kings embraced the Christian religion.

515 The fleet of Vitellian destroyed by burning mirrors, invented by Proclus, a mathematician.

A. D.

519 The West Saxon kingdom established in England.

527 The fourth Saxon kingdom of Essex founded in England.

529 The Code of Justinian published, April 16.

533 Belisarius sent into Africa to make war on the Vandals: he took Carthage.

The Digests of the Roman Code published by Justinian, December 30.

537 Rome surrendered to Belisarius.

542 Belisarius defeated the Persians. Prince Arthur murdered in Cornwall.

546 Totila, king of the Goths, took Rome.

551 The manufacture of silk introduced into Europe.

559 The Heptarchy began in England.

561 Belisarius accused of treason and disgraced.

569 The Turks first mentioned in history.

580 Chosroes, king of Persia, defeated; he died of grief.

581 Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy.

584 The origin of Fiefs in France.

593 Chosroes, having been dethroned, was restored by Mauricius.

595 The Lombards besieged Rome and ravaged Italy.

597 Augustin and 40 Benedictine monks arrived in England to preach the Gospel.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

604 St. Paul's church in London, founded by Ethelbert, the fifth king of Kent.

A. D.

606 Power of the Popes increased. The Court of Chancery instituted in England.

609 The Jews in Antioch revolted, and massacred the Christians.

611 The church and abbey of Westminster founded by Sibert, king of the East Saxons.

612 Mohammed began to publish his errors.

613 Clotaire reigned over all France.

617 Edwin defeated Ethelred in the battle of Retford.

628 An academy founded at Canterbury.

635 The Saracens invaded Egypt and Palestine.

641 The famous Alexandrian library destroyed, and Egypt conquered by the Saracens.

643 The university of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, king of East Anglia.

653 The Saracens took Rhodes and destroyed the Colossus.

663 Glass invented by a bishop, and brought into England by a Benedictine monk.

676 The Saracens made peace with Constantine, and agreed to pay an annual tribute.

685 The Britons totally subdued by the Saxons.

690 Pepin engrossed the power of the French monarchy.

698 The Picts in Britain embraced the Christian religion.

THE EIGHTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

703 Justinian seized on Thrace, and marched to Constantinople.

706 Justinian defeated by the Bulgarians.

A. D.

713 The Moors overturned the monarchy of the Visigoths in Spain.

714 Charles Martel governed all France.

719 Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon, propagated the Christian religion in Germany.

727 Ina, king of Wessex, began the tax called Peter's pence.

732 The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel. Institution of the Pope's Nuncio.

746 Pestilence in Europe and Asia for the space of three years.

749 The empire of the Saracens divided into three parts.

751 The dynasty of the Abassidæ succeeded the Omniadæ in Africa.

755 The temporal dominion of the Pope commenced.

762 Bagdad became the capitol of the empire of the Saracens.

778 Charlemagne restored learning in France.

781 The Sclavonians banished out of Greece. The worship of images re-established.

787 The Danes, for the first time, arrived in England.

788 Pleadings in Courts of Justice instituted.

797 Seventeen days of unusual darkness.

800 Charlemagne proclaimed at Rome, in December, Emperor of the West.

THE NINTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

808 The first descent of the Normans into France.

814 Leo ordered the images in churches to be demolished.

A. D.

816 Learning encouraged among the Saracens by Almamon.

825 The kingdom of Denmark embraced the Christian religion. Benimula observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 35′.

826 The king of Denmark dethroned for his attachment to the Christian religion.

827 The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabic by the order of Almamon.

828 The kingdoms of Navarre and Arragon founded.

840 Kenneth, king of the Scots, extirpated the Picts.

842 Image-worship restored. Germany separated from the empire of the Franks.

851 The Normans invaded England. The Moors defeated the Spaniards.

857 The Scots were defeated by the Britons.

868 Egypt became independent of the caliphs of Bagdad.

870 The Danes ravaged England.

871 Ethelred fought nine pitched battles with the Danes in one year.

874 Iceland peopled by the Norwegians. The Danes invaded Scotland.

878 Alfred compelled the Danes to retire out of England.

886 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred.

888 The French monarchy divided between Louis and Carloman.

890 Alfred divided England into counties, and composed his Code of Laws.

891 The Danes again invaded England. The first land-tax in England.

A. D.

THE TENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

903 The Normans ravaged France.
913 The Danes seized on the crown of England.
923 Fiefs established in France.
930 Henry subjected the Danes to the payment of tribute.
941 Arithmetic brought into Europe.
945 The Turks ravaged Thrace, and the Danes invaded France.
955 The power of the monks great in England about this time.
985 About this time the Danes invaded England and Scotland under Sueno.
987 The Carlovingian race in France ended.
991 The Arabic numeral ciphers introduced into Europe by the Saracens.
994 The Danes and Norwegians invaded England.
996 The empire of Germany declared to be elective.

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1002 Ethelred massacred the Danes in England, November 13.
1007 Albatrunius observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 35′.
1012 Ethelred granted an annual tribute to the Danes.
1014 Sueno, king of Denmark, made himself master of England.
1023 The Caliph of Egypt ravaged Palestine, and plundered the temple of Jerusalem.
1028 Canute conquered Norway.
1036 The kingdom of Norway began.

A. D.

1043 The Russians came from Scythia and landed in Thrace.

1050 The Greek church separated from the Latin.

1055 The Turks took Bagdad, and overturned the empire of the Caliphs.

1066 The conquest of England by William duke of Normandy.

1069 The Danes landed in England, September 11.

1070 The feudal law introduced into England.

1080 Domesday-book in England began.

1087 William the Conqueror ravaged France.

1095 The first crusade to the Holy Land is resolved on.

1097 Godfrey of Bouillon took Nicæa. The Christians defeated the Saracens.

1098 The Christians took Antioch, June 3. The order of St. Benedict instituted.

1099 Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders. Godfrey elected king of Jerusalem.

THE TWELFTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1104 Baldwin defeated the Saracens and took Ptolemais (St. Jean d'Acré).

1109 The Crusaders took Tripoli, June 10.

1110 Learning revived at Cambridge. Writing on paper common about this time.

1118 The order of Knights Templars instituted.

1119 Louis le Gros defeated by Henry at Brenneville. The Turks defeated at Antioch.

1125 Baldwin overcame the Saracens near Antioch. Germany afflicted with the plague.

1137 The Pandects of Justinian found in the ruins of Amalfi.

1138 The Scots invaded England, but were defeated.

A. D.

1139 A civil war in England.

1141 The factions of the Guelphs and Ghibelines prevailed about this time.

1143 The Koran translated into Latin.

1159 Insurrections in Scotland. War between England and France.

1162 The affairs of the Crusaders on the decline in Palestine.

1172 Henry, king of England, subdued Ireland.

1173 William, king of Scotland, taken prisoner at Alnwick.

1174 William acknowledged the kingdom of Scotland a fief of the crown of England.

1181 The laws of England digested by Glanville.

1183 Seven thousand Albigenses massacred by the inhabitants of Berry.

1187 Saladin, having defeated the Christians in many battles, took Jerusalem, Oct. 3.

1189 The kings of England and France set out for Palestine.

1190 The Teutonic order of knights instituted at Ptolemais (St. Jean d'Acre).

1192 King Richard made prisoner by the Emperor Henry VI.

1195 The Saracens invaded Spain, and defeated Alphonso, king of Castile, July 18.

1198 The Fifth Crusade. The order of the Holy Trinity instituted.

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1204 The Sixth Crusade. Constantinople taken by the Venetians and French, April 12.

A. D.

1209 The works of Aristotle imported into Europe, and the year following burnt at Paris.

1210 A violent persecution against the Albigenses.

1211 The king of England subdued Wales.

1215 A contest between king John and his barons. Magna Charta signed, June 15.

1220 Astronomy and geography brought into Europe by the Moors about this time.

1223 All the slaves in France franchised by Louis VIII.

1227 An expedition of all the European powers to Palestine.

1231 The Almagest of Ptolemy translated from the Arabic into Latin.

1236 The first eruption of the Tartars into Russia, Poland, &c.

1239 A writing of this year's date, on paper made of rags, still remains.

1241 The Hanseatic league formed.

1250 The Christians defeated by the Saracens in Egypt. Painting revived in Florence.

1260 Alphonso of Spain ordered all public records to be written in the vulgar tongue.

1263 The Norwegians invaded, in August, the western coast of Scotland.

1264 The battle of Lewes between king Henry and his barons.

1273 The Austrian family raised to the imperial throne.

1279 The Mortmain Act passed in England, in November.

1282 Eight thousand French massacred at the Sicilian Vespers, March 20.

A. D.

1291 A contest between Bruce and Baliol for the crown of Scotland. Crusades ended.

1293 A regular succession of Parliaments in England from this year.

1297 The Coronation Chair and the Records of Scotland carried off by Edward.

1298 The English defeated the Scots at Falkirk. The Ottoman Empire founded.

1300 Edward invaded Scotland. The Khan of Tartary defeated the Sultan of Egypt.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1302 The mariner's compass invented or improved by Flavio.

1303 The Scots defeated three English armies in one day near Roslin.

1306 Edward of England invaded Scotland, and was opposed by Bruce.

1307 Coal first used in England.

1314 The Scots defeated the English at Bannockburn, June 24.

1321 A civil war in England.

1323 A truce between England and Scotland for thirteen years.

1328 Edward renounced all claims of superiority over Scotland.

1330 Gunpowder invented by a monk of Cologne.

1331 The art of weaving cloth brought from Flanders to England.

1332 Edward Baliol invaded Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Duplin.

1340 Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland.

1342 The siege of Algiers, where powder was used.

A. D.

1344 The Madeira Islands discovered by Macham. Gold first coined in England.

1346 The battle of Cressy and defeat of the French, August 26.

1347 The Admiralty Court, Doctors' Commons, instituted. Edward took Calais.

1349 The order of the Garter instituted.

1356 The French defeated at Poictiers, and King John made prisoner, September 19.

1362 Pleadings in England were decreed to be in English, not in French.

1370 Chivalry flourished about this time.

1371 The family of Stuart began to reign in Scotland.

1377 Wickliffe's doctrines condemned in England.

1381 Bills of exchange first used in England.

1383 Cannon first used in the English service by the governor of Calais.

1384 The first navigation act:—no goods to be exported or imported in foreign bottoms.

1387 The first Lord High Admiral was appointed.

1388 The Scots defeated the English at Otterburn.

1391 The Papal power and authority abolished in England by act of Parliament.

1393 The doctrine of John Huss propagated in Bohemia.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1402 Tamerlane defeated Bajazet at Angora, July 28.

1405 Great guns first used in England at the siege of Berwick.

1411 The university of St. Andrews in Scotland founded by bishop Wardlaw.

A. D.

1415 John Huss condemned and executed. The French defeated at Agincourt.

1424 The king of Scots obtained his liberty, after 16 years' imprisonment in England.

1428 The English besieged Orleans, but were repulsed by Joan of Arc.

1431 Henry, king of England, crowned king of France.

1440 The art of printing invented in Germany by John Gottenburgh.

1447 The Turks frequently defeated by Scanderbeg, who gained 22 battles over them.

1448 A bloody contest between York and Lancaster. The Vatican founded.

1453 The Turks took the city of Constantinople. The Greek empire ended.

1455 The battle of St Alban's, in England, May 31.

1457 Glass first manufactured in England.

1460 Purbachius and Regiomontanus found the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 29′.

1462 The first book printed, viz: the Vulgate Bible.

1468 Warwick's conspiracy against King Edward.

1469 The battle of Banbury, July 26.

1470 The battle of Stamford, March 14. Edward attainted and Henry restored.

1471 The battle of Barnet. Edward restored. The battle of Tewkesbury.

1473 The study of the Greek language introduced into France.

1478 Waltherus observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 30′.

1483 A conspiracy in England against Richard.

1485 The battle of Bosworth, August 22.

A. D.

1487 The Court of Star-Chamber instituted in England.

1488 The Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasquez di Gama.

1489 Geographical maps and sea-charts brought into England.

1490 The study of the Greek tongue introduced into England.

1492 America discovered by Christopher Columbus.

1495 Algebra taught at Venice. The venereal disease introduced into Europe.

1497 North America discovered by Americus. Di Gama's expedition to the East Indies.

1500 Brazil discovered by the Portuguese. Florida discovered by John Chabot.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1505 Shillings first coined in England.

1513 War between England and Scotland. The battle of Flodden, September 9.

1515 The first Polyglot Bible printed at Alcala.

1517 The Reformation began in Germany. Five books of the Annals of Tacitus found.

1518 New Spain and the Straits of Magellan discovered.

1521 The title of *Defender of the Faith* conferred on Henry VIII.

1525 Francis taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, February 24.

1529 The diet of Spires against the Reformers, March 15.

1530 The diet of Augsburg, June 25. The union of the Protestants at Smalcalde.

A. D.

1532 The Court of Session instituted in Scotland.

1533 The Papal authority abolished in England.

1535 The Reformation introduced into Ireland.

1536 King James of Scotland's expedition to France.

1539 The Bible printed in English. The monasteries suppressed in England and Wales.

1540 The variation of the compass discovered by Sebastian Cabot. Copernicus observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 28′ 8″. The Jesuits established.

1542 The English invaded Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Solway Moss, Nov. 23.

1545 The English defeated by the Scots at Ancrum Muir. The Council of Trent began, December 13, and lasted eighteen years.

1546 A league against the Protestants. The heresy of Socinianism sprang up in Italy.

1547 The Scots defeated by the English at Pinkey, September 10.

1550 Peers' eldest sons first permitted to sit in the House of Commons.

1552 Books of astronomy and geometry destroyed in England.

1553 Popery restored in England by Queen Mary. Servetus burnt at Geneva.

1557 The Emperor Charles V. retired to a monastery, Feb. 24.

1558 The reformed religion authorized in England.

1560 The Presbyterian form of government established in Scotland.

1561 Queen Mary arrived in Scotland, after an absence of thirteen years.

A. D.

1566 The thirty-nine articles of the church of England established.

1567 Queen Mary espoused Bothwell.

1568 The Queen of Scots imprisoned in England. The reformed religion tolerated in the Low Countries.

1571 The Turks defeated at the battle of Lepanto, October 7.

1572 The massacre of the Protestants at Paris, August 24.

1580 The world circumnavigated by Sir Francis Drake.

1582 The Julian Kalendar reformed by Gregory, and New Style introduced into catholic countries, October 5 being reckoned October 15.

1584 Raleigh discovered Virginia. The Prince of Orange murdered at Delft, June 30.

1586 Babington's conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth.

1587 Queen Mary beheaded. Drake burnt 100 sail of ships in the bay of Cadiz.

1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed, July 27.

1589 A conspiracy against James, king of Scotland, by the Popish Lords.

1590 Telescopes invented by Jansen, a spectacle maker in Germany.

1592 Presbyterian church government established in Scotland by act of Parliament.

1595 Tycho Brahé observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 29′ 25″.

1597 Watches brought to England from Germany.

1598 Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland. The edict of Nantz.

B. C.

1600 Gowrie's conspiracy. The English East India Company established.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1602 Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.

1603 James I. (VI. of Scotland,) King of Great Britain.

1605 The gunpowder plot discovered, November 5.

1608 Galileo discovers, with a telescope, the satellites of Jupiter.

1610 Henry IV. of France murdered by Ravaillac.

1614 Logarithms invented by Napier of Merchiston.

1619 Discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr. Harvey.

1625 Charles I. King of Great Britain.

1626 League of the Protestant Princes against the Emperor.

1627 The barometer invented by Torricelli, and the thermometer by Drabellius.

1632 Gustavus Adolphus killed in the battle of Lutzen.

1638 The Solemn League and Covenant established in Scotland.

1641 The Irish rebellion and massacre of the Protestants, October 23.

1642 Civil war in England. Battle of Edge-hill. Archbishop Laud beheaded.

1644 Cromwell defeated the royal army at Marston Moor, July 3.

1645 King Charles I. totally defeated at Naseby, June 1.

A. D.

1647 Charles I. delivered up by the Scots to the English commissioners.

1649 King Charles I. beheaded, January 30.

1650 The Marquis of Montrose beheaded. The battle of Dunbar.

1651 The battle of Worcester, September 2. Charles II. defeated.

1654 Cromwell assumes the Protectorship.

1658 Cromwell dies, and is succeeded by his son Richard.

1660 Restoration. Charles II. King of Great Britain.

1661 Argyle beheaded. Hevelius observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 29′ 7″.

1662 The Royal Society instituted in England, by Charles II.

1665 The plague raged in London, and carried off 68,000 persons.

1666 Great fire in London, which continued three days, and destroyed 13,000 houses.

1668 The peace of Aix la Chapelle.

1678 The Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.

1679 The Covenanters defeated at Bothwell Bridge, June 22.

1683 The judicial assassination of Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney.

1685 James II. King of Great Britain. Monmouth taken and beheaded.

1686 The Newtonian philosophy first published in England.

1688 The Revolution in Great Britain. King James abdicates the throne, Dec. 23.

1689 William and Mary crowned. Episcopacy abolished in Scotland. Battle of Killecrankie.

A. D.

1690 The battle of the Boyne gained by William over James.

1692 The massacre of Glencoe, January 31, (O.S.) Battle of Steenkirk.

1695 Namur taken by King William, June 25.

1696 The Assassination Plot in England discovered, February 14.

1697 The peace of Ryswick, September 10, (O. S.)

1699 The Scots attempt to establish a colony at Darien.

1700 The Spanish monarchy transferred to the house of Bourbon.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1701 Death of James II. at St. Germains. First king of Prussia crowned.

1702 Anne Queen of Great Britain. The French fleet destroyed at Vigo.

1704 The battle of Blenheim, August 2. St. Petersburgh founded by Peter the Great.

1707 The articles of Union ratified by the Scottish Parliament.

1708 Battle of Oudenarde. The French defeated by Marlborough.

1709 Battle of Pultowa, June 30. Battle of Malplaquet, September 11.

1713 The peace of Utrecht, signed March 30.

1714 George I. elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain.

1715 Rebellion in Scotland. Battle of Sheriffmuir. The Pretender lands.

A. D.

1717 The Turks totally routed at Belgrade by Prince Eugene.

1718 Charles XII. of Sweden killed at the siege of Frederickshall in Norway.

1720 The South Sea scheme began, April 7, and ended September 29. The kingdom of Sardinia granted to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy.

1722 Peter I., of Russia assumes the title of Emperor.

1723 Bishop Atterbury banished, May 27. Regent Duke of Orleans dies.

1724 Death of the Czar Peter the Great. Protestants persecuted in France.

1727 George II. King of Great Britain. Inoculation successfully tried on criminals.

1731 Treaty between Great Britain, the Emperor, and King of Spain, July 22.

1737 Kouli-Khan (Nadir Schah) proclaimed King of Persia, September 29.

1739 Nadir Schah conquers the greater part of the Mogul empire.

1740 Frederic III. (the Great) King of Prussia. Maria Theresa Queen of Hungary.

1741 Carthagena taken by Admiral Vernon, June 19.

1743 The French defeated by the allies at Dettingen, June 6.

1744 War declared against France by Great Britain, March 31. Commodore Anson arrived at St. Helen's, having completed his voyage round the world.

1745 The battle of Fontenoy, April 30, (O. S.) Cape Breton taken by the British. Rebellion in

A. D.

Scotland in July. King's forces defeated at Gladsmuir, Sept. 21.

1746 The royal forces defeated at Falkirk, January 17. Battle of Culloden, April 16. Lords Balmerino and Kilmarnock beheaded, August 18.

1747 Lord Lovat beheaded, April 9. The allied army defeated at Lafeldt. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet. The Prince of Orange made Stadtholder.

1748 Peace of Aix la Chapelle, between Great Britain, France, Spain, Austria, Sardinia, and Holland.

1752 New Style introduced into Britain, September 3, being reckoned September 14.

1753 British Museum established at Montague House.

1756 War declared between Great Britain and France, May 18.

1757 Damien's conspiracy against Louis XV. The Prussians defeat the French and Austrians at Rosbach, November 5. The King of Prussia master of Silesia.

1759 The battle of Minden, August 1. Battle of the Heights of Abraham, in which General Wolfe is killed, and the French are defeated; Quebec falls, Sept. 17.

1760 George II. died, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. October 25.

1761 Pondicherry taken by the English, January 15.

1762 The Havannah surrendered to the English, August 12.

1763 Peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, signed at Paris, February 10.

A. D.

1764 Parliament granted £10,000 to Mr. Harrison for discovering the longitude by his time-piece. Sujah Dowlah defeated. Byron's discoveries in the South Seas.

1766 American Stamp Act repealed, March 18. Death of the Pretender.

1767 Wallis and Carteret made discoveries in the South Seas.

1768 The Royal Academy of Arts established at London. Bougainville made discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. Violent commotions in Poland.

1769 Captain Cook made discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

1771 Emigration of 500,000 Tourgouths from the Caspian Sea to the frontiers of China.

1772 Revolution in Sweden. Poland dismembered by Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

1773 Cook made a second voyage, and sailed to 71° 10′ south latitude. Jesuits suppressed by a Papal bull, dated August 25.

1774 Louis XVI. King of France. American war commenced, November 15.

1775 The action at Bunker's Hill, June 7.

1776 The Americans declared themselves independent, July 4. For battles, &c., see United States.

1778 Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, October 7.

1778 League between the French and Americans, October 30.

1779 Siege of Gibraltar. Captain Cook killed at Owhyhee.

1780 Sir G. Rodney defeated the Spanish fleet near

A. D.

Cape St. Vincent, January 16. The Protestant Association petition for the repeal of the Popish bill, and dreadful riots in London, June 2. Americans defeated at Camden, Aug. 16. General Arnold deserts, September 24. Major André hanged, October 2.

1781 Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans at Guildford, March 15. Battle off the Dogger-Bank, August 5. Surrender of the British at York-town, October 18.

1782 Sir G. Rodney defeated the French fleet off Dominica, April 12.

1783 Preliminaries of peace, and the independence of America declared, January 20.

1785 Treaty of alliance between Austria, France and Holland.

1786 Commercial treaty between England and France, September 26.

1787 The Assembly of the Notables convened at Paris, February 22. Warren Hastings impeached for misdemeanors in the government of India, May 21.

1788 Prince Charles Edward died at Rome, January 31. Illness of the King, and the Regency bill debated in the Commons, December 10.

1789 The opening of the States General at Versailles, May 5. The French Revolution began. The Bastile taken, July 14. The King of France accepts the declaration of the Rights of Man, October 6. Decree for dividing France into 83 departments.

1790 Titles of nobility suppressed in France, February 24.

A. D.

1791 Gustavus III. King of Sweden, assassinated, March 29. The Tuilleries forced by an armed mob, who insulted the King of France, June 20. The King of France flies, and is arrested at Varennes, June 22. The Convention at Pilnitz, signed June 20. The King and Queen forced to take refuge in the National Assembly. The Swiss guards massacred, August 10. The royal family imprisoned in the Temple, August 14. Massacre of state-prisoners at Paris, September 2 and 3. France declared a Republic, September 21.

1792 Dumourier defeated the Austrians at Jemappe, November 5.

1793 Louis XVI. condemned by a majority of five voices, and beheaded January 21. The Alien Bill passed. War declared against France, February 1. Dumourier defeated by the Prince of Cobourg, March 1. The Royalists successful in a battle in La Vendée, July 12. Mr. Thomas Muir, advocate, transported for sedition, August 20. Toulon surrendered to Lord Hood, August 28. Queen of France condemned and beheaded, October 15.

1794 Skirving, Gerald, Margarot, and Palmer, sentenced to transportation for sedition, January. The Habeas Corpus Act suspended, May. Lord Howe defeated the French fleet, June 1. Battle of Fleurus, June 26. Robespierre guillotined, July 28. The Jacobin club abolished, October 18. Trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, &c. for treason, November.

A. D.

Marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, December 30.

1795 Holland overrun by the French. The Stadtholder takes refuge in England, January. Warren Hastings, after a trial of seven years, acquitted, April 25. Mungo Park sailed for the river Gambia, May 22. Louis XVII. died in prison at Paris, June 8. The French defeated off L'Orient by Admiral Lord Bridport, June 23. The emigrant army destroyed at Quiberon. Belgium united to the French Republic, September 30. Poland divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, November 25.

1796 Battle of Lodi, May 11. The French overran Italy. General Washington resigned the Presidency of the United States, September 17.

1797 Sir John Jarvis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, defeated the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14. A mutiny in the British fleet at Portsmouth and the Nore, May and June. The Scots Militia Bill passed, July. Dutch fleet defeated by Admiral Duncan, October 11. Peace between France and Austria signed at Campo Formio, October 17. Frederick William III. King of Prussia.

1798 Rebellion in Ireland, May, June, &c. The French fleet destroyed at Abonkir, August 1. French landed in Ireland, August 22. Surrendered, September 11. French fleet defeated by Sir J. B. Warren, October 12. Mr. Pitt's In-

A. D.

come Tax of 10 per cent., December 3. Habeas Corpus suspended, December 28.

1799 Union with Ireland proposed, January 22. War between France and Austria. Seringapatam taken, and Tippoo Saib killed, May 4. Bonaparte defeated by Sir Sidney Smith at St. Jean d'Acre, May 21. Expedition against Holland, August 27. Bonaparte declared First Consul for ten years, December 25.

1800 Union with Ireland agreed to in Parliament, February. Battle of Marengo, June 14. Cisalpine Republic established, June 17. Malta taken by the English, September 5. Battle of Hohenlinden, December 3. Life of the First Consul attempted by the *Infernal Machine*, December 24.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1801 The first meeting of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, January. Mr. Pitt resigns, and is succeeded by Mr. Addington (Lord Sidmouth), February 9. British landed in Egypt, March 8. Battle of Alexandria and death of Abercrombie, March 21. Battle of Copenhagen and destruction of the Danish fleet, April 2. Cairo surrendered to the British, May 11. Alexandria capitulated, August 27. Peace between Great Britain and France, October 1.

1802 Mutiny in Bantry Bay, January 15. Governor Wall executed for the murder of Ben. Armstrong, committed thirty years before. 30.

A. D.

Christian religion re-established in France, March 2. Definitive treaty with France signed at Amiens, 27. Planet Pallas discovered by Dr. Olbers, 28. Parliament voted £10,000 to Dr. Jenner for the discovery of Vaccination, first made known in 1798, June 3. Bonaparte declared Consul for life, July. The Prince of Orange renounces the Stadtholdership.

1803 Colonel Despard and six of his associates executed for high treason, February 21. War with France, May 16. Habeas Corpus suspended, and martial law proclaimed. Scindia defeated by General Wellesley, August 10. The British troops entered Delhi, and the Great Mogul put himself under the protection of General Lake, September. St. Domingo given up to the blacks, Nov. 19.

1804 Murder of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21. Mr. Pitt again Premier, May 10. Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor, 20. Francis II. relinquishes the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.

1805 Mungo Park sailed on his second expedition to Africa, Jan. 30. The Spaniards declare war against Britain. Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Sir R. Calder defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets, July 22. Gregorian calendar restored in France, September 9. Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson, October 21. Battle of Austerlitz, December 2.

1806 Cape of Good Hope taken by Sir D. Baird, Jan-

A. D.

uary 8. Mr. Pitt died, 23. New ministry, headed by Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, February 14. Resolutions passed for the abolition of the slave trade, June. Battle of Maida, July 4. Mr. Fox died at Chiswick, September 13. Battle of Jena, or Auerstadt, October 14. Parliament dissolved, 19. The confederation of the Rhine; and the electors of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemburg assume the title of King.

1807 Russians defeated at Eylau, February 8. Mr. Perceval chancellor of the exchequer, March 2. Russians defeated at Friedland, June 14. Peace of Tilsit, June. Copenhagen bombarded, and the Danish fleet surrendered to the British, September 7. The English troops evacuate Egypt in October. Portugal taken possession of by the French. The Prince Regent and royal family emigrate to the Brazils, November 29. Jerome Bonaparte King of Westphalia.

1808 Bonaparte prohibits all commerce with Great Britain, January 11. French enter Rome and seize on the government, February 2. Charles IV. abdicated his throne in favour of his son Ferdinand VII., March 19. Murat made King of the two Sicilies, and Joseph Bonaparte King of Spain. Ferdinand VII. sent to Paris. The Junta of Seville declares war against France, May. Battle of Vimiera; French defeated, August 21. Convention of Cintra, 30. Finland surrendered to Russia, November 7.

A. D.

1809 Battle of Corunna, and death of General Sir John Moore, Jan. 16. Duke of York resigns his office as commander-in-chief, March 20. French fleet destroyed in Basque Roads, April 12. Battle of Asperne, or Essling, May 21. Battle of Talavera, July 27. Walcheren taken by the British, 31. Evacuated, November 24. A Jubilee, being the 50th year of the reign of George III. October 25. Mauritius surrendered to the British, December 3.

1810 Empress Josephine divorced, January 16. Marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, April 1. Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower, 6. Treaty of peace between Austria and France. Holland united to the French empire. Bernadotte chosen Crown Prince of Sweden, August 21. Battle of Busaco, September 27. First meeting of the Spanish Cortes, 28. Napoleon issued a decree to burn all British merchandise, October 19.

1811 Prince of Wales appointed Regent, Jan. 10. Dreadful massacre of Mamelukes at Grand Cairo, March 1. Battle of Barossa, 5. King of Rome born, 20. Battle of Albuera, May 16. Eruption of a volcano in the sea, off St. Michael, June 10. Java surrendered to the British, August 8.

1812 Ciudad Rodrigo taken, January 19. Earthquake at Caraccas, March 26. Badajoz taken, April 6. Volcano in St. Vincent's 30. Perceval, Premier, assassinated by Bellingham, May 11. War declared by the United States against England. See "History of the United States."

A. D.

Russia and Sweden declare war against France. Battle of Salamanca, July 22. Madrid taken by the British, August 12. French entered Smolensko, 18. Siege of Cadiz raised, 25. Seville taken by the British, 27. Battle of Borodino, or Moskwa, September 7. The French entered Moscow, 14. Passage of the Berezyna, where the French lost 20,000 men, Nov. 8. Bonaparte arrived in Paris at midnight, Dec. 18.

1813 Russians entered Hamburgh, March 18. Confederacy between Russia, Prussia, and Bavaria, against France. Empress Maria Louisa Regent in absence of Napoleon, April 15. Inquisition abolished in Spain. Battle of Lutzen, May 2. Official return of the casualties sustained by the French and their allies during the Russian campaign: *Killed*, 24 generals, 2000 staff and other officers, and 204,400 rank and file: *Prisoners*, 43 generals, 3441 staff and other officers, and 233,222 rank and file: 1131 pieces of cannon, 63 standards, 1 marshal's staff, 100,000 muskets, and 27,000 ammunition wagons were taken. Catholic Bill thrown out by a majority of 4, May 24. Battle of Vittoria, June 21. San Sebastian taken by storm, August 31. Battle of Dresden and death of Moreau, September 4 and 5. Battle of Leipsic, in which Bonaparte lost 80,000 men, and 180 pieces of cannon, October 19. Fall of Pampeluna, 31. Surrender of Dresden, November 25. Wellington crossed the Nive

A. D.

and defeated Soult, December 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. See "United States" for battles, &c.

1814 Wellington took possession of Bourdeaux, March 8. Allied sovereigns entered Paris, 31. Abdication of Bonaparte, April 5, who was sent to Elba, 28. The French, under Soult, defeated at Toulouse, April 10. Louis XVIII. entered Paris, May 3. Peace between England and France, 30. Allied sovereigns entered London, June 8. £50,000 a-year voted to the Princess of Wales, who accepts only £35,000, July 5. She embarks for the continent, August 9. City of Washington taken by General Ross, 24. A general peace concluded. Islands of St. Lucia, Tobago, Malta, the Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, ceded to Britain. Norway annexed to Sweden, November 4. Treaty of peace between England and America, December 24. See "United States" for battles, &c.

1815 Property-tax abandoned, February 10. Bonaparte landed from Elba at Cannes, March 1, and entered Paris, 21. Bonaparte left Paris to meet the allied forces, May 2. Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras, June 16. *Battle of Waterloo,* June 18. Paris capitulated to the allied powers, July 3. Guadaloupe taken by the British, 10. Napoleon gave himself up to the British, and is sent to St. Helena, August 7. Murat (king of Naples) shot at Pizzo, October 13. Treaties of general peace signed at Paris, November 20. Marshal Ney shot for treason, December 5.

A. D.

1816 St. John's, Newfoundland, destroyed by fire, 10. Princess Charlotte married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg Saalfield, May 2. Lord Exmouth attacked and destroyed the town and fort of Algiers, 27. Riots in London, December 2.

1817 Watson, senior, Thistlewood, Preston, and Hooper, arrested for high treason, February 9. New silver coinage issued, 13. James Monroe President of the United States of America. Habeas Corpus suspended, March 4. Dey of Algiers assassinated, September. The Princess Charlotte died in child-birth, having been delivered of a still-born male child, November 6.

1818 The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act repealed, January 31. Imprisonment for debt abolished in the state of New York, June 12. Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, September 29. France evacuated by the Army of Observation, November. Queen Charlotte died at Kew, November 17.

1819 Kotzebue assassinated, April 2. The old law of wager of battle abolished. Dreadful plague at Tunis, June 5. A comet seen in July. Steam vessel arrived in England from America, 15. Congress at Carlsbad, August 1. Great meeting for reform at Manchester, dispersed by yeomanry, when several were killed, and upwards of a hundred wounded, 16.

1820 A revolution in Spain, January 1. Death of George III., in the 82d year of his age, and 60th of his reign, 29. Assassination of the Duke de Berri, February 13. Indictment

A. D.

against Queen Caroline, for alleged misconduct abroad, 15. Her name omitted in the Liturgy, 15. Florida ceded to the United States, 22. Massacre at Cadiz by the soldiery, March 10. Thistlewood and his associates executed, May 1. Trials for treason at Glasgow, 23. Hardie and Baird executed at Stirling for high treason, September 8. Carbonari suppressed by the Austrian government in Italy, 16. The Hecla and Griper, Captain Parry, arrived in Leith from a voyage of discovery in the Polar Seas, being frozen in during the winter 1819–20, in lat. 74° N., long. 112° W., November 3. Bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline abandoned, after a trial of 51 days, 8. Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, meet at Troppau, 10. Suicide of Henry king of Hayti, December 12.

1821 Death of Napoleon Bonaparte, May 5. Queen Caroline died, August 7, and was interred, by her own desire, in the family vault at Brunswick, 25. During the funeral procession in London, serious riots, in which two men were killed and several wounded.

N. B. As all the leading events from this period to 1858, will be found in the separate histories of each country in a former part of this work, it becomes unnecessary to repeat them in a general chronology. All the Spanish colonies in Central and South America having declared independence and established Republics, a new political complexion and a free character have been imparted to large portions of the New World.

In stern justice however, it must be admitted, that the people of these recently founded Hispano-American nations, have displayed a sad incapacity for self-government. The wonderful increase of rail-roads, and the motive power of steam in all parts of the civilized world both by land and sea, the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and the almost universal employment of the electric telegraph, including that triumph of skill, the submarine telegraph between England and the United States, with other useful inventions, speak trumpet-tongued, in proclaiming the glad tidings of human progress in the sciences and the arts of peace.

QUOTATIONS AND PHRASES

FROM THE

LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

Carefully Compiled for the World in a Pocket Book.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*Lat.* Latin: *It.* Italian: *Fr.* French: *Sp.* Spanish: *Pr.* Proverb.

A.

Ab alio expectes, alteri quod feceris, *Lat.* Expect from one person that which you have done to another.

A barbe de fol on apprend à raire, *Fr. Pr.* Men learn to shave on the chin of a fool.

Abbatis, *Fr.* Stakes driven in the ditch of a fort to prevent a storm.

Ab inconvenienti, *Lat.* From the inconvenience. Argumentum ab inconvenienti, An argument to show that the consequences of a measure will prove inconvenient.

Ab initio, *Lat.* From the beginning.

Abnormis sapiens, *Lat.* A mother-wit.

Ab ovo usque ad mala, *Lat.* From the beginning to the end of the entertainment.

Absentem laedit cum ebrio qui litigat, *Lat.* He injures the absent who quarrels with a drunken man.

Abundat dulcibus vitiis, *Lat.* He abounds with pleasant faults.

Ab uno disce omnes, *Lat.* From a single instance you may infer the whole.

Acerrima proximorum odia, *Lat.* The hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter.

Acribus initiis, incurioso fine, *Lat.* Alert in the beginning, negligent in the end.

Actum est de republica, *Lat.* It is all over with the state.

Actum ne agas, *Lat.* Do not that which has been done already.

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea, *Lat.* Guilt springs not from the act done, but from the mind of the agent.

Ad captandum vulgus, *Lat.* To catch the rabble.

Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, *Lat.* Such are the advantages of early instruction.

Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique, *Fr. Pr.* Farewell the carriage, and farewell the shop.

Adhuc sub judice lis est, *Lat.* The affair is not yet decided.

Ad infinitum, *Lat.* To infinity.

Ad Græcas kalendas, *Lat.* Never.

Ajustez vos flutes, *Fr.* Adjust your differences.

Ad ogni uccello, suo nido e bello, *It. Pr.* Every bird thinks its own nest beautiful.

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet, *Lat.* A young man ought to be modest.

Ad referendum, *Lat.* To be further considered.

Adscriptus glebæ, *Lat.* Attached to the soil.

Adspice venturo lætentur ut omnia sæclo, *Lat.* See how every thing rejoices at the prospect of this era.

Ad valorem, *Lat.* In proportion to the value.

Ægrescit medendo, *Lat.* The remedy is worse than the disease.

Æquo animo, *Lat.* With an equal mind.

A fortiori, *Lat.* With stronger reason.

Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera, *Fr.* Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.

A la bonne heure, *Fr.* Well-timed; at an early hour.

A la mode, *Fr.* According to the fashion.

Al buon vino non besogna frasca, *It. Pr.* Good wine needs no bush.

Alestor, quantum in arte melior, tanto est nequior, *Lat.* A gambler is the more wicked, as he is the greater a proficient in his art.

Alias, *Lat.* Otherwise; as Robinson, *alias* Robson.

Alia tentanda via est qua me quoque possim tollere humo, *Lat.* Another way must be tried to raise my grovelling name.

Alibi, *Lat.* Elsewhere. In law, a plea of absence from the *locus criminis*.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus, *Lat.* Covetous of other men's property, prodigal of his own.

A l'improviste, *Fr.* Unawares.

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus, *Lat.* Sometimes even good Homer nods.

Alma mater, *Lat.* A benign mother.

Al molino, ed alla sposa, sempre mancha qualche cosa, *It. Pr.* A mill and a woman are always in want of something.

Al piu tristo porco vien la miglior pera, *It. Pr.* The poorest hog has the best pear.

Alterum alterius auxilio eget, *Lat.* The one needs the help of the other.

Amabilis insania, mentis gratissimus error, *Lat.* A delightful insanity; a most pleasing wandering of the mind.

Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces, *Lat.* To scatter ambiguous rumours among the mob.

A mensâ et thoro, *Lat.* From bed and board; divorced.

A merveille, *Fr.* To a wonder.

Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur, *Lat.* A real friend is discovered in a trying case.

Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas, *Lat.* Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but Truth is more my friend.

Amor patriæ, *Lat.* The love of our country.

Amoto quæramus seria ludo, *Lat.* Setting jesting aside, let us now attend to serious matters.

Anglicè, *Lat.* In English.

Anguis in herbâ, *Lat.* A snake in the grass.

Animasque in vulnere ponunt, *Lat.* They inflict the wound and die.

Animum rege, qui nisi paret imperat, *Lat.* Govern your mind, which, unless it obeys, will command.

An nescis longas regibus esse manus? *Lat.* Do you not know that kings have long hands?

Annus mirabilis, *Lat.* The year of wonders.

Antiquâ homo virtute ac fide, *Lat.* A man of ancient virtue and fidelity.

A posteriori, *Lat.* From the effect to the cause.

A priori, *Lat.* From the cause to the effect.

A-propos, *Fr.* To the point; seasonably; in due time.

Arbiter elegantiarum, *Lat.* The arbitrator of elegancies; the master of the ceremonies.

Arcana imperii, *Lat.* State secrets.

Argillâ quidvis imitaberis udâ, *Lat.* Moist clay will take any shape.

Argumentum ad hominem—ad ignorantiam—ad judicium—ad verecundiam, *Lat.* An argument to the man—founded on your adversary's ignorance—founded on proofs drawn from the foundations of knowledge—to modesty.

Argumentum bacculinum, *Lat.* Club law.

Artis est celare artem, *Lat.* The perfection of art is to conceal art.

Assumpsit, *Law Lat.* An action on a verbal promise.

A tort et a travers, *Fr.* At cross purposes; at random.

Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum, si vis esse aliquis, *Lat.* Attempt something worthy of transportation or imprisonment, if you wish notoriety.

Audendo magnus tegitur timor, *Lat.* Fear is often concealed under a show of daring.

Audi alteram partem, *Lat.* Hear the other party; hear both sides.

Au fond, *Fr.* To the bottom.

Au pis aller, *Fr.* At the worst.

Aura popularis, *Lat.* The gale of popular favour.

Aurum per medios ire satellites, et perrumpere amat saxa, potentius ictu fulmineo, *Lat.* Gold, more powerful than the thunderbolt, loves to force its way through guards, and to break through solid walls

Auri sacra fames, *Lat.* The accursed appetite for gold.

Aut Cæsar aut nullus, *Lat.* He will either be Cæsar or nobody.

Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit, *Lat.* The fellow is either a madman or a poet.

Auto da fè, *Sp.* An act of faith; the broiling or burning a heretic.

Aviendo pregonado vino, venden vinaigre, *Sp. Pr.* After having cried up their wine, they sell vinegar.

A vinculo matrimonii, *Lat.* From the bond or tie of marriage.

Aussitôt dit aussitôt fait, *Fr. Pr.* No sooner said than done.

Autrefois acquit, *Fr.* Formerly acquitted.

Ad arbitrium, *Lat.* At pleasure.

Ad absurdum, *Lat.* An argument showing the absurdity of a contrary opinion.

Ad honores, *Lat.* For decency's sake.

Ad libitum, *Lat.* At pleasure.

Ad nauseam, *Lat.* To satiety.

Ad patres, *Lat.* Death, or the abode of the just.

Addenda, *Lat.* Additions.

Affirmatim, *Lat.* In the affirmative.

Alternis horis, *Lat.* Every other hour.

Ana, *Lat.* Of each ingredient an equal quantity.

Animus, *Lat.* Motive.

Argumentum ad inconvenientem, *Lat.* Argument showing inconvenience.

Argumentum ad populum, *Lat.* An appeal to the favour of the people.

Argumentum ad passiones, *Lat.* An appeal to the passions.

Argumentum ad fidem, *Lat.* An appeal to the faith of the hearer.

Argumentum ex concessio, *Lat.* An argument to prove by the admissions of an adversary.

Argumentum à fortiori, *Lat.* Proving a conclusion, when it is also proved by a minor proposition.

Argumentum à posteriori, *Lat.* When the cause may be inferred from the effects.

Argumentum à priori, *Lat.* When the effect is proved by referring to the cause.

Argumentum ad crumenam, *Lat.* An appeal to the pocket.

Amor nummi crescit quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, *Lat.* The love of money increases in proportion to the money itself.

Amantium iræ amoris integratio est, *Lat.* The quarrels of lovers precede the renewal of love.

B.

Beau monde, *Fr.* The fashionable world.

Beaux Esprits, *Fr.* Wits.

Bella femina che ride, vuol dir borsa che piange, *It. Pr.* The smiles of a fine woman are the tears of the purse.

Bellum internecinum, *Lat.* A war of mutual extermination.

Bella matronis detestata, *Lat.* Wars hated by matrons.

Belle parole e cattivi fatti ingannano savj e matti, *It. Pr.* Fair words butter no parsnips.

Beneficia usque eo læta sunt dum videntur exsolvi posse; ubi multum antevenêre, pro gratiâ, odium redditur, *Lat.* Favours are only acceptable in so far as they can be repaid; when they go beyond that point, the only return they produce is hatred.

Ben vengas si vengas solo, *Sp. Pr.* Thou comest well if thou comest alone.—Spoken of a misfortune.

Bœotum in crasso jurares aëre natum, *Lat.* You would swear he is by birth a Bœotian.

Bonâ fide, *Lat.* In good faith; in reality.

Bon avocat, mauvais voisin, *Fr. Pr.* A good lawyer is a bad neighbour.

Bon gré, mal gré, *Fr.* Will he, nill he.

Bon jour, bonne œuvre, *Fr.* The better day, the better deed.

Boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere, *Lat.* It is the part of a good shepherd to shear his flock, not to flay them.

Bonis nocet, quisquis pepercerit malis, *Lat.* He injures the good who spares the bad.

Bonne bouche, *Fr.* A delicate bit.

Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée, *Fr. Pr.* A good name is better than a golden girdle.

Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, *Lat.* I labour to be concise, and I become obscure.

Brutum fulmen, *Lat.* A harmless thunderbolt.

Bella, horrida bella, *Lat.* War, horrid war.

Bonus, *Lat.* A benefit or advantage.

C.

Cæcus iter monstrare vult, *Lat.* A blind man wishes to show the road.

Cacoëthes, *Lat.* An evil custom—Thus, cacoëthes carpendi—loquendi—scribendi, A rage for collecting--talking--scribbling.

Calamitosus est animus futuri anxius, *Lat.* Dreadful is the state of that mind which is deeply concerned about the future.

Canaille, *Fr.* The rabble; the off-scouring or dregs of the people.

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, *Lat.* The traveller with an empty purse may sing before the footpad.

Capias, *Law Lat.* A writ to authorize the seizure of the defendant's person. Its parts are two, a *capias ad respondendum*, for the purpose of making him answerable to a suit; and a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, to compel him to obtemper the judgment of the court.

Caput mortuum, *Lat.* The worthless remains.

Carpe diem quam minime credula postero. *Lat.* Enjoy the present hour, reckless of the morrow.

Carte blanche, *Fr.* A blank sheet of paper; an unconditional submission.

Causa latet, vis est notissima, *Lat.* The cause is concealed, the effect is notorious.

Caveat actor — caveat emptor, *Lat.* Let the doer—let the buyer beware.

Cedant arma togæ, *Lat.* Let arms yield to eloquence.

Cede Deo, *Lat.* Submit to Providence.

Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graii, *Lat.* Yield ye Roman, yield ye Grecian writers.

Celui-là est le mieux servi, qui n'a pas besoin de mettre les mains des autres au bout de ses bras, *Fr.* That man is best served, who has no occasion to put the hands of others at the ends of his arms.

Ce monde est plein de fous, *Fr.* The world is full of fools.

Ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire, *Fr.* Laughter is not always a proof of a mind at ease.

Cent' ore di malinconia non pagano un quattrino di debito, *It. Pr.* A hundred hours of vexation will not pay a farthing of debt.

C'est un autre chose, *Fr.* It is quite a different thing.

Ce qu'on nomme liberalité, n'est souvent que la vanité de donner que nous aimons mieux que ce que nous donnons, *Fr.* What is commonly called liberality is frequently nothing more than the vanity of giving, which we love better than the thing given.

Certiorari, *Law Lat.* To be made more certain; to order the record from an inferior to a superior court.

C'est fait de lui, *Fr.* It is all over with him.

C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud, *Fr.* It is the crime, not the scaffold, that constitutes the shame.

C'est une grande folie de vouloir être sage tout seul, *Fr.* It is great folly to think of being wise alone.

Chacun à son gout, *Fr.* Every one to his taste.

Chasse-cousin, *Fr.* Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.

Chef d'œuvre, *Fr.* A masterpiece.

Chi non sa niente, non dubita niente, *It.* The man who knows nothing doubts nothing.

Chi t'ha offeso non te perdona mai, *It.* The man who has injured you will never forgive you.

Cœlebs quid agam? *Lat.* Being a bachelor, what shall I do?

Comes jucundus in via pro vehiculo est, *Lat.* An agreeable companion upon the road is as good as a coach.

Comis in uxorem, *Lat.* Civil to his wife.

Commotâ fervet plebecula bile, *Lat.* Their rage being once excited, the mob are furious.

Comme il faut, *Fr.* As it should be.

Communia proprie dicere, *Lat.* To express common things with propriety.

Commune bonum, *Lat.* A common good.

Communibus annis, *Lat.* One year with another.

Compositum jus fasque animi, *Lat.* Law and equity.

Compos mentis, *Lat.* A man of sane mind.

Con amore, *It.* With love.

Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcæ, *Lat.* The Destinies united by the unalterable power of the Fates.

Concordia discors, *Lat.* A jarring concord.

Congé d'elire, *Fr.* A leave to elect.

Contra bonos mores, *Lat.* Against good morals.

Contra stimulum calces, *Lat.* You kick against a spur.

Coram Domino Rege, *Lat.* Before our Lord the King.

Corps diplomatique, *Fr.* The diplomatic body.

Corpus delicti, *Law Lat.* The body of the crime.

Corruptio optimi pessima, *Lat.* The abuse of the best thing is the worst.

Coup de grace, *Fr.* The finishing stroke.

Coup de main, *Fr.* A bold effort.

Coup d'œil, *Fr.* A rapid glance of the eye.

Coute qui coute, *Fr.* Let it cost what it may.

Credat Judæus Apella, *Lat.* Let the circumcised Jew believe that.

Credebant hoc grande nefas, et morte piandum, si juvenis veteri non assurrexerat, *Lat.* They esteemed it a great impiety, and worthy of death, if a youth did not rise up to an old man.

Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, *Lat.* The love of pelf increases with the pelf.

Crimen læsæ majestatis, *Lat.* High treason.

Cui bono? Cui malo? *Lat.* To what good—to what evil, will it tend?

Cujuslibet rei simulator atque dissimulator, *Lat.* A hypocrite.

Cul de sac, *Fr.* The bottom of a bag.

Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent, *Lat.* Light griefs are loquacious; deep sorrow has no tongue.

Currente calamo, *Lat.* With a running pen.

Custos rotulorum, *Lat.* The keeper of the *rolls* and records of the peace.

Cœlum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, *Lat.* They change the skies but not the soul, who sail over the sea.

Cæteris paribus, *Lat.* All other things being equal.

Communibus locis, *Lat.* Common relation between several places.

Copia fandi, *Lat.* Liberty to speak.

Copia verborum, *Lat.* Plenty of words.

Credenda, *Lat.* Things to be believed.

Coram non judice, *Lat.* Not before a proper court.

Corrigenda, *Lat.* To be corrected.

Cum grano salis, *Lat.* With grains of allowance.

Cum multis aliis, *Lat.* With many others.

Cum privilegio, *Lat.* With privilege.

Custos morum, *Lat.* The guardian of morality.

Casus belli, *Lat.* A case or cause of war.

Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute, *Fr.* The first step only is the difficulty.

D.

D'accord, *Fr.* Agreed; in tune.

Da locum melioribus, *Lat.* Give place to your betters.

Dabit Deus his quoque finem, *Lat.* Providence will also put an end to these.

Damnant quod non intelligunt, *Lat.* They condemn what they do not understand.

Dans l'art d'interesser consiste l'art d'écrire, *Fr.* In the art of interesting consists the art of writing.

Data, *Lat.* Things given or granted.

Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, *Lat.* Censure acquits the crow and condemns the dove.

Debouchure, *Fr.* The mouth or opening of a strait or river.

Decies repetita placebit, *Lat.* Though ten times repeated it will still please.

Decipimur specie recti, *Lat.* We are deceived by fair appearances.

De facto—de jure, *Lat.* From the fact—from the law.

Défaut de la cuirasse, *Fr.* He was attacked on his weak side.

De gaieté de cœur, *Fr.* Sportively.

Degeneres animos timor arguit, *Lat.* Fear is the indication of a degenerate mind.

De haute lutte, *Fr.* By a violent struggle.

Delectando pariterque monendo, *Lat.* By imparting at once pleasure and instruction.

Delenda est Carthago, *Lat.* Carthage must be destroyed.—The words of Cato.

Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *Lat.* The madness of kings inflicts suffering on the people.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum, *Lat.* Let nothing be said of the dead but what is favourable.

De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio, *Lat.* Respecting things non-apparent and non-existent the inference is the same.

Deo favente—juvante—volente, *Lat.* With God's favour—help—will.

Depôt, *Fr.* A store or magasine.

Dernier ressort *Fr.* A last resource.

Desideratum, *Lat.* A thing desired.

Desipere in loco, *Lat.* To play the fool at the right time.

Desunt cætera, *Lat.* The remainder is wanting.

Detour, *Fr.* A circuitous march.

Detur digniori, *Lat.* Let it be given to the more worthy.

Deus nobis hæc otia fecit, *Lat.* God has given us this leisure.

Dies faustus—infaustus, *Lat.* A lucky—an unlucky day.

Dieu et mon droit, *Fr.* God and my right.

Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, *Lat.* Repulsive, querulous, and the eulogist of times gone by.

Difficile est plurimum virtutem revereri qui semper secundâ fortunâ sit usus, *Lat.* The man who has been always fortunate cannot easily have a great reverence for virtue.

Digito monstrari et dicori hic est, *Lat.* To be pointed out by the finger, and to have it said, There he goes.

Dignus vindice nodus, *Lat.* A plot worthy of such an unraveller.

Dii Penates, *Lat.* Household gods.

Disce docendus adhuc, *Lat.* Learn, with a disposition still to acquire knowledge.

Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos, *Lat.* Be admonished to learn justice and reverence for the gods.

Diseur de bon mots, *Fr.* A sayer of good things; a witling.

Disjecta membra poetæ, *Lat.* The scattered remains of the poet.

Divide et impera, *Lat.* Divide and govern.

Dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, *Lat.* We are all easily taught to imitate what is base and wicked.

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, *Lat.* Learning only serves to bring forward the natural force of the mind.

Dogliai di donna morta dura in fin' alla porta, *It. Pr.* Sorrow for a dead woman goes no farther than the door.

Dolce cose a vedere, e dolci inganni, *It.* Things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions.

Domus et placens uxor, *Lat.* The house and pleasing wife.

Dos d'âne, *Fr.* A shelving ridge.

Double entendre, *Fr.* A double meaning.

Douw yeux, *Fr.* Soft glances.

Droit d'aubaine, *Fr.* The right of escheat.

Droit des gens, *Fr.* The law of nations.

Du fort au foible, *Fr.* From the strong to the weak; one with another.

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori, *Lat.* It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, *Lat.* To the inexperienced the intimacy of a great man is delightful; the more knowing dread its consequences.

Dum tacent clamant, *Lat.* Their silence speaks aloud.

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, *Lat.* Fools are ever in extremes.

Dum vivimus, vivamus, *Lat.* Let us live while we live.

Durante bene placito, *Lat.* During our good pleasure.

Durante vita, *Lat.* During life.

Durum! sed levius fit patientiâ quicquid corrigere est nefas, *Lat.* It is hard!—but patience renders unavoidable evils tolerable.

Dux fœmina facti, *Lat.* A woman was the leader of the deed.

Delineavit, *Lat.* Sketched by.

Deo gratiâ, *Lat.* By the grace of God.

De jure, *Lat.* By right.

Dele, *Lat.* Erase—blot out.

Delenda, *Lat.* Things to be destroyed.

De novo, *Lat.* To begin anew.

Deliramenta doctrinæ, *Lat.* Visionary fantasies of the learned.

Dictum, *Lat.* Assertion.

Dramatis personæ, *Lat.* Characters represented.

De gustibus non est disputandum, *Lat.* There is no accounting for taste.

Dolce far niente, *It.* The delight of doing nothing. Agreeable leisure.

E.

Ea sub oculis posita negligimus: proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur, *Lat.* We neglect the things under our noses, and, regardless of what is within our reach, pursue what is remote.

Eau benite de cour, *Fr.* Court promises.

Ecce homo, *Lat.* Behold the man.

Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum, *Lat.* Riches, the provocatives of evil, are dug from the bowels of the earth.

Effutire leves indigna tragœdia versus, ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, *Lat.* It is as unworthy of tragedy to stoop to the low mimic follies of a farce, as of a matron to dance on a holiday.

E flammâ cibum petere, *Lat.* To obtain a livelihood by desperate means.

Ego nec studium sine divite venâ, nec rude quid prosit video ingenium, *Lat.* Study without genius, and genius without study, are equally unprofitable.

Ego spem pretio non emo, *Lat.* I do not buy hope with money.

Egregii mortalem altique silentii, *Lat.* A man of uncommon silence and reserve.

E meglio sdrucciolar co' piedi che colla lingua, *It. Pr.* It is better one's foot make a slip than one's tongue.

En barbette, *Fr.* Said of a battery when the cannon are higher than the breast-wall.

Enfans gatés—trouvés, *Fr.* Spoiled children—foundlings.

Enfans perdus, *Fr.* Lost children; the forlorn hope.

Enfilade, *Fr.* A row.

En flûte, *Fr.* A vessel is said to be armed *en flute* when she carries only her upper tier of guns; her lower deck and hold being filled with stores.

En habiles gens, *Fr.* Like able men.

En masse—en foule, *Fr.* In a body—in a crowd.

En plein jour, *Fr.* In broad day.

En revanche, *Fr.* In return.

Entre deux vins, *Fr.* Half seas over.

Entre nous, *Fr.* Between ourselves.

En vieillissant on devient plus fou et plus sage, *Fr.* As we get old we become at once more foolish and more wise.

Eo nomine, *Lat.* On that account.

Eripuit fulmen cœlo, mox sceptra tyrannis, *Lat.* He first snatched the thunder-bolt from the clouds, then the sceptre from tyrants. (Turgot's motto for Dr. Franklin.)

Esprit de corps, *Fr.* The corporation spirit.

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, *Lat.* There is a medium in all things, and there are certain limits on either side of which rectitude cannot exist.

Est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, *Lat.* To give our sentiments effect we must be concise.

Esto perpetua, *Lat.* Be thou perpetual.

Est quoddam prodire tenus si non datur ultra, *Lat.* It is something to proceed thus far, if it be not permitted to go farther.

Esuriente leoni ex ore exculpere prædam, *Lat.* To tear the prey from the mouth of a hungry lion.

Et credis cineres curare sepultos? *Lat.* And do you suppose that the ashes of the dead feel cares?

Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algâ est, *Lat.* Birth and virtue, unless accompanied by riches, are held more worthless than sea-weed.

Et mihi res, nonne rebus, submittere conor, *Lat.* I endeavour to make events yield to me, not submit myself to events.

Et qui nolunt occidere quenqam posse volunt, *Lat.* Even those who would not themselves shed blood, wish to have the power of life and death.

Et quocunque volunt animum auditoris agunto, *Lat.* Let them raise the mind to that height they please.

Etre pauvre sans être libre, c'est le pire etat ou l'homme puisse tomber, *Fr.* To be poor without being free is the worst state into which man can fall.

Et sic de similibus, *Lat.* And so of the like.

Ex cathedrâ, *Lat.* From the chair.

Excerpta, *Lat.* Extracts.

Ex concesso, *Lat.* From what has been admitted.

Ex curiâ, *Lat.* Out of court.

Exempta juvat spinis e pluribus una, *Lat.* Better one thorn plucked out than all remain.

Ex facto jus oritur, *Law Lat.* The law arises out of the fact.

Ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum extollit, quoties voluit fortuna jocari, *Lat.* Fortune often in jest raises a fool to the very pinnacle of fortune.

Ex nihilo nihil fit, *Lat.* Nothing produces nothing.

Ex officio, *Lat.* By virtue of his office.

Ex parte, *Lat.* On one part.

Ex pede Herculem, *Lat.* Judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot.

Experimentum crucis, *Lat.* A decisive experiment.

Experto crede, *Lat.* Believe an experienced man.

Expertus metuit, *Lat.* The man of experience dreads it.

Ex tempore, *Lat.* Out of hand—without study.

Extinctus amabitur idem, *Lat.* The same man, when dead, shall be beloved.

Eo intuitu. *Lat.* With that intent.

E pluribus unum, *Lat.* One out of many.

Ergo, *Lat.* Therefore.

Ex, *Lat.* Late.

Errata, *Lat.* Errors.

Et cetera—se, *Lat.* And the rest.

Ex debito justitiæ, *Lat.* From what is due to justice.

Ex necessitate, *Lat.* Out of necessity.

Exempli gratiâ, *Lat.* For example.

F.

Facetiarum apud præpotentes in longum memoria est, *Lat.* The powerful hold in long remembrance an ill timed pleasantry.

Facile est inventis addere, *Lat.* It is easy to add to things already invented.

Facile princeps, *Lat.* The admitted chief; decidedly the first.

Facinus quos inquinat æquat, *Lat.* Guilt levels those whom it stains.

Facit indignatio versus, *Lat.* My indignation makes me a poet.

Façon de parler, *Fr.* A manner of speaking.

Fac simile, *Lat.* Do the like: an engraved resemblance of a man's hand-writing.

Fæx populi, *Lat.* The dregs of the people; the swinish multitude; the canaille.

Fallentis semita vitæ, *Lat.* The deceitful path of life.

Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbrâ, *Lat.* Vice deceives under the shape and shadow of virtue.

Falsus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret, quem nisi mendosum et mendacem? *Lat.* Whom do false honour and calumny deter, except the vicious man and the liar.

Fare—fac, *Lat.* Speak—do.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri, *Lat.* It is allowable to derive instruction even from an enemy.

Favete linguis, *Lat.* Attend while the business is proceeding.

Felices ter et amplius quos irrupta tenet copula, *Lat.* Thrice happy they who are bound together by an indissoluble tie.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, *Lat.* He is happy who can learn prudence from the dangers of others.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, *Lat.* Happy is the man who is able to penetrate the causes of things.

Felo de se, *Law Lat.* A suicide.

Femme couverte—sole, *Fr.* A married—an unmarried woman.

Feræ naturæ, *Lat.* Of a wild nature: applied to those animals

which are the common property of all.

Fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, *Lat.* Men readily believe what they wish to be true.

Ferme ornée, *Fr.* A decorated farm.

Fête champêtre, *Fr.* A rural feast.

Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum, *Lat.* Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.

Fictæ voluptatis causæ sint proximæ veris, *Lat.* Let the fictitious sources of pleasure be as near as possible to the true.

Fides sit penes auctorem, *Lat.* Let the author be responsible.

Filius nullius, *Lat.* The son of nobody: a bastard.

Fille de chambre, *Fr.* A chambermaid.

Fille de joie, *Fr.* A woman of pleasure.

Flagrante bello—delicto, *Lat.* During hostilities—taken in the fact.

Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, *Lat.* If I cannot influence the gods, I will move all hell.

Fœcundi calices quem non fecêre disertum? *Lat.* Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent?

Fœnum habet in cornu, longe fuge, dummodo risum excutiat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcet amico, *Lat.* He has hay on his horn; avoid him, for, provided he can raise a laugh to himself, he cares little at whose expense.

Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, *Lat.* The remembrance of these things will perhaps prove a source of future pleasure.

Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem, *Lat.* Pray for a strong mind, superior to the fear of death.

Fortes fortuna juvat, *Lat.* Fortune favours the bold.

Fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis, *Lat.* To many fortune gives too much, to nobody (*se judice*) enough.

Fraises, *Fr.* Pointed stakes used in fortification.

Fruges consumere nati, *Lat.* Men born only to consume food.

Fuit Ilium, *Lat.* Troy is no more.

Fulgente trahit constrictos, gloria curru non minus ignotos generosis, *Lat.* Glory hurries on, bound to her dazzling chariot, the nameless no less than the noble.

Fungar vice cotis acutum reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi, *Lat.* I shall perform the office of a whet-stone, which can make iron sharp, though it be itself incapable of cutting.

Fuyez les procès sur toutes choses: la conscience s'y interesse, la santé s'y altère, les biens s'y dissipent, *Fr.* Above every thing avoid law-suits: they affect your conscience, impair your health, and dissipate your property.

Fiat, *Lat.* Let it be done.

Finis, *Lat.* The end.

Furor loquendi, *Lat.* An eagerness for speaking.

Furor scribendi, *Lat.* Ditto for writing.

Fronti nulla fides, *Lat.* Don't trust the face.

Functus officio, *Lat.* Discharge of duty—or, his official power no longer exists.

Fidelis ad urnam, *Lat.* Faithful to death (the urn.)

G.

Garrit aniles ex re fabellas, *Lat.* He prattles old wives' gossip rather pertinently.

Gaudetque viam fecisse ruinâ, *Lat.* He rejoices to have made his way through ruin.

Gaulois, *Fr.* Old French.

Gens d'église—de guerre—de condition—de peu, *Fr.* Churchmen—military men—people of rank—the meaner sort of people.

Genus irritabile vatum, *Lat.* The irritable tribe of poets.

Genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi, vix ea nostra voco. *Lat.* Birth, and ancestry, and whatever we ourselves have not achieved, can hardly be called our own.

Gibier de potence, *Fr.* A gallows-bird.

Gorge, *Fr.* A narrow pass.

Goute à goute, *Fr.* Drop by drop.

Græculus esuriens ad cœlum jusseris, ibit, *Lat.* Bid a poor hungry Greek go to heaven, and he'll try.

Gratis anhelans, multo agendo nihil agens, *Lat.* Out of breath to no purpose, and very busy about nothing.

Gratum est quod patriæ civem populoque dedisti, *Lat.* It is agreeable to have given a citizen to the country and the state.

Grave virus munditiis pepulit, *Lat.* The virulent poison has corroded the healthy part.

Gravis ira regum semper, *Lat.* The anger of kings is always terrible.

Grisette jolie, *Fr.* A pretty waiting-woman.

Grossièreté, *Fr.* Grossness, rudeness, brutality.

Guerre à outrance, *Fr.* "War to the knife." (Palafox.)

Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi sed sæpe cadendo, *Lat. Pr.* The drop hollows the stone, not by the force, but the frequency with which it falls.

Gratis, *Lat.* For nothing.

H.

Habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum quod contra singulos, utilitate publicâ rependitur, *Lat.* Every great example of public punishment is productive of a certain degree of individual injustice, which, however, is compensated by the promotion of the public good.

Hæ nugæ in seria ducent mala, *Lat.* This trifling will lead to serious mischief.

Hæredis fletus sub personâ risus est, *Lat. Pr.* The weeping of an heir is laughter under a mask.

Hæres hæredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *Lat.* Heir follows on the heels of heir, as wave urges wave.

Hæret lateri lethalis arundo, *Lat.* The deadly arrow sticks in his side.

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, *Lat.* In turn we both give and receive this indulgence.

Haro, *Fr.* Hue and cry.

Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi, *Lat.* They will not easily rise in the world, whose talents are depressed by poverty.

Haud passibus æquis, *Lat.* With unequal steps.

Hauteur, *Fr.* Height; haughtiness.

Haut goût, *Fr.* High flavour.

Heu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu! *Lat.* How difficult a matter it is not to betray guilt by the countenance!

Hic est, aut nusquam, quod quærimus, *Lat.* Here or no where, is the object of our search.

Hic murus aheneus esto, nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ,

Lat. Let this be thy brazen wall of defence, to be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.

Hic patet ingeniis campus, *Lat.* Here is a field open for genius.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ, *Lat.* Hence proceed these tears.

His saltem accumulem donis et fungar inani munere, *Lat.* Let me at least bestow on him these last offerings, and perform an unavailing duty.

Hoc age, *Lat.* Do this.

Hoc fonte derivata clades in patriam populumque fluxit, *Lat.* Destruction, proceeding from this source, overwhelmed the country and the state.

Hominis errare, insipientis vero in errore perseverare, *Lat.* Any man may err, but a fool only will persevere in error.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto, *Lat.* I am a man, and deem nothing which relates to man foreign to my feelings.

Homunculi quanti sunt! cum recogito, *Lat.* Now I recollect how considerable in number these little men are.

Honesta quædam scelera successus facit, *Lat.* Success make some sorts of wickedness appear honourable.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, *Fr.* Evil be to him that evil thinks. —(The motto of the Garter.)

Honos alit artes, *Lat.* Honour fosters the arts.

Hors de combat, *Fr.* Out of condition to fight.

Hortus siccus, *Lat.* A dry garden; a collection of the leaves of different plants preserved in a dried state.

Hotel-Dieu, *Fr.* The house of God; the name of an hospital.

Huc propius me dum doceo insanire omnes, vos ordine adite, *Lat.* Come to me in order, that I may prove to you that all mankind are mad.

Huic versatile ingenium sic pariter ad omnia fuit, ut natum ad id unum diceres, quodcunque ageret, *Lat.* This man's mind was so versatile, that you would have pronounced him born for the very thing which he might be doing at the time.

Hic et ubique, *Lat.* Here, there and every where.

I.

Ibit eò quò vis qui perdidit sonam, *Lat.* The man who has lost his purse will go where you please.

Idem velle et nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, *Lat.* Firm friendship consists in having the same desires and aversions.

I demens, et sævas curre per Alpes, ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias, *Lat.* Go, madman, and rush over the rugged Alps, that you may please children, and furnish the topic of a declamation.

Id genus omne, *Lat.* All persons of that description.

Ignavissimus quisque, et, ut res docuit, in periculo non ausurus, nimio verbis et linguâ feroces, *Lat.* Every poltroon, who proved his cowardice in the hour of danger, was afterwards in his talk a perfect hero.

Igneus est ollis vigor, et celestis origo seminibus, *Lat.* Their seed boasts an ethereal vigour and a heavenly origin.

Ignis fatuus, *Lat.* A foolish fire; the meteor or electrical phenomenon called "Will-o'-the wisp."

Ignoti nulla cupido, *Lat.* No desire is felt of a thing unknown.

Ignotum per ignotius, *Lat.* That which is unknown by something still more unknown.

Il aboye tout le monde, *Fr.* He snarls at every body.

Il a la mér a boire, *Fr.* He has the sea to drink: he has a prodigious task to perform.

Il a le vin mauvais, *Fr.* He is quarrelsome in his cups.

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même, *Fr.* It is easier to be wise for another than for one's self.

Il est plus honteux de se defier de ses amis que d'en être trompé, *Fr.* It is more discreditable to distrust one's friends than to be deceived by them.

Il faut attendre le boiteux, *Fr.* We must wait for the lame man: we must wait for the truth which comes haltingly behind.

Il faut être réservé meme avec son meilleur ami, lorsque cet ami temoigne trop de curiosité pour pénétrer votre secret, *Fr.* It is prudent to be on the reserve even with your best friend, when he shews himself too anxious to discover your secret.

Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, *Lat.* Errors are committed both within and without the walls of Troy.

Illa dolet vere quæ sine teste dolet, *Lat.* Her grief, who grieves unseen, is sincere.

Ille crucem sceleris pretium, hic diadema, *Lat.* One man is crucified for a crime which raises another to a throne.

Ille potens sui lætusque degit, cui licet in diem dixisse *Vixi*, *Lat.* That man lives happily, and in full control over himself, who from day to day can say, *I have lived.*

Illi mors gravis incubat, qui notus omnibus ignotus moritur sibi, *Lat.* Death must press heavily on that man, who, though but too well known to others, dies at last ignorant of himself.

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre, *Fr.* He was not the inventor of gunpowder.

Il n'a ni bouche, ni éperon, *Fr.* He has neither wit nor courage.

Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts, *Fr.* Great defects belong only to great men.

Il n'y a point au monde un si pénible metier que celui de se faire un grand nom; la vie s'achève avant qu' l'on ait a peine ébauché son ouvrage, *Fr.* The most difficult thing in the world is trying to make che's self a great name; for death comes ere the task is hardly begun.

Il sabio muda conscio, il nescio no, *Sp.* A wise man changes his mind, a fool never.

Il vino e una mezza corda, *It.* Wine brings out the truth.

Il volto sciolto, gli pensieri stretti, *It.* The countenance open, the thoughts strictly confined.

Il y a des gens qui ressemblent aux vaudevilles, qu'on ne chante qu'un certain temps, *Fr.* Some men's fame resembles a popular ballad which, after being some time chanted in the streets, is forgotten.

Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des louanges qui medisent, *Fr.* Some reproaches are a commendation, and some praises detraction.

Imitatores, servum pecus! *Lat.* Ye imitators, a servile herd!

Imperium, flagitio acquisitum, nemo unquam bonis artibus exercuit, *Lat.* The power criminally acquired is never beneficially exercised.

Imperium in imperio, *Lat.* A government within a government.

Imprimatur, *Lat.* Let it be printed.

Improbæ crescunt divitiæ, tamen curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei, *Lat.* Wicked wealth increases, yet the possessor is not content, and something is still wanting to his wishes.

Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est, *Lat.* To the wicked the virtues of other men are always an object of terror.

Impromptu, *Lat.* Without study.

Incedimus per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *Lat.* We tread on fires concealed under deceitful ashes.

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim, *Lat.* In attempting to avoid a lesser he falls into a greater evil.

Incipe. Vivendi rectè qui prorogat horam, rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, *Lat.* Begin. The man who puts off reformation from day to day is like the peasant who, in order to pass dryshod, sits down on the bank to wait till the river run by.

Incoctum generoso pectus honesto, *Lat.* A mind imbued with generous and honourable qualities.

In commendam, *Lat.* In trust or recommendation.

Index expurgatorius, *Lat.* A purifying index.

Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti, *Lat.* Let the unskilful learn, and the learned improve their recollection.

In esse; in posse, *Lat.* In being; possible. (Logical forms of expression.)

Inest sui gratia parvis, *Lat.* Little things have their own peculiar grace.

In formâ pauperis, *Lat.* In the form of a poor man.

In foro conscientiæ, *Lat.* Before the tribunal of conscience.

Ingenio stat sine morte decus, *Lat.* The honours of genius are eternal.

Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero, *Lat.* I prefer the most disadvantageous peace to the justest war. (The favourite maxim of Mr. Fox.)

Innuendo, *Law Lat.* An oblique hint or insinuation.

In nullum reipublicæ usum ambitiosâ loquelâ inclaruit, *Lat.* He became famous for an ambitious verbosity of no use to the state.

In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, *Lat.* We fling our sayings into a cask bored through.

In petto, *It.* In reserve.

In propriâ personâ, *Lat.* In person.

In puris naturalibus, *Lat.* Stark naked.

Insanus omnis furere credit cæteros, *Lat. Pr.* Every madman believes that all other persons are mad.

Insita hominibus natura violentiæ resistere, *Lat.* To resist violence is implanted in the nature of man.

Instar omnium, *Lat.* One example may suffice for all.

In te omnis domus inclinata recumbit, *Lat.* Upon thee the whole fortunes of our house depend.

Interdum vulgus rectum videt, *Lat.* Sometimes the rabble discern what is right.

Inter nos, *Lat.* Between ourselves.

In terrorem, *Lat.* In terror.

In transitu, *Lat.* In passing.

Intuta quæ indecora, *Lat.* Those things which are disgraceful are unsafe.

Invidiâ Siculi non invenêre tyranni tormentum majus, *Lat.* The Sicilian tyrants never devised a greater punishment than envy.

Invidiam placare paras virtute relictâ? *Lat.* To shun detraction would you fly from virtue?
In vino veritas, *Lat.* There is truth in wine.
Invitâ Minervâ, *Lat.* Without the aid of genius.
Ipse dixit, *Lat.* He himself said it: dogmatism.
Ipso facto—jure, *Lat.* In the fact itself—by the law itself.
Iras et verba locant, *Lat.* They hire out their passions and their words. (Spoken of the knights of the Long Robe.)
Is maxime divitiis utitur, qui minime divitiis indiget, *Lat.* He makes the best use of riches, who has the fewest wants to which they minister.
Ita me Dii ament, ubi sim nescio, *Lat.* As the gods shall judge me, I know not where I am.
Iter pigrorum quasi sepes spinarum, *Lat.* The way of the sluggard is as a hedge of thorns.
Ibidem, *Lat.* In the same place.
Id est, *Lat.* That is.
Idem, *Lat.* The same.
Ignorantia elenchi, *Lat.* A mistake of the question, or one thing proved instead of another.
Ignotus, *Lat.* Unknown.
Imprimis, *Lat.* In the first place.
In cœlo, *Lat.* In heaven.
In cœlo quies, *Lat.* May he rest in heaven.
Incognito, *Lat.* Unknown—in disguise.
Indigesta moles, *Lat.* A confused heap.
In duplo, *Lat.* Twice as much.
In limine, *Lat.* At the entrance.
In loco, *Lat.* In the place—on the spot.
Infra dignitatem, *Lat.* Beneath dignity.
In statu quo, *Lat.* As it was before.
In terminis, *Lat.* At the ending.
In toto, *Lat.* Altogether.
Ipsissima verba, *Lat.* Literal translation.
In vacuo, *Lat.* Empty space.
Ipso jure, *Lat.* By law or justice.
Item, *Lat.* Also, or article.
Imbelle ictu, *Lat.* With a feeble blow.

J.

Jacta est alea, *Lat.* The die is cast.
Jactitatio, *Lat.* A boasting. Also a law term, *e. g.* Jactitation of marriage.
J'ai eu toujours pour principe de ne faire jamais par autrui ce que je pouvois faire par moi-même, *Fr.* I have always laid it down as a principle never to do that by another which I can do for myself.
Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna, *Lat.* Astræa (the goddess of justice) and the golden age are now returning.
Jamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter ridebat—flebat contrarius alter? *Lat.* Can you then praise that which caused one philosopher to laugh and another to cry?
Januis clausis, *Lat.* With shut doors.
Jeu de mots—d'esprit—de théâtre, *Fr.* A play on words, or pun—a witticism—a stage-trick.
Joco di mano, joco villano, *It. Pr.* Practical jokes belong to the vulgar.
Jucunda atque idonea dicere vitæ, *Lat.* To describe whatever is pleasant and proper in life.
Jucundi acti labores, *Lat.* Past labours are pleasant.
Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur, *Lat.* Guilt attaches to a judge when the guilty are suffered to escape.

Judicium parium, aut leges terræ, *Lat.* The judgment of our peers, or the laws of the land. (From Magna Charta.)

Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis *Lat.* Let him deny that laws were made for him, and claim every thing by force of arms.

Jure divino—humano, *Lat.* By divine—by human law.

Jus civile—gentium, *Lat.* The civil law—the law of nations.

Justum bellum quibus necessarium, et pia arma quibus nulla nisi in armis relinquitur spes, *Lat.* War, when necessary, is just, and, in the case of those whose sole hope is in arms, to draw the sword is a pious act.

Justitiæ partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiæ non offendere, *Lat.* Justice consists in doing men no injury; decency in giving them no offence.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum, non civium ardor prava jubentium, non vultus instantis tyranni, mente quatit solidâ, *Lat.* Neither the clamours of the misguided multitude, nor the frowns of a threatening tyrant, can shake the steady resolution of that man whose mind is under the influence of justice and principle.

Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum, *Lat.* It is the fault of youth that it cannot govern its own violence.

Jus summum, *Lat.* Law enforced strictly.

K.

Kalendæ Græcæ, *Lat.* Latter-Laminas. Ad Kalendas Græcas, Never.

Kalendis quærit ponere, *Lat.* He wishes to lay out his money against the first of next month.

L.

La beauté sans vertu est un fleur sans parfum, *Fr.* Beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume.

Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum, *Lat.* The river runs now, and will continue to run through every succeeding age.

Labor omnia vincit, *Lat.* Labour conquers every thing.

Laborum dulce lenimen, *Lat.* The sweet solace of our labours.

La confiance fournit plus à la conversation que l'esprit, *Fr.* Confidence contributes more to conversation than wit or talent.

La durée de nos passions ne dépend plus de nous que la durée de notre vie, *Fr.* The duration of our passions depends no more upon ourselves than the duration of our lives.

Lætus sum laudari a te viro laudato, *Lat.* It gives me pleasure to be praised by you, the object of so much praise.

La faim chasse le loup du bois, *Fr.* Hunger drives the wolf from the wood.

L'affaire s'achemine, *Fr.* The business is going forward.

La langue des femmes est leur epée, et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller, *Fr.* The tongue is the woman's sword, and she never suffers it to rust.

La maladie sans maladie, *Fr.* Hypochondriasis.

La moquerie est souvent une indigence d'esprit, *Fr.* Jesting often indicates a want of understanding.

La mort est plus aisée sans y penser, que la pensée de la mort sans péril. *Fr.* Death, when it comes without previous reflection, is more easy than the thought of death without danger.

L'amour de la justice n'est en la pluspart des hommes que la crainte de souffrir l'injustice, *Fr.* The love of justice is in most men nothing more than the fear of suffering injustice.

L'amour propre est le plus grand de tous les flatteurs, *Fr.* Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers.

Langage des halles, *Fr.* Billingsgate.

La patience est amère, mais le fruit en est doux, *Fr.* Patience is bitter, but the fruit of it is sweet.

Lapsus linguæ, *Lat.* A slip of the tongue.

L'art de vaincre est celui de mépriser la mort, *Fr.* The art of conquering is that of despising death.

Latet anguis in herbâ, *Lat.* There is a snake in the grass.

Latitat, *Law Lat.* He lurks: a writ of summons, by which the defendant is *feigned* to be in a state of concealment.

Latius regnes avidum domando spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas, et uterque Poenus serviat uni, *Lat.* By subduing your craving appetites you may acquire a more extensive empire than if you united Libya with Spain, and both the Carthages were subject to your authority alone.

Laudator temporis acti, *Lat.* A praiser of past times.

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus, *Lat.* A drunkard is discovered by the praises he bestows on wine.

La virtu n'iroit pas si loin, si la vanité ne lui tenoit compagnie, *Fr.* Virtue would not go so far if vanity did not bear it company.

Le bonheur et le malheur vont d'ordinaire à ceux qui ont le plus de l'un où de l'autre, *Fr.* Good and bad fortune generally fall to the lot of those who have respectively the most of either.

Le dessous des cartes, *Fr.* The under side of the cards.—*Il est au dessous des cartes,* He is in the secret.

Le diable est aux vâches, *Fr.* There is the devil to pay.

Le grand œuvre, *Fr.* The philosophers' stone.

Le jeu est le fils de l'avarice, et le père du désespoir, *Fr.* Gaming is the child of avarice and the father of despair.

Le monde est le livre des femmes, *Fr.* The world is the book of women: they profit more by observation than books.

L'empire des lettres, *Fr.* The republic of letters.

Le pays du marriage a cela de particulier, que les étrangers ont envie de l'habiter, et les habitans naturels voudroient en être exilés, *Fr.* The land of marriage has this peculiarity, that foreigners would willingly settle in it, and its natural inhabitants as gladly be exiled from it.

Le plus sage est celui qui ne croit point l'être, *Fr.* The wisest man is he who does not think that he is so.

Le roi le veut. *Fr.* The king wills it, (the form of passing a bill.) Le roi s'avisera, The king will consider, (the form of refusal.)

Le savoir faire, *Fr.* Address.

Le savoir vivre, *Fr.* The knowledge of life.

Les eaux sont basses chez lui, *Fr.* His finances are low.

Les femmes sont extrêmes; elles sont meilleures où pires que les hommes, *Fr.* Women are always in extremes, and are either better or worse than men.

Les murailles ont des oreilles, *Fr.* Walls have ears.

Le travail éloigne de nous trois grands maux, l'ennui, le vice, et le besoin, *Fr.* Labour rids us of three great evils, ennui, vice, and poverty.

Levia perpessi sumus, si fienda patimur, *Lat.* We have suffered but slightly, if we have only suffered that which we should weep for.

Leve fit quod benè fertur onus, *Lat.* That load which is cheerfully borne becomes pleasant.

Le vrai moyen d'être trompé, c'est de se croire plus fin que les autres, *Fr.* The sure way to be deceived is to believe ourselves more cunning than the rest of the world.

Lex non scripta—scripta, *Lat.* The common—the statute law.

Lex talionis—terræ, *Lat.* The law of retaliation—the law of the land.

Libertas ultima mundi quo steterit ferienda loco, *Lat.* The remaining liberty of the world was, on that precise spot, to be extinguished.

Litera scripta manet, *Lat.* The written letter remains.

Locum tenens, *Lat.* A deputy or substitute.

Locus sigilli, *Lat.* The place of the seal. (L. S.)

Longa est injuria, longæ ambages, *Lat.* The injury is great and the story long.

Longa mora est quantum noxæ sit ubique repertum, enumerare, *Lat.* It would be tedious to relate the quantity of guilt which was every where discovered.

Longum est iter per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla, *Lat.* Instruction by precept is tedious, by example short and effectual.

Lucri bonus odor ex quâlibet re, *Lat.* The smell of gain is good whencesoever it proceeds.

Lucus à non lucendo, *Lat.* Cicero derives the word *lucus* (a sacred grove) from no light penetrating thither—viz: *a non lucendo.*

L'ultima che si perde e la speranza, *It. Pr.* The last thing that is lost is hope.

L'une des marques de la mediocrité de l'esprit est de toujours conter, *Fr.* One of the marks of mediocrity of understanding is to be always telling stories.

Lex terræ, *Lat.* The law of the land.

Literati, *Lat.* Men of learning.

Literatim, *Lat.* Literally.

M.

Macte virtute esto, *Lat.* Proceed in virtue.

Magna Charta, *Lat.* The Great Charter. (Anno 1215.)

Magna est veritas et prævalebit, *Lat.* The truth is powerful and will ultimately prevail.

Magni nominis umbra, *Lat.* The shadow of a great name.

Magnum est vectigal parsimonia, *Lat.* Economy is itself a great income.

Maison de ville, *Fr.* The town-house.

Maître des hautes œuvres, *Fr.* The hang-man.

Maître des basses œuvres, *Fr.* The night-man.

Maître d'hotel, *Fr.* A house steward.

Maledicus a malefico non distat nisi occasione, *Lat.* The slanderer differs from the evil-doer only in the want of opportunity.

Malè parta malè dilabuntur, *Lat.* Things ill-gotten are as badly expended.

Malè si mandata loqueris, aut dormitabo aut ridebo, *Lat.* If you speak your part ill, I shall either laugh or fall asleep.

Mal à propos, *Fr.* Ill-timed.

Malum in se—malum prohibitum, *Lat.* An evil in itself—a thing evil because forbidden.

Mandamus, *Law Lat.* We order: a writ issued to a corporation, commanding them to restore a person to office.

Mars gravior sub pace latet, *Lat.* A more severe war lurks under the show of peace.

Materiem superabat opus, *Lat.* The workmanship surpassed the materials.

Mauvaise honte, *Fr.* False modesty.

Maximus in minimis, *Lat.* Very great in very trifling things.

Me non oracula certum, sed mors certa facit, *Lat.* I am delivered from doubt, not by responses of oracles, but by the certainty of death.

Medio tutissimus ibis, *Lat.* The safest course will be in the middle.

Memento mori, *Lat.* Remember death.

Memorabilia, *Lat.* Things to be remembered.

Mendici, mimi, balatrones, *Lat.* Beggars, players, and scoundrels.

Mens agitat molem, *Lat.* Mind informs the mass.

Mens sibi conscia recti, *Lat.* A mind conscious to itself of rectitude.

Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est, *Lat.* It is right that every man should measure himself by his own model and standard.

Mezzo termine, *It.* A middle course.

Minutiæ, *Lat.* Trifles: minute parts.

Mirabile dictu, *Lat.* Wonderful to tell.

Miseris succurrere disco, *Lat.* I learn to relieve the wretched.

Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ, *Lat.* It is a wretched thing to depend on the fame of others.

Mittimus, *Law Lat.* We send: a writ to commit an offender to prison.

Mollia tempora fandi, *Lat.* The favourable moments for speaking.

Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum a vitiis, *Lat.* A monster whose vices are not counterbalanced by a single virtue.

Mors omnibus communis, *Lat.* Death is common to all.

Mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula, *Lat.* Death alone unfolds the littleness and insignificance of the human body.

Mot de guet, *Fr.* A watchword.

Mots d'usage, *Fr.* Phrases in common use.

Multa gemens, *Lat.* Groaning deeply.

Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, *Lat.* In anxious reflection, and struck with compassion of so sad a state.

Multum abludit imago, *Lat.* The picture is by no means like.

Multum in parvo, *Lat.* Much in little.

Munus Apolline dignum, *Lat.* An offering worthy of Apollo.

Mutatis mutandis, *Lat.* After making the necessary changes.

Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur, *Lat.* Change the name, and the story will apply to yourself.

Mutum est pictura poema, *Lat.* A picture is a poem without words.

Major domo, *Lat.* One in authority.

Mala fide, *Lat.* In bad faith.

Maximum, *Lat.* The greatest possible.

Manu forte, *Lat.* With a strong arm.

Memoranda, *Lat.* Things to be remembered.

Memoriter, *Lat.* By rote.

Minimum, *Lat.* The least possible.

More majorum, *Lat.* In the manner of our ancestors.

Meum et tuum, *Lat.* Mine and thine.

Maximus in minimis, *Lat.* Very great in very little things.

Mens conscia recti, nullâ pallescere culpâ, *Lat.* A mind conscious of right—to turn pale at no accusation.

N.

Nam ego illum perisse duco cui quidem periit pudor, *Lat.* I consider that man as utterly lost in whom the sense of shame is extinguished.

Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur, *Lat.* No man is born without faults.

Natio comœda est, *Lat.* The nation is a company of players.

Natura lo fece, è poi ruppe la stampa, *It.* Nature formed him, and then broke the mould.

Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret, *Lat.* You may attempt to drive away nature by violence, but she will still return.

Ne cede malis, *Lat.* Do not yield to misfortune.

Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus, *Lat.* Let not a god be introduced, unless the difficulty be worthy of such intervention.

Necesse est ut multos timeant, quem multi timent, *Lat.* They whom many dread, must live in terror of many.

Necessitas non habet leges, *Lat.* Necessity has no law.

Nec me pudet, ut istos, fateri nescire quod nesciam, *Lat.* I am not ashamed, as some men are, to confess my ignorance of that which I do not know.

Nec pluribus impar, *Lat.* Not an unequal match for numbers.

Nec scire fas est omnia, *Lat.* It is not permitted to know all things.

Nec sibi sed toto genitum se credere mundo, *Lat.* To think that he was born, not for himself, but for the whole world.

Nec vixit male qui natus moriens que fefellit, *Lat.* Nor has he spent his life badly who, from the cradle to the grave, hath passed it in privacy.

Nei mondo non è felice, se non quel che muore in fascie, *It. Pr.* There is no one happy in this world but he that dies in his swaddling-clothes.

Nem. con., Abbreviation for *nemine contradicente*. **Nem. dis.**, Abbreviation for *nemine dissentiente*, *Lat.* Without opposition.—Of these phrases, which are, in fact, synonymous, the former is used in the House of Commons; the latter is exclusively confined to the House of Peers.

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit, *Lat.* No man is wise at all times.

Nemo repentè fuit turpissimus, *Lat.* No man ever became incurably vicious at once.

Nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit, *Lat.* All great men are in some degree inspired.

Ne puero gladium, *Lat. Pr.* Trust not a sword to the hand of a boy.

Neque enim quies gentium sine armis, neque arma sine stipendiis, neque stipendia sine tributis, *Lat.* The peace of nations cannot be maintained without armies; armies cannot be supported without pay; pay cannot be made good without taxes.

Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo, *Lat.* Apollo does not always bend his bow.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat, *Lat.* Let him not presume to utter any falsehood, but be bold in the promulgation of the truth.

Ne quid nimis, *Lat.* Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

Nescit vox missa reverti, *Lat.* A word once uttered can never be recalled.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam, *Lat.* Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

Nihil legebat quod non excerperet, *Lat.* He picked something out of every thing he read.

Nihil tam absurdum, quod non dictum sit ab aliquo philosophorum, *Lat.* There is no absurdity which has not been maintained by some philosopher.

Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ, *Lat.* To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.

Nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro, *Lat.* We must despair of nothing, under the guidance and conduct of Teucer.

Nil dictu foedum visuve hæc limina tangat intra quæ puer est, *Lat.* Let nothing offensive to the eye or the ear be seen or heard under the roof where a boy resides.

Nil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi, *Lat.* Nothing was ever so unlike himself.

Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se, quam quod ridiculos facit homines, *Lat.* The greatest hardship of poverty is, that it tends to make men ridiculous.

Ni l'un ni l'autre, *Fr.* Neither the one nor the other.

Nisi Dominus, frustra, *Lat.* Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are vain.

Nisi prius, *Lat.* Unless before: a judicial writ by which the sheriff is to bring a jury to Westminster Hall on a certain day, "unless before" that the Lords Justices go into his county to hold assizes.

Nocet empta dolore voluptas, *Lat.* Pleasure, bought at the expense of pain, is injurious.

Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, *Lat.* Let these be your studies by night and by day.

Nolle prosequi, *Lat.* To be unwilling to proceed.—This is used when a plaintiff, having commenced an action, declines to proceed therein.

Nolo episcopari, *Lat.* I do not wish to be made a bishop.

Nom de guerre, *Fr.* A war-name; a travelling title.

Non assumpsit, *Lat.* He did not assume.—A plea in personal actions, when the defendant denies that any promise was made.

Non constat, *Lat.* It does not appear.

Non cuivis homini contigit adire Corinthum, *Lat.* Every man cannot go to Corinth.

Non ego mordaci distrinxi carmine quemquam, *Lat.* I have not attacked any one in satirical composition.

Non ego ventosæ venor suffragia plebis, *Lat.* I do not hunt for the votes of the inconstant rabble.

Non est vivere, sed valere vita, *Lat.* Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.

Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, *Lat.* Not to elicit smoke from splendor, but splendor from smoke.

Non nostrum tantas componere lites, *Lat.* It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.

Non obstante, *Lat.* Notwithstanding: a dispensing power in patents.

Non omnia possumus omnes, *Lat.* We cannot all of us do everything.

Non omnis moriar, *Lat.* I shall not altogether die.

Non si malé nunc et olim sic erit, *Lat.* If matters go on badly at present they may take a more favourable turn hereafter.

Non sum qualis eram, *Lat.* I am not now what I once was.

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, tempus eget, *Lat.* The present occasion does not require such auxiliaries or such defenders.

Noscitur ex sociis, *Lat.* He is known by his companions.

Nota Bene (N. B.) *Lat.* Mark well.

Nous ne trouverons guére de gens de bon sens, que ceux qui sont de notre avis, *Fr.* We seldom find persons of good sense but such as are of our opinion.

Nudum pactum, *Lat.* A naked agreement.

Nugæ canoræ, *Lat.* Melodious trifles.

Nulla venenato litera mista joco est, *Lat.* My paper is free from any envenomed jest.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, *Lat.* Being bound to swear to the dogmas of no master.

Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia, *Lat.* Possessed of prudence, no protecting divinity is wanting.

Nullum tempus occurrit regi, *Lat.* No time impedes the king.

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit, *Lat.* Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance.

Nunquam libertas gratior extat quam sub rege pio. *Lat.* Liberty is never more grateful than under a patriotic king.

Nunquam non paratus, *Lat.* Always ready.

Nusquam tuta fides, *Lat.* Our confidence is nowhere safe.

Ne plus ultra, *Lat.* The utmost.

Nolens volens, *Lat.* Willing or not.

Nominatim, *Lat.* By name.

Non compos mentis, *Lat.* Out of one's senses.

Nous verrons, *Fr.* We shall see.

Nemo me impune lacessit, *Lat.* No one may attack me with impunity.

Nulla virtute, *Lat.* With no virtue.

O.

Obiter dictum, *Lat.* A thing said by the way, or in passing.

Obscuris vera involvens, *Lat.* Involving truth in dark terms.

Obscurum per obscurius, *Lat.* Explaining something obscure by what is more obscure.

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, *Lat.* Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred.

Occupet extremum scabies, *Lat.* The devil take the hindmost.

Oderint dum metuant, *Lat.* Let them hate, provided they fear.

Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo, *Lat.* I loathe and repulse the profane vulgar.

Odium theologicum, *Lat.* A theological hatred.

Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso; *It. Pr.* Every medal has its reverse.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico, *Lat.* Every thing unknown is held as magnificent.

Omne solum forti patria, *Lat.* To a brave man every soil is his country.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, *Lat.* He has gained every point who has combined the useful with the agreeable.

Omnia Castor emit; sic fiet ut omnia vendet, *Lat.* Castor now buys everything; it must soon happen that he will sell everything.

Omnia suspendens naso, *Lat.* A perpetual sneerer.

Omnibus invideas, Zoile; nemo tibi, *Lat.* Zoilus, thou mayest envy all the world; no man envies thee.

On commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon, *Fr.* They begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves.

On ne donne rien si liberalement que ses conseils, *Fr.* Men give nothing so liberally as their advice.

On ne se blâme que pour être loué, *Fr.* Men only blame themselves for the purpose of being praised.

Onus probandi, *Lat.* The weight of proof.

Operæ pretium est, *Lat.* It is worth while.

Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat, *Lat.* Time obliterates speculative opinions, but confirms the judgment of nature.

Opprobium medicorum, *Lat.* The reproach of the faculty.

O! si sic omnia, *Lat.* O that he had always spoken thus.

O tempora, O mores! *Lat.* O the times and the manners!

Otium cum dignitate—sine dignitate, *Lat.* Ease with—without dignity.

Ouvrage de longue haleine, *Fr.* A long-winded business.

O veræ Phrygiæ neque enim Phryges, *Lat.* Mere old women in the shape of men.

Ore tenus, *Lat.* Oral testimony.

Opima spolia, *Lat.* Rich booty.

Omnia vincit amor, *Lat.* Love conquereth all.

Omnia vincit labor, *Lat.* Labor overcometh all.

Opiferque per orbem dicor, *Lat.* I am called workman throughout the world.

P.

Pabulum Acherontis, *Lat.* Food for the churchyard.

Palmam qui meruit ferat, *Lat.* Let him who has won it bear the palm.

Papier mâché, *Fr.* Chewed paper.

Pari passu, *Lat.* By a similar gradation.

Par negotiis, neque supra, *Lat.* Neither above nor below his business.

Par nobile fratrum, *Lat.* (Ironically) A noble pair of brothers.

Par pari refero, *Lat.* I return like for like.

Par signe de mépris, *Fr.* As a token of contempt.

Pars minima sui, *Lat.* The frittered remnant of the man or thing.

Parthis mendacior, *Lat.* A greater liar than a Parthian.

Particeps criminis, *Lat.* An accomplice.

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus, *Lat.* The mountain is in labour, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.

Parvum parva decent, *Lat.* Little things are suitable to a little man.

Pas à pas on va bien loin, *Fr.* Step by step one goes a long way.

Passato il pericolo, gabbato il santo, *It. Pr.* When the danger is past the guardian saint is derided.

Passim, *Lat.* Every where.

Pater patriæ, *Lat.* The father of his country.

Patriâ quis exul se quoque fugit? *Lat.* What exile from his country is able to escape from himself?

Patriæ pietatis imago, *Lat.* An image of paternal tenderness.

Peccavi, *Lat.* I have sinned.

Peine forte et dure, *Fr.* A strong and severe pain.

Pendente lite, *Lat.* While the suit, or contest, is depending.

Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos, *Lat.* The Britons separated from almost the whole world.

Per fas et nefas, *Lat.* Through right and wrong.

Percunctatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, *Lat.* Shun the inquisitive, for they will blab.

Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ, *Lat.* A work full of hazard and danger.

Peituræ parcite chartæ, *Lat.* Spare the paper that is fated soon to perish.

Permitte divis cætera, *Lat.* Entrust the rest to the gods.

Per saltum, *Lat.* By a leap.

Per se, *Lat.* By itself.

Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes, *Lat.* Flatterers are the worst species of enemies.

Peu de gens savent être vieux, *Fr.* Few persons know how to be old.

Philosophia stemma non inspicit, *Lat.* Philosophy does not look into genealogies.

Pluries, *Law Lat.* At several times.

Plus aloës quam mellis habet, *Lat.* He has more gall than honey.

Plus apud nos vera ratio valeat quam vulgi opinio, *Lat.* Let sound reason weigh more with us than popular opinion.

Poeta nascitur non fit, *Lat.* Nature, not study, must form a poet.

Pol! me occidistis, amici, *Lat.* By heaven, you have destroyed me, my friends.

Ponton, *Fr.* A temporary bridge for an army.

Posse comitatûs, *Lat.* The power of the county.

Possunt quia posse videntur, *Lat.* They are able because they think they are so.

Post cineres gloria sera venit, *Lat.* Fame comes too late to our ashes.

Postulata, *Lat.* Things required.

Potentiam cautis quam acribus concilliis tutius haberi, *Lat.* Power is more safely retained by cautious than severe counsels.

Pour comble de bonheur, *Fr.* As the height of happiness.

Pour qui ne les croit pas, il n'est pas des prodiges, *Fr.* There are no miracles to the man who does not believe in them.

Pour s'etablir dans le monde, on fait tout ce que l'on peut pour y paroître établi, *Fr.* When a man has to establish himself in the world, he makes every effort in his power to exhibit himself as already established.

Præmunire, *Law Lat.* A writ issued against those individuals who have held illegal communications with the see of Rome, and by which they are put out of the protection of the law.

Prendre la lune avec les dents, *Fr. Pr:* To aim at impossibilities.

Primâ facie, *Lat.* On the first view, or appearance.

Primæ viæ, *Lat.* The first passages; the intestinal canal.

Primum mobile, *Lat.* The main spring; the first impulse.

Principiis obsta, *Lat.* Oppose the first appearance of evil.

Pro aris et focis, *Lat.* For our religious and civil liberty.

Probitas laudatur et alget, *Lat.* Honesty is praised and starves.

Pro bono publico, *Lat.* For the public good.

Pro et con, *Lat.* For and against.

Pro hâc vice, *Lat.* For this turn.

Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, *Lat.* He throws away his turgid phrases and his words a foot and a half long.

Proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem læseris, *Lat.* It is in the nature of man to hate the individual he has injured.

Pro re natâ, *Lat.* For a special business.

Pro salute animæ, *Lat.* For the health of the soul.

Prosperum et felix scelus virtus vocatur, *Lat.* Successful villany is called virtue.

Pro tempore, *Lat.* For the time.

Proximus ardet Ucalegon, *Lat.* Your neighbour's house is on fire.

Punica fides, *Lat.* Carthagenian faith; treachery.

Puras Deus, non plenas, adspicit manus, *Lat.* The Supreme Being looks not to full, but to clean hands.

Pacta conventa, *Lat.* Conditions agreed upon.

Pax in bello, *Lat.* Peace in war.

Petitio principii, *Lat.* Taking for granted a proposition on the question at issue.

Pinxit, *Lat.* Painted by.

Præcognita, *Lat.* Things known before.

Probatum est, *Lat.* It is proved.

Pro formâ, *Lat.* For form's sake.

Proprio marte, *Lat.* By one's own strength.

Pro ratâ. *Lat.* In proportion.

Pro aris et focis, *Lat.* For altars and firesides.

Pro tanto, *Lat.* For so much.

Pax vobiscum, *Lat.* Peace be with you.

Q.

Quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt, *Lat.* What were once vices are now the manners of the day.

Quære peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamat, *Lat.* Tell that to the marines, sailors won't believe you.

Quærenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos, *Lat.* We must first of all get money, and virtue may then follow as it best may.

Qualis ab incepto processerit et sibi constet. *Lat.* Let him proceed as he began, and be consistent with himself.

Quamdiu se bene gesserit, *Lat.* As long as he shall conduct himself properly.

Quando ullum inveniemus parem? *Lat.* When shall we look upon his like again?

Quanto mayor e la fortuna, tanto e menor secura, *Sp. Pr.* The most exalted fortune is the least secure.

Quantum, *Lat.* How much.

Quantum mutatus ab illo! *Lat.* How changed from what he once was!

Querelle d'Allemand, *Fr.* A drunken fray.

Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi, *Lat.* He who does not hate Bavius, may be pleased with thy poems, Mævius.

Quicquid est illud, quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vult, quod viget, cœleste et divinum est, ob eamque rem æternum sit necesse est, *Lat.* That which thinks, understands, wills, acts, is something celestial and divine, and, therefore, must necessarily be eternal.

Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis, *Lat.* Whatever precepts you give, be short.

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpe caveto, *Lat.* Take especial care what and to whom you speak of any individual.

Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? *Lat.* What will this promiser bring forward worthy of so great a boast?

Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures? *Lat.* What will their masters not do, when low villains thus presume?

Quid nunc? *Lat.* What now? —Applied to a news-hunter.

Quid pro quo, *Lat.* What for what; tit for tat.

Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, *Lat.* Whatever folly kings may commit, the people suffer for it.

Quid rides? mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur, *Lat.* Why do you laugh? Change but the name and the story is told of yourself.

Qui nil molitur ineptè, *Lat.* Who labours nothing absurdly or fruitlessly.

Quique sui memores alios fecêre merendo, *Lat.* Those whose memory lives in their merits.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Who shall guard the guards themselves?

Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes? *Lat.* Who can endure the Gracchi complaining of sedition?

Qui vive? *Fr.* Who lives, or goes there?

Quoad hoc, *Lat.* To this extent.

Quo animo? *Lat.* With what purpose, or intention?

Quocunque trahunt fata, sequamur, *Lat.* Wherever the Fates direct us, let us follow.

Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi, *Lat.* Whatever you show me of this sort I detest and disbelieve.

Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes, *Lat.* To whatever quarter the storm may blow, it bears me as a willing guest.

Quorum, *Lat.* Of whom: one of the *quorum*. This description of a justice of peace is taken from the words of his *dedimus*.

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat, *Lat.* Those whom God has a mind to destroy he first deprives of their senses.

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo? *Lat.* In what knot shall I hold this Proteus so often changing his countenance?

Quot homines, tot sententiæ, *Lat.* So many men, so many opinions.

Quo warranto? *Law. Lat.* By what warrant? A writ lying against the person who has usurped any franchise or liberty against the king.

Qui tam, *Lat.* Suing for a penalty both for king and prosecution.

Quantum libet, *Lat.* As much as you please.

Quantum meruit, *Lat.* As much as he deserves.

Quantum sufficit, *Lat.* Enough.

Quantum valebat, *Lat.* As much as it will bring.

Quasi dicas, *Lat.* As if you should say.

Qui s'exuse, s'accuse, *Fr.* He who excuses, accuses himself.

Quo jure? *Lat.* By what right?

Quondam, *Lat.* Formerly.

R.

Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno, *Lat.* A rare bird in the earth, and very like a black swan: a prodigy.

Rarâ felicitate temporum, ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias dicere licet, *Lat.* Such being the singular happiness of the times, that men's thoughts and words were equally unrestrained.

Rari nantes in gurgite vasto, *Lat.* Swimming dispersedly in "the vasty deep."

Raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede pœna claudo, *Lat.* Justice, though moving

with tardy pace, has seldom failed to overtake the wicked in their flight.

Ratio justifica—suasoria, *Lat.* The reason which justifies—persuades.

Reculer pour mieux sauter, *Fr. Pr.* To go back in order to leap the better.

Reductio ad absurdum, *Lat.* A reducing a position to an absurdity. (A phrase in logic.)

Re infectâ, *Lat.* Without attaining his end.

Religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, *Lat.* A man should be religious, but not superstitious.

Requiescat in pace, *Lat.* May he rest in peace.

Res angusta domi, *Lat.* Narrow circumstances at home.

Respice finem, *Lat.* Look to the end.

Res publica, *Lat.* The commonwealth.

Revenons à nos moutons, *Fr.* Let us return to our sheep.

Ride si sapis, *Lat.* Laugh if you are wise.

Rien n'empêche tant d'être naturel, que l'envie de le paroître, *Fr.* Nothing hinders a person so much from being natural, as the desire of appearing such.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai, *Fr.* Nothing is beautiful but truth.

Risu inepto res ineptior nulla, *Lat.* Nothing is more contemptible than silly laughter.

Risum teneatis, amici? *Lat.* Can you refrain from laughter, my friends?

Rôle d'equipage, *Fr.* A list of the crew.

Ruse contre ruse, *Fr.* Diamond cut diamond.

Ruse de guerre, *Fr.* A stratagem.

Res unius etatis, *Lat.* A thing only of one age.

Rus in urbe, *Lat.* Country in the town.

S.

Sæpe stylum vertas, *Lat.* You must often correct your compositions.

Salus populi suprema est lex, *Lat.* The supreme law is the welfare of the people.

Salvo jure—pudore, *Lat.* Saving the right—without offence to modesty.

Sang froid, *Fr.* Indifference; apathy.

Sapiens dominabitur astris, *Lat.* The wise man will govern the stars.

Satis superque, *Lat.* Enough and more.

Sauve qui peut, *Fr.* Save himself who can.

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, *Lat.* The doubtful multitude is divided by contrarious opinions.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, *Lat.* Your knowledge is worth nothing, unless others know that you possess it.

Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, *Lat.* Learned or unlearned we are all scribbling verses.

Sed nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo, *Lat.* Putting wit and raillery out of the question, let us now attend to graver matters.

Semper avarus eget, *Lat.* The covetous man is ever in want.

Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere, *It. Pr.* Evil does not always come to injure.

Se non e vero e ben trovato, *It.* If it be not true it is at least well feigned.

Seriatim, *Lat.* In order.

Sero venientibus ossa, *Lat.* The last comer shall have the bones.

Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis, *Lat.* The season

of caution is past when we are in the midst of evils.

Sic itur ad astra, *Lat.* Such is the way to immortality.

Sic passim, *Lat.* So everywhere.

Sic transit gloria mundi, *Lat.* Thus the glory of the world passes away.

Sic vos non vobis, *Lat.* Thus you do not labour for yourselves.

Sic foret in terris rideret Democritus, *Lat.* Were Democritus on earth he would laugh.

Silent leges inter arma, *Lat.* Laws are silent in the midst of arms.

Si mens non læva fuisset, *Lat.* If my mind had not been perverted.

Simplex munditiis, *Lat.* Simple and elegant.

Sine die—invidiâ—odio, *Lat.* To an indefinite time—without envy—hatred.

Sine quâ non, *Lat.* An indispensable condition.

Si nous ne nous flattions pas nous-mêmes, la flatterie des autres ne nous pourroi nuire. *Fr.* If we do not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would not be prejudicial to us.

Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes, *Lat.* Each passing year robs us of something.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui, *Lat.* Let me be permitted to state what I have heard.

Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi, *Lat.* If you wish me to weep, you must yourself shed tears.

Sit tibi terra levis, *Lat.* May the earth lie lightly on thy grave.

Soi-disant, *Fr.* Self-called.

Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant, *Lat.* They make a country a desert, and then say they have given it peace.

Solvuntur tabulæ, *Lat.* The defendant is acquitted.

Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, *Lat.* To scatter deceptive rumors among the mob.

Spem pretio non emo, *Lat.* I do not buy expectation at a fixed price.

Spretæ injuria formæ, *Lat.* The injury of despising her beauty.

Stans pede in uno, *Lat.* Standing on one leg.

Stat magni nominis umbra, *Lat.* He stands, the shadow of a mighty name.

Status quo, vel, status quo ante bellum, *Lat.* The state in which both parties were before the war.

Stavo bene, mà per star meglio sto qui, *It.* I was well, but endeavouring to be better, I am here.

Stemmata quid faciunt? *Lat.* Of what value are pedigrees?

Stillicidii casus lapidem cavat, *Lat.* The drop falling from the eaves will at last hollow a stone.

Stratum super stratum, *Lat.* Layer above layer.

Stultus labor est ineptiarum, *Lat.* It is folly to bestow labour on trifles.

Sua cuique voluptas, *Lat.* Every man has his own pleasures.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, *Lat.* Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed.

Sub pœnâ, *Lat.* Under a penalty.

Sub silentio, *Lat.* In silence.

Suggestio falsi, *Lat.* The suggestion of a falsehood.

Sui generis, *Lat.* Of its own kind.

Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes, *Lat.* Neither fear nor wish for your last day.

Summum bonum, *Lat.* The chief good.

Summum jus summa injuria, *Lat.* The rigour of the law is the rigour of oppression.

Sum quod eris, fui quod es, *Lat.* I am what thou wilt be; I have been what thou art.

Sunt superis sua jura, *Lat.* The gods have their own laws.

Suo Marte, *Lat.* By his own exertion.

Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, *Lat.* With his own sword do I cut this fellow's throat.

Supersedeas, *Law Lat.* A writ to stay proceedings.

Suppressio veri, *Lat.* The suppression of truth.

Suum cuique, *Lat.* Let every man have his own.

Suus cuique mos, *Lat.* Every one has his particular habit.

Sans peur et sans reproche, *Fr.* Without fear or reproach.

Scandalum magnatum, *Lat.* Scandal against the great.

Semper eadem, *Lat.* Always the same.

Semper paratus, *Lat.* Always prepared.

Scripsit, *Lat.* Engraved by.

Secundum artem, *Lat.* According to art.

Statum in statu, *Lat.* An intermediate state.

Sub rosâ, *Lat.* Under the rose.

Succedaneum, *Lat.* A substitute.

Semper fidelis, *Lat.* Always faithful.

Seniores á priori, *Lat.* Give elders the precedence.

Sub judice, *Lat.* Under judgment.

T.

Tabula rasa, *Lat.* A smoothed tablet.

Tædium vitæ, *Lat.* A weariness of life; ennui.

Tam Marte quam Minervâ, *Lat.* Equally by his courage and genius.

Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? *Lat.* Can such wrath inhabit heavenly minds?

Tant mieux, *Fr.* So much the better—**Tant pis**, So much the worse.

Tantum series juncturaque pollet, *Lat.* Of so much force are system and connection.

Tel brille au second rang, qui s'éclipse au premier, *Fr.* A man may shine in the second rank who would be eclipsed in the first.

Tel maître, tel valet, *Fr.* Like master, like man.

Telum imbelle sine ictu, *Lat.* A feeble weapon thrown without effect.

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis, *Lat.* The times are perpetually changing, and we change with the times.

Tempus edax rerum, *Lat.* Time that devours all things.

Tempus omnia revelat, *Lat.* Time discloses all things.

Teres atque rotundus, *Lat.* A man smooth and round in himself.

Terræ filius, *Lat.* A son of the earth: an Oxonian phrase.

Tertium quid, *Lat.* A third something.

Tertius e cœlo cecidet Cato, *Lat.* A third Cato hath dropt from the clouds.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, *Lat.* I fear the Greeks, even when they offer presents.

Timidus se vocat cautum, parcum sordidus, *Lat.* The coward calls himself cautious fellow, and the miser an economist.

Tirer de diable par le queue, *Fr.* To pull the devil by the tail.

Toga virilis, *Lat.* The gown of manhood.

Tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviore ruant, *Lat.* They are raised high that their fall may be the heavier.

Toties quoties, *Lat.* As often as.

Toto cœlo, *Lat.* By the whole heavens: as opposite as the poles.

Totus mundus agit histrionem, *Lat.* "All the world's a stage."

Tourner cosaque, *Fr.* To turn a man's coat; to disgrace him.

Tous frais faits, *Fr.* All expenses paid.

Tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire, et personne ne se plaint de son jugement, *Fr.* Every man complains of his memory, but no man complains of his understanding.

Tria juncta in uno, *Lat.* Three joined in one.

Truditur dies die, *Lat.* One day is pressed onward by another.

Tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, *Lat.* Your affairs are in hazard when the next house is on fire.

Turpe est aliud loqui, aliud sentire; quanto turpius aliud scribere, aliud sentire! *Lat.* It is disgraceful to speak one thing and think another; how much baser is it to write one thing and think another!

Tedium vitæ, *Lat.* Weariness of life.

Toto corde. *Lat.* With the whole heart.

U.

Uberrima fides, *Lat.* A full growth of confidence; an implicit faith.

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum, *Lat.* Uncertainty destroys laws.

Ubi mel, ibi apes, *Lat.* Where honey is there you will find bees.

Ubi suprà, *Lat.* Where abovementioned.

Ultima ratio regum, *Lat.* The last reasoning of kings; (arms.)

Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, *Lat.* The only hope for the conquered is to expect no safety.

Unguibus et rostro, *Lat.* With talons and beak.

Unguis in vulnere, *Lat.* A claw or nail in the wound.

Un homme d'esprit seroit souvent bien embarrassé sans la compagnie des sots, *Fr.* A man of wit would be often embarrassed without the company of fools.

Uni æquus virtuti, *Lat.* Friendly to virtue alone.

Uno avulso non deficit alter, *Lat.* When one is plucked away another shall not be wanting.

Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire, *Fr.* A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.

Urbem lateritiam invenit, marmoream reliquit, *Lat.* He found the city (Rome) built of bricks, and left it constructed of marble. (The boast of Augustus.)

Ut ameris, amabilis esto, That you may be loved, be deserving of love.

Uti possidetis, *Lat.* As you possess, or as you now are. (A phrase of diplomacy.)

Ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet, *Lat.* We must act as we can when we cannot act as we wish.

Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent! *Lat.* How often are men of the greatest genius lost in obscurity!

Ultimatum, *Lat.* Final answer.

Utile dulci, *Lat.* The useful with the pleasant.

Usque ad nauseam, *Lat.* Even to satiety.

V.

Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator, *Lat.* The traveller who has an empty purse sings before the footpad.

Vade mecum, *Lat.* Go with me: a constant companion.

Væ victis! *Lat.* Wo to the vanquished!

Valeat quantum valere potest, *Lat.* Let it prevail as far as it may.

Valete ac plaudite, *Lat.* Farewell and applaud.

Videttes, *Fr. Milit. Term*, Sentinels on horseback.

Veluti in speculum, *Lat.* As if in a mirror.

Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum, *Lat.* The people are venal, and the senate is equally venal.

Vendidit hic auro patriam, *Lat.* This man sold his country for gold.

Venienti occurrite morbo, *Lat.* Meet the approaching disease.

Veniet manus auxilio quæ sit mihi, *Lat.* The hand of help will yet come to me.

Venire facias, *Law. Lat.* The writ for summoning a jury.

Veni, vidi, vici, *Lat.* I came, saw, conquered.

Ventre affamé n'a point d' oreilles, *Fr. Pr.* A hungry belly has no ears.

Vera incessu patuit dea, *Lat.* The goddess was known by her graceful walk.

Veritatis simplex oratio est, *Lat.* The language of truth is simple.

Versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, *Lat.* Often try what weight your shoulders can, and what they cannot bear.

Versus, *Lat.* Against. (A term used in a lawsuit.)

Vestigia nulla retrorsum, *Lat.* There are no traces backward.

Vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, *Lat.* We extol the ancients, regardless of those of later date.

Vice versâ, *Lat.* The terms being exchanged.

Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni, *Lat.* The victorious cause was espoused by the gods, the vanquished by Cato.

Vide ut suprà, *Lat.* See the preceding statement.

Vi et armis, *Lat.* By main force.

Vincit amor patriæ, *Lat.* The love of our country prevails.

Vires acquirit eundo, *Lat.* She acquires strength in her progress. (Spoken of Fame.)

Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum, *Lat.* Virtue lies in the middle between two vices, and is equally remote from either extreme.

Virtutem videant, intabescantque relictâ, *Lat.* Let them (the wicked) discern virtue, and pine away at having forsaken her.

Vis inertiæ, *Lat.* A property of matter.

Vitæ postscenia celant, *Lat.* They conceal that part of life which is passed behind the scenes.

Vitam impendere vero, *Lat.* To stake one's life for the truth.

Vitiant artus ægræ contagia mentis, *Lat.* When the mind is ill at ease the body is in a certain degree affected.

Vivâ voce, *Lat.* By or with the living voice.

Vive la bagatelle. *Fr.* Success to trifling.

Vivere si nequis rectè, dicede peritis, *Lat.* If you know not how to live well, leave the society of those who do.

Vivida vis animi, *Lat.* The living vigour of genius.

Voilà une autre chose, *Fr.* There's quite a different matter.

Vous y perdrez vos pas, *Fr.* You will lose your labour.

Vox et præterea nihil, *Lat.* A voice and nothing more.

Vox faucibus hæsit, *Lat.* The voice stuck in the throat.

Vox populi, vox Dei, *Lat.* The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Vultus est index animi, *Lat.* The countenance is the index of the mind.

Vale, *Lat.* Farewell.
Verbatim, *Lat.* Word for word.
Verbatim et literatim, *Lat.* Exact in word and letter.
Verba ardens, *Lat.* An unqualified expression.
Veto, *Lat.* I forbid.
Vice, *Lat.* In lieu of.
Via, *Lat.* By the way.
Vide, *Lat.* See.
Vis poetica, *Lat.* Poetic genius.
Vivant rex et regina, *Lat.* Long live the king and queen.
Vulgo, *Lat.* Commonly.

Z.

Zonam perdidit, *Lat.* He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere, *Lat.* To loosen the virgin zone or *cestus*.

THE

HEATHEN DEITIES

AND

CONCISE CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

ABARIS, a Scythian priest of Apollo.
Abeona, a goddess of voyages, &c.
Abretanus, a surname of Jupiter.
Abron, a very voluptuous Grecian.
Abyla, a famous mountain in Africa.
Acantha, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
Acastus, the name of a famous hunter.
Acetus, one of the priests of Bacchus.
Achæmenes, the first king of Persia.
Achates, a trusty friend of Æneas.
Acheron, a son of Sol and Terra.
Achilles, son of Peleus, king of Thrace, a Greek who signalised himself in the Trojan war, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.
Acidalia, and Armata, names of Venus.
Acidalus, a famous mountain of Bœotia.
Acis, a Sicilian shepherd, killed by Polyphemus, because he rivalled him in the affections of Galatea.
Acmon, a famous king of the Titans.
Acratus, the genius of drunkards.
Acteon, a celebrated hunter.
Admetus, a king of Thessaly.
Adonis, a youth remarkably beautiful, beloved by Venus and Proserpine.
Adrastea, the goddess Nemesis.
Æacus, one of the infernal judges.
Æga, Jupiter's nurse, daughter of Olenus.
Ægeus, a king of Attica, giving name to the Ægean sea by drowning himself in it.
Ægina, a particular favourite of Jupiter.
Ægis, a Gorgon, whom Pallas slew.
Ægle, one of the three Hesperides.
Ægon, a wrestler famous for strength.
Ægyptus, son of Neptune and Lybia.
Aello, one of the three Harpies.
Æneas, the son of Anchises and Venus.
Æolus, the god of winds.
Æous, one of the four horses of the sun.
Æsculanus, a Roman god of riches.
Æsculapius, the god of physic.
Æthalides, a son of Mercury.
Æthon, one of the four horses of the sun.

Ætnæus, a title of Vulcan.
Ætolus, the son of Endymion and Diana.
Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.
Aganippe, daughter of the river Permessus, which flows from mount Helicon.
Agenor, the first king of Argos.
Agenoria, the goddess of industry.
Agelastus, and Agesilaus, names of Pluto.
Aglaia, one of the three graces.
Ajax, one of the most distinguished princes and heroes at the siege of Troy.
Albunea, a grove in Italy.
Alcides, a title of Hercules.
Alcinous, a king of Corcyra.
Alcioneus, a giant killed by Hercules.
Alciope, a favourite mistress of Neptune.
Alcmena, the wife of Amphitryon.
Alecto, one of the three Furies.
Alectryon, a favourite of Mars.
Almus, and Alumnus, titles of Jupiter.
Aloa, a festival of Bacchus and Ceres.
Aloeus, a giant who warred with Jupiter.
Amalthæa, the goat that suckled Jupiter.
Ambarvalia, sacrifices to Ceres.
Ambrosia, the food of the gods.
Ammon, a title of Jupiter.
Amphiaraus, the son of Apollo and Hypermnestra, and a famous augur.
Amphimedon, one of the suiters of Penelope.
Amphion, a famous musician.
Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune.
Amyntor, a king of Epirus.
Anacreon, a lyric poet of Greece.
Anaitis, the goddess of prostitution.
Ancæus, a king of Arcadia.
Androgeus, the son of Minos.
Andromache, the wife of Hector.
Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, married to Perseus.
Angerona, the goddess of silence.
Anna, the sister of Pygmalion and Dido.
Antæus, son of Neptune and Terra.
Anteros, one of the names of Cupid.
Anteverta, a goddess of women in labour.
Anthia, and Argiva, titles of Juno.
Anubis, an Egyptian god with a dog's head.
Aonides, the name of the Muses.
Apaturia, and Aphrodites, titles of Venus.
Apis, son of Jupiter and Niobe.
Apollo, the god of music, poetry, &c.
Arachne, a city of Thessaly.
Arethusa, the daughter of Nereus.
Argentinus, Æsculanus, gods of wealth.
Argo, the ship that conveyed Jason, and his companions to Colchis, and which is reported to have been the first ship of war.
Argonauts, the companions of Jason.
Argus, son of Aristor, said to have had an hundred eyes; also an architect, who built the ship Argo.
Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who from love, helped Theseus out of the Cretan Labyrinth, but, being afterwards deserted by him, was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.
Arimaspi, a warlike people of Scythia.
Arion, a lyric poet of Methymna.
Aristæus, the son of Apollo and Cyrene.

Aristomenes, a cruel Titan.
Artemis, the Delphic sibyl; also Diana.
Asclepia, festivals of Æsculapius.
Ascolia, a feast in honour of Bacchus.
Asteria, a daughter of Ceus.
Astrapæus, and Atabyrus, titles of Jupiter.
Astræa, the goddess of justice.
Astrologus, a title of Hercules.
Astyanax, the only son of Hector.
Astypalæa, daughter of Phœnix.
Ate, the goddess of revenge.
Atlantes, a savage people of Ethiopia.
Atlas, a king of Mauritania.
Atropos, one of the three Fates.
Averuus, a lake on the borders of hell.
Averuncus, a god of the Romans.
Augeas, a king of Elis, whose stable of 3000 oxen was not cleansed for 30 years, yet Hercules cleansed it in one day.
Avistuper, a title of Priapus.
Aurea, a name of Fortuna.
Aurora, the goddess of the morning.
Autoleon, a general of the Crotonians.
Autumnus, the god of fruits.

BACCHANALIA, feasts in honour of Bacchus.
Bacchus, the god of wine.
Bapta, the goddess of shame.
Barbata, a title of Venus and Fortuna.
Bassareus, a title of Bacchus.
Baucis, an old woman, who, with her husband Philemon, entertained Jupiter and Mercury in their travels through Phrygia.
Bellerophon, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra, who underwent numberless hardships, for refusing an intimacy with Sthenobœa, the wife of Proetus, king of Argos.
Bellipotens, a surname of Mars.
Bellona, the goddess of war.
Berecynthia Mater, a title of Cybele.
Berenice, a Grecian lady, who was the only person of her sex that was permitted to see the Olympic Games.
Bergion, a giant killed by Jupiter.
Biblia, the wife of Duillius, who first instituted a triumph for a naval victory.
Bicops, and Bifrons, names of Janus.
Bisultor, a name of Mars.
Bithon, a remarkably strong Grecian.
Bolina, a nymph rendered immortal for her modesty and resistance of Apollo.
Bona Dea, a title of Cybele and Fortuna.
Bonus Dæmon, a title of Priapus.
Boreas, the son of Astræus and Heribela, generally put for the north wind.
Brevis, a title of Fortuna.
Briareus, a monstrous giant, son of Cœlus and Terra.
Brimo, and Bubastis, names of Hecate.
Briseis, the daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus in the Trojan war.
Brontes, a maker of Jupiter's thunder.
Brotheus, son of Vulcan, who threw himself into mount Etna, on account of his deformity.
Brumalia, feasts of Bacchus.
Bubona, the goddess of oxen.
Busiris, son of Neptune, a cruel tyrant.
Byblis, the daughter of Miletus.

CABARNI, priests of Ceres.
Cabiri, priests of Cybele.
Cabrus, a god of Phaselitæ.
Cacus, son of Vulcan.

Cadmus, son of Agenor, and Telephessa, who, searching in vain for his sister, built the city of Thebes, and invented 16 letters of the Greek alphabet.
Caduceus, Mercury's golden wand.
Cæca, and Conservatrix, titles of Fortuna.
Cæculus, a robber, son of Vulcan.
Cæneus, a title of Jupiter.
Calchas, a famous Greek soothsayer.
Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon.
Calliope, the Muse of heroic poetry.
Calypso, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who reigned in the island of Ogygia, and became enamoured of Ulysses.
Cambles, a gluttonous king of Lydia.
Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, and king of the Medes and Persians.
Camœnæ, a name given to the Muses.
Canes, a title of the Furies.
Canopus, an Egyptian god.
Cardua, a household goddess.
Carmenta, a name of Themis.
Carna, a Roman goddess.
Caryatis, a title of Diana.
Caspii, a people of Hyrcania, who were said to starve their parents to death when 70 years old, and to train up dogs for war.
Cassandra, daughter of Priam, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.
Castalides, the Muses, from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.
Castor, son of Jupiter and Leda, between whom and his brother Pollux immortality was alternately shared.
Catius, a tutelar god to grown persons.
Cecrops, the first king of Athens.
Celæno, one of the Harpies.
Centaurs, children of Ixion, half men, half horses, inhabiting Thessaly.
Cephalus, son of Mercury and Hersa.
Cepheus, a prince of Arcadia and Ethiopia.
Cerannius, a title of Jupiter.
Cerberus, a dog or monster with three heads, which guarded the gates of hell.
Cerealia, festivals in honour of Ceres.
Ceres, the goddess of agriculture.
Cerus, or Serus, the god of opportunity.
Chalcea, festivals in honour of Vulcan.
Charites, a name of the Graces.
Charon, a ferryman of hell.
Chimæra, a strange monster of Lycia, which was killed by Bellerophon.
Chiron, the preceptor of Achilles.
Chromis, a cruel son of Hercules.
Chrysaorius, a surname of Jupiter.
Chrysis, a priestess of Juno at Argos.
Circe, a very noted enchantress.
Cirrha, a cavern of Phocis, near Delphi, whence the winds issued which caused a divine rage, and produced oracular responses.
Clausina, a name of Venus.
Clausius, or Clusius, a name of Janus.
Cleomedes, a famous wrestler.
Clio, the Muse presiding over history.
Clotho, one of the three Fates.
Clytemnestra, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, killed by her son Orestes, on account of her adultery with Egisthus.
Cocytus, a river of hell flowing from Styx.
Collina, the goddess of hills.
Compitalia, games of the household gods.

Comus, the god of laughter and jollity.
Concordia, the goddess of peace.
Conservator, and Custos, titles of Jupiter.
Consus, a title of Neptune.
Cortina, the covering of Apollo's tripos.
Corybantes and Curetes, priests of Cybele.
Creon, a king of Thebes.
Crinis, a priest of Apollo.
Crinissus, a Trojan prince, very amorous.
Crœsus, a rich king of Lydia.
Cronia, festivals in honour of Saturn.
Ctesibus, a famous, Athenian parasite.
Cunia, a goddess of new-born infants.
Cupid, the son of Mars and Venus, and god of love, smiles, &c.
Cybele, the wife of Saturn.
Cyclopes, Vulcan's workmen, with only one eye in the middle of their forehead.
Cycnus, a king of Liguria; also a son of Neptune, who was invulnerable.
Cyllenius, and Camillus, names of Mercury.
Cynocephali, a people of India, said to have heads resembling those of dogs.
Cynthia, and Cynthius, Diana and Apollo.
Cyparissæa, a title of Minerva.
Cypria, Cytherea, titles of Venus.

DÆDALION, the son of Lucifer.
Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the anger, axe, glue, plumbline, saw, and masts and sails for ships.
Damon, the sincere friend of Pythias.
Dæmon Bonus, Dithyrambus, and Dionysius, titles of Bacchus.
Danae, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, seduced by Jupiter.
Danaides, the 50 daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands on the marriage night, for which they were doomed to draw water out of a deep well with sieves.
Daphne, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
Dardanus, the founder of Troy.
Dares, a very ancient historian, who wrote an account of the Trojan war.
Dea Syria, a title of Venus.
Decima, a title of Lachesis.
Dejanira, the wife of Hercules.
Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, while he lay concealed in woman's apparel at her father's court.
Deiopeia, a beautiful attendant on Juno.
Deiphobe, the Cumæan sibyl.
Deiphobus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
Delia, and Delius, Diana and Apollo.
Delos, the island where Apollo was born.
Delphi, a city of Phocis, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.
Delphicus, Didymæus, titles of Apollo.
Demades, an Athenian orator.
Derbices, a people near the Caspian sea, who punished all crimes with death.
Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife, Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repeopled the world.
Deverra, a goddess of breeding women.
Diagoras, a Rhodian, who died from joy, because his three sons had on the same day gained prizes at the Olympic games.

Diana, the goddess of hunting, chastity, &c.
Dido, daughter of Belus, and queen of Carthage, who burned herself through despair, because Æneas left her.
Dies, and Diespiter, titles of Jupiter.
Dindyme, Dindymene, titles of Cybele.
Diomedes, a king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and with Ulysses carried off the Palladium; also a tyrant of Thrace.
Dione, one of Jupiter's mistresses.
Dionysia, feasts in honour of Bacchus.
Dioscuri, a title of Castor and Pollux.
Diræ, a title of the Furies.
Dis, a title of Pluto.
Discordia, the goddess of contention.
Domiduca, a title of Juno.
Domiducus, and Domitius, nuptial gods.
Domina, a title of Proserpine.
Dryades, nymphs of the woods.

ECHION, a companion of Cadmus.
Echo, daughter of Aer and Tellus, who pined away for love of Narcissus.
Edonides, priestesses of Bacchus.
Educa, a goddess of new-born infants.
Egeria, a title of Juno, and a goddess.
Electra, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated Orestes to revenge their father's death on their mother and her adulterer Ægisthus.
Eleleus, and Eleutherius, titles of Bacchus.
Eleusinia, feasts in honour of Jupiter.
Eloides, nymphs of Bacchus.
Empusæ, a name of the Gorgons.
Endymion, a shepherd of Caria, who, for his intimacy with Juno, was condemned to a sleep of thirty years; Diana visited him by night in a cave of mount Latmus.
Enialius, a title of Mars.
Enyo, the same as Bellona.
Epeus, the artist of the Trojan horse.
Epigones, the sons of the seven worthies, who besieged Thebes a second time.
Epilænea, sacrifices to Bacchus.
Epistrophia, and Erycina, titles of Venus.
Epizephrii, a people of Locris, who punished those with death that drank more wine than physicians prescribed.
Erato, the Muse of love-poetry.
Erebus, an infernal deity, son of Chaos and Nox; also a river of hell.
Ergane, a river whose waters inebriated.
Erichthonius, a king of Athens, who was very deformed in his feet, and invented coaches to conceal his lameness.
Erynnis, a common name of the Furies.
Eros, one of the names of Cupid.
Erostratus, he who, to perpetuate his name, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Eteocles and Polynices, sons of Œdipus, who violently hated and killed each other.
Evadne, daughter of Mars and Thebe, who from affection threw herself on the funeral pile of her husband Cateneus.
Eucrates, a person remarkable for shuffling, duplicity, and dissimulation.
Eumenides, a name of the Furies.
Euphrosyne, one of the three Graces.
Europa, the daughter of Agenor, who, it is said, was carried into Crete by Jupiter in the form of a white bull.

Euryale, one of the three Gorgons.
Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus.
Eurymone, a horrid infernal deity.
Euterpe, the Muse presiding over music.
Euthymus, a very famous wrestler.

FABULA, the goddess of lies.
Fabulinus, a god of infants.
Fama, the goddess of report.
Fascinum, a title of Priapus.
Fates, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, entrusted with the lives of mortals.
Fauna, and Fatua, names of Cybele.
Faunus, the son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauns, rural gods.
Februa, a goddess of purification.
Februla, Florida, Fluonia, titles of Juno.
Februus, a title of Pluto.
Felicitas, the goddess of happiness.
Ferculus, a household god.
Feretrius, and Fulminator, titles of Jupiter.
Feronia, a goddess of woods.
Fessonia, a goddess of wearied persons.
Fidius, the god of treaties.
Flamines, priests of Jupiter, Mars, &c.
Flora, the goddess of flowers, &c.
Fluviales, *or* Potamides, nymphs of rivers.
Fornax, a goddess of corn and bakers.
Fortuna, *or* Fortune, the goddess of happiness.
Furies, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, Alecta, Megæra, and Tisiphone, who were armed with snakes and lighted torches.

GALATEA, daughter of Nereus and Doris, passionately beloved by Polyphemus.
Galli, castrated priests of Cybele.
Gallus, *or* Alectryon, a favourite of Mars.
Gamelia, a title of Juno.
Ganges, a famous river of India.
Ganymede, the cup-bearer of Jupiter.
Geloni, a people of Scythia, who used to paint themselves in order to appear more terrible to their enemies.
Genetrix, a name of Venus.
Genii, guardian angels.
Genius, a name of Priapus.
Geryon, a king of Spain, who fed his oxen with human flesh.
Glaucopis, a name of Minerva.
Glaucus, a fisherman, made a sea-god by eating a certain herb; also the son of Hippolochus, who exchanged his arms of gold for the brazen ones of Diomede.
Gnossis, a name of Ariadne.
Gordius, a husbandman, but afterwards king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, unable to unravel it, cut it to pieces.
Gorgons, the three daughters of Phorcus and Cete, (Euryale, Medusa, and Stheno,) who could change into stones those whom they looked on; Perseus slew the chief of them.
Gorgophorus, a title of Pallas.
Graces, three daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, (Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia,) attendants on Venus and the Muses.
Gradivus, a title of Mars.
Gyges, a rich king of Lydia: also a shepherd, who, by means of a ring, could render himself invisible.

HADES, a title of Pluto; also Orcus, Tartarus, Hell, or the condition of the dead.
Hamaxobii, a people of Scythia, who lived in carts, and removed from place to place as necessity required.
Harmonia, a famous artist of Troy.
Harpalyce, a most beautiful maid of Argos.
Harpies, three monsters, Aello, Celæno, and Ocypete, with faces of virgins, bodies of vultures, and hands armed with monstrous claws.
Harpocrates, the Egyptian god of silence.
Hebe, the goddess of youth.
Hebrus, a river in Thrace.
Hecalius, a title given to Jupiter by Theseus.
Hecate, Diana's name in hell.
Hector, a son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most valiant of all the Trojans.
Hecuba, the wife of Priam.
Hegesias, a philosopher of Cyrene, who described the miseries of life with such a gloomy eloquence, that many of his auditors killed themselves through despair.
Helena, the wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman in the world, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.
Helenus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
Helicon, a famous mountain near Parnassus, dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.
Heraia, sacrifices to Juno.
Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, remarkable for his numerous exploits and dangerous enterprises.
Hebeia, the wife of Astreus.
Hermæ, statues of Mercury.
Hermes, a name of Mercury.
Hermione, daughter of Mars and Venus, married to Cadmus; also a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.
Hero, a beautiful woman of Sestos in Thrace, and priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abidos loved so tenderly, that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her.
Herodotus, a very famous historian of Halicarnassus.
Herophila, the Erythræan sibyl.
Herailia, the wife of Romulus.
Hesperus, or Vesper, the evening star.
Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus, Ægle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa, who had a garden of golden apples watched by a dragon, which Hercules slew.
Hesus, a name of Mars among the Gauls.
Hippias, a skilful philosopher of Elis.
Hippocampi, Neptune's horses.
Hippocrene, a fountain at the bottom of mount Helicon, dedicated to Apollo, &c.
Hippolytus, the son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hyppolyte, who refused intimacies with his stepmother, Phædra. He was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana, after having been killed by his chariot horses.
Hippona, the goddess of horses and stables.
Historia, the goddess of history.
Hortensis, one of the names of Venus.
Horus, a title of the sun.
Hostilina, a goddess of corn.
Hyades, the five daughters of Atlas; Phaola, Ambrosia, Eudora, Coronis, and Polyxo.
Hybla, a mountain in Sicily, universally celebrated for its thyme and bees.
Hydra, a serpent which had seven heads, killed by Hercules in the lake Lerna.

Hygeia, the goddess of health.
Hyllus, the son of Hercules and Dejanira.
Hymen, the god of marriage.
Hyperion, son of Cœlus and Terra; also the sun.
Hypsipyle, a queen of Lemnos, who was banished for saving her father, Thoas, when all the other men of the island were murdered by the women.

IACCHUS, a name of Bacchus.
Janitor, and Junonius, titles of Janus.
Ianthe, the beautiful wife of Iphis.
Janus, the first king of Italy, son of Apollo; also a god of new-born infants.
Japetus, a son of Cœlus, or Titan.
Jarbas, a king of Gætulia.
Jason, a Thessalian prince, son of Æason, who by Medea's help brought away the golden fleece from Colchis.
Icarius, an Athenian, who was put to death by some shepherds for having given them wine, which they supposed to be poison.
Icarus, the son of Dedalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings and fell into the sea, from thence called the Icarian sea.
Ida, a mountain near Troy.
Idæa Mater, a name of Cybele.
Idæi Dactyli, priests of Cybele.
Idalia, a name of Venus.
Idmon, a famous soothsayer.
Idothea, Jupiter's nurse.
Ilione, the eldest daughter of Priam.
Ilissus, a river in Attica.
Ilus, the son of Tros and Callirrhoe, from whom Troy was called Ilion.
Imperator, a name of Jupiter.
Inachis, and Isis, names of Io.
Ino, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and wife of Athamas.
Intercidona, a goddess of breeding women.
Interduca, and Juga, titles of Juno.
Inuus, and Incubus, names of Pan.
Io, daughter of Inachus, who was worshipped as a goddess by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.
Jocasta, the daughter of Creon, who unwittingly married her own son Œdipus.
Iphiclus, the twin-brother of Hercules.
Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, standing as a victim ready to be sacrificed to appease the rage of Diana, was by that goddess carried to Tauris, and made her priestess.
Iphis, a prince of Cyprus, who hanged himself for love; also a daughter of Lygdus.
Iphitus, son of Praxonides, who instituted Olympic games to Hercules.
Iris, a messenger of Juno, who turned her into the rainbow.
Itys, the son of Tereus and Progne, murdered and served up by his mother at a banquet before Tereus, in revenge for his having defloured her sister Philomela.
Juno, the sister and wife of Jupiter.
Juno Inferna, a name of Proserpine.
Junones, guardian angels of women.
Jupiter, the supreme deity of the Pagan world.
Jupiter Secundus, a name of Neptune.
Jupiter Tertius, Infernus, or Stygius, several appellations given to Pluto.

Juventas, a goddess of youth; a title of Hebe.
Ixion, the son of Phlegias, who was fastened to a wheel perpetually turning round, for boasting that he had lain with Juno.

LACHESIS, one of the three Fates.
Lacinia, and Lucilia, titles of Juno.
Lactura, or Lactucina, a goddess of corn.
Læstrigones, cannibals of Italy, who roasted and ate the companions of Ulysses.
Laius, a king of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son Œdipus.
Lamiæ, a name of the Gorgons.
Laocoon, a son of Priam, and high-priest of Apollo; he and his two children were killed by serpents.
Lapis, or Lapideus, titles of Jupiter.
Lares, sons of Mercury and Lara, worshipped as household gods.
Lateranus, a household god.
Laverna, a goddess of thieves.
Leander. See Hero.
Leda, daughter of king Thespius and wife of Tyndarus.
Lemoniades, nymphs of meadows, &c.
Lenæ, priestesses of Bacchus.
Lerna, a marsh of Argos, famous for a Hydra killed there by Hercules.
Lethe, a river whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of things past.
Levana, a goddess of new-born infants.
Libitina, the goddess of funerals.
Linus, the son of Apollo and Terpsichore.
Lissa, a fourth Fury.
Lubentia, the goddess of pleasure.
Lucifer, son of Jupiter and Aurora, made the morning star; also the arch-devil.
Luna, Diana's name in heaven.
Lupercalia, feasts in honour of Pan.
Luperci, priests of Pan.
Lycaon, a king of Arcadia.

MAIA, loved by Jupiter, and by him turned into a star to avoid Juno's rage.
Mana, a goddess of women in labour.
Mantura, a goddess of corn.
Manturna, and Mena, nuptial goddesses.
Marina, Melanis, Meretrix, Migonitis, and Murcia, titles of Venus.
Mars, the god of war.
Mausolus, a king of Caria, who had a most magnificent tomb erected to him by his wife Artemisia.
Medea, a wonderful sorceress.
Meditrina, a goddess of grown persons.
Meduso, the chief of the three Gorgons.
Megæra, one of the three Furies.
Megalensia, festivals in honour of Cybele.
Megara, the wife of Hercules.
Melanira, a name of Venus.
Meliæ, nymphs of the fields.
Melius, a name of Hercules.
Melona, the goddess of honey.
Melpomene, the Muse of tragedy.
Memnon, a king of Ethiopia.
Menelaia, a festival in honour of Menelaus.
Menelaus, the husband of Helena.
Mentha, a mistress of Pluto.
Mentor, the governor of Telemachus.
Mercury, the messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, the god of eloquence, merchandise, and robbers.
Merope, one of the seven Pleiades.
Midas, a king of Phrygia, and

the son of Gordius, who, entertaining Bacchus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold.
Milo, a wrestler of remarkable strength.
Mimallones, attendants on Bacchus.
Minerva, the goddess of wisdom.
Minos, a king of Crete, made, for his justice, a judge of hell.
Minotaur, a monster, half-man half-beast.
Minya, a name of the Argonauts.
Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory.
Momus, the god of raillery.
Moneta, a title of Juno.
Morpheus, the god of sleep, dreams, &c.
Mors, the deity of death.
Mulciber, a title of Vulcan.
Muses, nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, mistresses of all the sciences, presidents of musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods; Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.
Muta, the goddess of silence.

NÆNIA, the goddess of funeral songs.
Naiades, the nymphs of rivers, &c.
Narcissus, a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a daffodil.
Natio, and Nundina, goddesses of infants.
Nemæa, a country of Elis, famed for a terrible lion killed there by Hercules.
Nemesis, the goddess of revenge.
Neptune, the god of the sea.
Nereides, sea nymphs.
Nerio, the wife of Mars.
Nicephorus, a title of Jupiter.
Ninus, the first king of the Assyrians.
Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Latona, had her fourteen children killed, and wept herself into a statue.
Nomius, a name of Apollo.
Nox, the most ancient of all gods.
Nuptialis, a title of Juno.
Nyctetius, a name of Bacchus.
Nymphæ, certain female deities among the ancients.

OBSEQUENS, a title of Fortuna.
Occator, the god of harrowing.
Oceanus, an ancient sea-god.
Ocypete, one of the three Harpies.
Œdipus, the son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphynx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterwards ran mad and tore out his eyes.
Olympius, a title of Jupiter.
Olympus, a mountain in Thessaly, the most beautiful in the world, and the residence of the gods.
Omphale, a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was so enamoured, that she made him submit to spinning and other unbecoming offices.
Opertus, a name of Pluto.
Opigena, a title of Juno.
Ops, a name of Cybele.
Orbona, a goddess of grown persons.
Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, and constant friend of Pylades.
Orion, a great and mighty hunter.
Orpheus, son of Jupiter and Calliope, who had great skill in music, and was torn in pieces by the Mænades for disliking the company of women after the death of his wife Eurydice.

Orythia, a queen of the Amazons.

Osiris, son of Jupiter and Niobe, married to Io, and worshipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox; called also Apis.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, with golden sands and medicinal waters.

Pæan, and **Phœbus**, names of Apollo.

Pales, the goddess of shepherds.

Palilia, feasts in honour of Pales.

Palladium, a statue of Minerva, on the preservation of which the fate of Troy depended.

Pallas, a name of Minerva.

Pan, the god of shepherds.

Pandora, the first woman made by Vulcan, and endowed with gifts by all the gods and goddesses; she had a box containing all manner of evils, with hope at the bottom.

Panope, one of the Nereides.

Paphia, a title of Venus.

Parcæ, a name of the Fates.

Paris, *or* Alexander, son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helena, and occasioned the Trojan war.

Parnassus, a mountain in Phocis, famous for a temple of Apollo, and being the favourite residence of the Muses.

Partunda, a nuptial goddess.

Pastophori, priests of Isis.

Patareus, a title of Apollo.

Patelina, a goddess of corn.

Patulacius, a name of Janus.

Patuleius, a name of Jupiter.

Paventia, and **Polina**, goddesses of infants.

Pegasus, a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses.

Pelonia, a goddess of grown persons.

Penates, small statues or household gods.

Penelope, daughter of Icarus, celebrated for her chastity and fidelity during the long absence of Ulysses.

Perseus, son of Jupiter and Danae, who performed many extraordinary exploits by means of Medusa's head.

Phæcasiani, ancient gods of Greece.

Phaeton, the son of Sol and Clymene, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent; but, unable to manage the horses, he set the world on fire.

Phallica, feasts of Bacchus.

Philammon, a skilful musician.

Philomela, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was ravished by her brother-in-law Tereus, and changed into a nightingale.

Phineas, son of Agenor, and king of Paphlagonia; also a king of Thrace.

Phlegethon, a boiling river of hell.

Phlegon, one of the four horses of Sol.

Phlegyæ, a people of Bœotia, destroyed by Neptune on account of their piracies and other crimes.

Phœbe, a name given to Diana.

Phœbus, a name of Apollo.

Phœnix, son of Amyntor.

Picumnus, a rural god.

Pilumnus, a god of breeding women.

Pindus, a mountain of Thessaly.

Pitho, a goddess of eloquence.

Pleiades, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione; Asterope, Celœno, Electra, Halcyone, Maia, Merope, and Tagete.

Pluto, the god of hell.

Plutus, the god of riches.

Pollux, brother of Castor.

Polydamus, a famous wrestler.

Polydius, a famous prophet and physician.

Polyhymnia, the Muse of rhetoric.
Polyphemus, a monstrous giant.
Pomona, the goddess of fruits and autumn.
Posidon, a name of Neptune.
Prænestina, a name of Fortuna.
Præstes, a title of Jupiter and Minerva.
Praxiteles, a famous statuary.
Priam, son of Laomedon, and father of Paris, Hector, &c.
Priapus, the god of gardens, &c.
Prometheus, the son of Iapetus, who animated a man, that he had formed of clay, with fire, which, by the assistance of Minerva, he stole from heaven.
Propylæa, a name of Hecate.
Proserpine, the wife of Pluto.
Proteus, a sea-god who could change himself into all shapes.
Psyche, the goddess of pleasure.
Pylades, the constant friend of Orestes.
Pyramus, and Thisbe, two lovers of Babylon, who killed themselves by the same sword.
Pyrœtis, one of the four horses of the sun.
Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy.
Python, a huge serpent produced from the mud of the deluge, which Apollo killed, and in memory thereof instituted the Pythian games.
Pythonissa, the priestess of Apollo.

QUADRIFRONS, a title of Janus.
Quies, a goddess of grown persons.
Quietalis, and Quietus, names of Pluto.
Quinquatria, feasts of Pallas.

RECTUS, a title of Bacchus.
Redux, and Regia, titles of Fortuna.
Regina, a title of Juno.
Rhadamanthus, an infernal judge.
Rhea, a title of Cybele.
Rhea Sylvia, the mother of Romulus.
Robigo, a goddess of corn.
Romulus, the first king of Rome.
Rumina, a goddess of new-born infants.
Runcina, the goddess of weeding.
Rusina, a rural deity.

SABAZIA, feasts of Proserpine, &c.
Salii, the twelve frantic priests of Mars.
Salmoneus, a king of Elis.
Salus, the goddess of health.
Sancus, a god of the Sabines.
Sator, and Sorritor, rural gods.
Saturnalia, feasts of Saturn.
Saturnus, *or* Saturn, son of Cœlum and Terra.
Satyrs, the attendants of Bacchus, horned monsters, half-men, half-goats.
Scyron, a famous robber of Attica.
Sela, and Segetia, goddesses of corn.
Selli, priests of Jupiter.
Senta, a goddess of married women.
Serapis, a title of Apis.
Silenus, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was every day drunk.
Simis, a famous robber killed by Hercules.
Sisyphus, the son of Æolus, killed by Theseus, and doomed for his perfidy, to roll incessantly a huge stone up a mountain.
Sol, a name of Apollo.
Somnus, the god of sleep.
Sphinx, a monster, born of Siphon and Echinda, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved the enigma she proposed.
Stata, a goddess of grown persons.
Stentor, a Grecian whose voice is reported to have been as

strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men put together.
Stheno, one of the three Gorgons.
Styx, a river of hell.
Suada, a nuptial goddess.
Summanus, a name of Pluto.
Sylvanus, a god of the woods and forests.
Syrens, sea monsters.

TACITA, a goddess of silence.
Tantalus, a king of Paphlagonia, who was doomed to everlasting thirst, as a punishment for his barbarity.
Tartarus, the place of the wicked in hell.
Taurus, the bull under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa.
Telchines, priests of Cybele.
Telemachus, the only son of Ulysses.
Tempe, a most beautiful valley in Thessaly, the resort of the gods, &c.
Terminus, the god of boundaries.
Terpsichore, the Muse of dancing, &c.
Terror, the god of dread and fear.
Thalia, the Muse of comedy.
Theseus, king of Athens, and one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity.
Thespis, the first tragical poet.
Thetis, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, and goddess of the sea.
Thyrsus, the rod of Bacchus.
Tiphys, the pilot of the ship Argo.
Tisiphone, one of the three Furies.
Titan, son of Cœlum and Terra.
Tmarius, a title of Jupiter.
Triton, Neptune's trumpeter.
Tritonia, a name of Minerva.
Troilus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
Troy, a city of Phrygia, destroyed by the Greeks, after a siege of ten years.
Tutelina, a goddess of corn.
Tyro, one of the Nereides.

VACUNA, the goddess of idle persons.
Vagitanus, a god of little infants.
Vallonia, a goddess of valleys.
Venilia, a wife of Neptune.
Venus, the goddess of love, beauty, &c.
Vergiliæ, a title of the seven Pleiades.
Verticordia, a name of Venus.
Vertumnus, the god of the spring.
Vesta, the goddess of fire.
Viales, deities of the highways.
Vibilia, the goddess of wanderers.
Virginensis, a nuptial goddess.
Virgo, a name of Astrea and Fortuna.
Virilis, and Viscata, titles of Fortuna.
Vitula, the goddess of mirth.
Ulysses, the son of Laertes and Anticlea, and king of Ithaca, who by his subtlety and eloquence was eminently serviceable in the Trojan war.
Unxia, a title of Juno.
Voluna, a goddess of corn.
Urania, the Muse of astronomy.
Vulcan, the god of subterraneous fires.

XANTHUS, one of the horses of Achilles, born of the harpy Celœno; also a river of Troas.

ZAGRÆUS, a title of Bacchus.
Zephyrus, the son of Æolus and Aurora, who passionately loved the goddess Flora, and is put for the west wind.
Zetus, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in music.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING OR PRINTING.

A. B. or B. A. (Artium Baccalaureus,) *Bachelor of Arts.*

A. C. (Ante Christum,) *Before Christ.*

A. D. or Anno Dni. (Anno Domini,) *In the year of our Lord.*

A. Æ. C. (Anno Æræ Christianæ,) *In the year of the Christian era.*

A. M. (Artium Magister,) *Master of Arts.*

A. M. (Anno Mundi,) *In the year of the world.*

A. M. (Ante Meridiem,) *Before noon.*

A. S. S. (Societatis Antiquariæ Socius,) *Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.*

A. U. C. (Anno urbis conditæ,) *In the year of the building of the city (Rome.)*

Bart. *Baronet.*

B. D. (Baccalaureus Divinitatis,) *Bachelor of Divinity.*

Cl. (Clericus,) *Clergyman.*

Crim. Con. *Adultery.*

D. D. (Divinitatis Doctor,) *Doctor of Divinity.*

D. D. D. *Used in dedications for* dat, dicat, dedicat. *He gives, he devotes, he dedicates.*

D. D. D. D. (Dignum Deo donum dedit,) *A gift worthy of the Deity.*

D. O. M. (Deo optimo maximo,) *To God, the greatest and best.*

F. A. S. (Fraternitatis Antiquariorum Socius,) *Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.*

E. G. or e. g. (exempli gratia,) *For example.*

F. L. S. (Fraternitatis Linneanæ Socius,) *Fellow of the Linnean Society.*

F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.* R. S. S. (Regiæ Societatis Socius,) *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

F. R. S. and A. S. (Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius et Associatus,) *Fellow of the Royal Society and Associate.*

F. S. A. (Fraternitatis Socius Artium,) *Fellow of the Society of Arts.*

i. e. (Id est,) *That is.*

G. R. (Georgius Rex,) *King George.*

Ibid. (Ibidem,) *In the same place.*

Id. (Idem,) *The same (author).*

I. H. S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator,) *Jesus the Saviour of mankind.**

Inst. *Instant, or of the month.*

Knt. *Knight.*

K. B. *Knight of the Bath.*

K. G. *Knight of the Garter.*

K. T. *Knight of the Thistle.*

J. U. D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor,) *Doctor of the Canon and Civil Law.*

C. S. (Custos Sigilli,) *Keeper of the Seal.*

C. P. S. (Custos Privati Sigilli,) *Keeper of the Privy Seal.*

LL. D. (Legum Doctor,) *Doctor of Laws.*

Lib. (Liber,) *The Book.*

M. A. *Master of Arts.*

M. D. (Medicinæ Doctor,) *Doctor of Medicine.*

* This is the common interpretation of these letters; but it is a horrible blunder made by the Latins of the Greek ΙΗΣ abbreviation for the name of Jesus.

Mem. (Memento,) *Remember.*

M. B. (Medicinæ Baccalaureus,) *Bachelor of Medicine.*

M. C., *Member of Congress.*

M. S. (Memoriæ Sacrum,) *Sacred to memory.*

M. P., *Member of Parliament.*

MS. and MSS., *Manuscript and Manuscripts.*

N. B. (Nota Bene,) *Take notice.*

Nem. con. (Nemine contradicente,) *Unanimously, or without opposition.*

Nem. diss. (Nemine dissentiente,) *Unanimously, or without opposition.*

N. S., *New Style.*

N. L. (Non liquet,) *It does not appear.*

No. (Numero,) *Number.*

Olym., *Olympiads.*

O. S., *Old Style.*

Per ann. (Per annum,) *Yearly; by the year.*

Per cent. (Per centum,) *By the hundred.*

Pro and con., *On both sides.*

Prox. (Proximo,) *Next month.*

P. P. D. (Propria pecunia dedicavit,) *With his own money he dedicated it.*

P. M. (Post meridiem,) *Afternoon.*

P. S., *Postscript.*

Q. E. D. (Quod erat demonstrandum,) *Which was to be demonstrated.*

Q. E. F. (Quod erat faciendum,) *Which was to be done.*

Q. D. (Quasi dictum,) *As if it were said.*

Q. L. (Quantum libet,) *As much as you please.*

Q. Pl. (Quantum placet,) *As much as you please.*

Q. S. (Quantum sufficit,) *As much as is necessary.*

R. S. S. (Regiæ Societatis Socius, or Regalis Societatis Sodalis,) *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Scil. (Scilicet,) *To wit.*
S. (Solo,) *In music.*
S. A. (Secundum artem,) *According to the rules of art.*
S. D. (Salutem dicit,) *He sends his respects.*
S. P. (Salutem precatur,) *He prays for his prosperity.*
S. P. D. (Salutem plurimam dicit,) *He wishes much health, or sends his best respects.*
S. P. Q. R. (Senatus Populusque Romanus,) *The Roman senate and people.*
S. T. P. (Sacræ Theologiæ Professor,) *Professor of Theology.*
U. J. D. (Utriusque Juris Doctor,) *Doctor of both laws.*
Ult. (Ultimo,) *Last, or of last month.*
V. G. or V. B. (Verbi gratia,) *As for example.*
Viz. (Videlicet,) *Namely.*
&c. (Et cætera,) *And such like,* or *and the rest.*

The common Medical contractions are:
āā or Ana., *Of each.*
P. (Pugillum,) *As much as may be taken between the thumb and two fore fingers.*
M. (Manipulus,) *A handful.*
Cong. (Congius,) *A gallon.*
Coch. (Cochleare,) *A spoonful.*
F. M. (Fiat mistura,) *Let a mixture be made.*
Ss. (Semis,) *A half.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

"With what measure ye mete, it shall be meted to you again."—Matt. vii. 2.

MEASURES.

LONG MEASURE.—For Length and Distance.

12 inches	make	1 foot,
3 feet	"	1 yard,
5½ yds, or 16½ feet or pole,	"	1 rod, perch,
40 rods	"	1 furlong,
8 furls., or 320 rods	"	1 mile.
3 miles	"	1 league,
60 geograph. miles, or 69½ statute miles	"	1 degree,

The entire round of circle, say of the earth, is 360 degrees.

SQUARE MEASURE.—For Surfaces.

144 inches	make	1 foot,
9 feet	"	1 yard,
30¼ yards, or 272¼ feet	"	1 rod, pole or perch,
40 rods	"	1 rood,
4 rds., or 160 rods	"	1 acre,
640 acres	"	1 mile.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.—For Solids.

1728 cubic inches	make	1 cubic ft.
27 cubic feet,	"	1 cubic yd.
40 ft. of round. or 50 ft. of hewn timb	"	1 ton,
42 cubic feet shipping.	"	1 ton of
16 cubic feet wood, or a cord foot,	"	1 foot of
8 cord feet, or 128 cubic feet	"	1 cord.

BEER MEASURE.—For Ale, Porter, Milk, &c.

2 pints	make	1 quart,
4 quarts	"	1 gallon,
36 gallons	"	1 barrel.
54 gallons (1½ bbl.)	"	1 hogshead.

CLOTH MEASURE.—For Dry Goods.

2¼ inches	make	1 nail,
4 nails, or 9 in. a yard,	"	1 quarter of
4 quarters	"	1 yard,
3 quar., or ¾ of a yd.	"	1 Flemish ell,
5 quarters, or 1¼ yd.	"	1 English ell,
6 quarters, or 1½ yd.	"	1 French ell

TIME MEASURE.

60 seconds	make	1 minute,
60 minutes	"	1 hour,
24 hours	"	1 day,
7 days	"	1 week,
4 weeks	"	1 lunar month,
12 calendar mths., or 365 dys, 6 hrs. (nearly)	"	1 civil yr.
13 lunar mo., or 52 wks.	"	1 year.
100 years,	"	1 cent'ry.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds (″)	1 minute (′)
60 minutes (′)	1 degree (°)
30 degrees (°)	1 sign (s.)
12 signs (s.)	1 circle (c.)

MILES.

		Yards.
An English mile contains		1760
Russian	"	1100
Irish and Scotch	"	2300
Italian	"	1467
Polish	"	4400
Spanish	"	5028
German	"	5866
Swed. & Danish	"	7233
Hungarian	"	8800

In France, they measure by the mean league of 3666 yards.

WINE MEASURE.—For Wines, Spirits, Oils, &c.

4 gills	make	1 pint,
2 pints	"	1 quart,
4 quarts	"	1 gallon,
31½ gallons	"	1 barrel,
42 gallons	"	1 tierce,
63 gallons or 2 bar.	"	1 hogshead,
2 hogsheads	"	1 pipe or butt,
2 pipes	"	1 tun.

DRY MEASURE.—For Grain, Salt, Roots, Fruits, Coal, &c.

2 pints (*pt.*)	make	1 qt.	marked	*qt.*
8 quarts	make	1 peck,	mark.	*pk.*
4 pks. or 32 qts.	"	1 bush.	"	*bu.*
8 bushels	"	1 quar.	"	*qr.*
32 bushels	"	1 chald.	"	*ch.*

WEIGHTS.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord."—Prov. xi. 1.

TROY WEIGHT.—For Gold, Silver, Liquors, &c.

24 grains	make	1 pennyweight,
20 pennyweights	"	1 ounce,
12 ounces	"	1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.—For Groceries and Heavy Goods.

16 drams	make	1 ounce,
16 ounces	"	1 pound.
14 pounds	"	1 stone,
28 pounds	"	1 quarter,
4 quarters	"	1 hundred,
20 cwt.	"	1 ton.

N. B. There appears to be a change in progress in the U. S., by which the ton will be only 2000 lbs., instead of 2240 lbs., thus:—

25 pounds,	make	1 quarter,
4 quar. or 100 lbs.	"	1 hun. weight,
20 hun. weight	"	1 ton.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 gr. (*gr.*)	make	1 scruple,	marked	℈
3 scruples	"	1 dram,	"	ʒ
8 drams	"	1 ounce,	"	℥
12 ounces	"	1 pound.	"	℔

WOOL WEIGHT.

7 lbs.	make	1 clove,
2 cloves	"	1 stone,
2 stones	"	1 tod,
6½ tods	"	1 wey,
2 weys	"	1 sack,
12 sacks	"	1 last.
12 score	"	1 pack.

BREAD AND FLOUR.

Peck loaf	17 lbs.,	6 oz.,	1 dr.
Half peck loaf	8 "	11 "	11½ "
Quartern "	4 "	5 "	8½ "
Half quartern loaf	2 "	2 "	12½ "
A peck of flour			14 lbs.
A bushel of "			56 "
A sack "			280 "

COAL BY MEASURE.

4 pecks	make	1 bushel,
3 bushels	"	1 sack,
9 bushels	"	1 vat,
12 sacks	"	1 chaldron.
5¼ chaldrons	"	1 room,
21 chaldrons	"	1 score.

PAPER.

24 sheets	make	1 quire,
20 quires	"	1 ream,
2 reams	"	1 bundle,
5 bundles	"	1 bale.

BOOKS.

4 pages	1	sheet	folio, *fol.*
8 pages	1	"	quarto, *4to.*
16 pages	1	"	octavo, *8vo.*
24 pages	1	"	duodecimo, *12mo.*
36 pages	1	"	eighteenmo, *18mo*

HAY AND STRAW.

36 lbs.	one truss of	straw,
56 lbs.	" "	old hay,
60 lbs.	" "	new hay,
36 trusses	one load.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL AND WHOLESALE.

12 units	make	1 dozen,
12 dozen, or 144	"	1 gross,
12 gross, or 1728	"	1 great gross.
20 units	"	1 score,
56 pounds	"	1 firk. of butter
100 pounds	make	1 quin. of fish*
30 gallons	make	1 bar. of fish in Mass.
200 lbs. shad, or salm.	"	1 bar. in N. Y. and Ct.
196 pounds	"	1 bar. of flour,
200 pounds	make	1 bar. of pork,
14 lbs. iron, or lead	"	1 stone,
21½ stone	"	1 pig,
8 pigs	"	1 fother.

Firkin of soap is	64 lbs.
Barrel of pot ashes	200
Barrel of anchovies	30
Barrel of soap	256
Barrel of butter	224
Foth. of ld. 19 cwt. 2 qu.	2184
Barrel of candles	120
Gallon of train oil	7½
Fagot of steel	120
Stone of iron or shot	14
" glass	5
" meat	14
Stone of cheese is	16 lbs.
" hemp	32
" fish	8
Team of glass (24 stone)	120
Bu. of coal (bituminous)	64
Cwt. of potatoes	120
Roll of parchment	60 skins,
Bale of bacon is	5 flitches,
Piece of calico	28 yards,
" Irish linen	25 yards,
" muslin	10 yards,
Thousand of quills	1200
Ton of potatoes	40 bushels,
Load of bricks	500
" tiles	1000
Last of gunpowder	42 barrels,

Toise 6 French or 6½ English feet.
Hectare (French) 2½ English acres.
Metre (French) 39 37-100 English in.
Aroba 25 lbs. in Cuba, and 33 lbs. in South America.

ASTRONOMICAL.

60 seconds	make	1 minute,
60 minutes		1 degree,
30 degrees		1 sign,
3 signs		1 quadrant,
4 quadrants		1 great circle.

* Ons. Formerly 112 pounds were allowed for a quintal.

CLOCKS AND THE SUN.

Clocks are faster than the sun, from January 1st to April 15th—Jan. 1st by 4 *minutes*; 21st by 12 *m.*; Feb. 10th by 15 *m.*; March 12th by 10 *m.*; April 1st by 4 *m.*; 15th 0. Then slower than the sun from April 15th to June 15th—April 19th by 1 *m.*; May 13th by 4 *m.*; June 5th by 2 *m.*; June 15th 0. Then faster than sun from June 15th to August 31st—June 20th 1 *m.*; July 28th 6 *m.*; August 24th 2 *m.*; 31st 0. Then slower than sun from August 31st to December 24th—Sep. 12th 4 *m.*; Oct. 10th 13 *m.*; Oct. 27th 16 *m.*; Nov. 20th 14 *m.*; December 2d 10 *m.*; 16th 4 *m.*; 24th 0. Then faster than the sun from Dec. 24th to 31st—Dec. 26th 1 *m.*; Dec. 30th 3 *m.*

PHILOSOPHIES OF THE WORLD.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SYSTEMS.

Profane history agrees singularly, though in a symbolic and mythologic way, with the Mosaic account of the creation of the universe, of man, and also the deluge. By both Sanchoniathon and Berosus, a profane history of the ante-diluvian world is given. The former lived in Phœnicia about 1300 B. C., and the latter in Chaldœa about the time of Alexander the Great. It is believed that Sanchoniathon derived his information from the traditions of his country, handed down for generations, from Noah and his companions. He gives an account of ten kings before the flood, who are supposed to have been the immediate descendants of Cain. The most ancient of idolatries was the worship of Bel or Belus.

Berosus, who was a priest of the great temple at Babylon, wrote not only from recorded and traditionary knowledge, but more especially from the ancient hieroglyphic pictures of his temple. These represented, first, Chaos,—then the *Creation of the Universe—the Formation of Man—of Animals*—and the *Great Flood* is given in remarkable detail, and in general harmony with the Scriptural account. He considers that Alorus, supposed to be the Nimrod of Scripture, founded the city of Babylon 1100 years before Noah, and he traces ten Chaldean kings, whose names he gives, down to Xixuthrus (Noah,) the last. Events in their reigns are recorded. The ante-diluvian years of Berosus are

counted by decades, so that 110 decades make 1100 years. Old Egyptian chronicles also give several dynasties of kings who reigned before the flood.

BRAHMINISM OR HINDOOISM.—Among the most ancient of the religious philosophies, and containing what are called primordial principles, is Brahminism, as recorded in the ancient Sanscrit books called the Vedas. These teach that Brahm exists and existed eternally—the infinite and pure unity. That he fell into a divine slumber, and on awakening, there came forth from his bosom, Brahma, the Creator; Vishnu, the Preserver of Forms; and Seeva, the Destroyer, but who, by his destructive power, caused the return of things to unity, and the re-entrance of beings into Brahm. Sir William Jones says that these are Brahm's three great powers or attributes, all existing in himself in triple form—a trinity in unity—that he alone is the eternal and self-existent being. Human souls go into different animals, (some believe also into other and future men,) until after punishment and probation, they become sufficiently pure to be absorbed into the divine essence, and thus re-united to Brahm. The philosophic schools of India, all teach this metempsychosis or transmigration of souls. They inculcate morality, but their worship is deformed with the vilest superstitions. The self-sacrifice of widows, and self-immolation under the car of Juggernaut, are now prohibited by the British Government.

THE MAGI.—The ancient Persian and primordial philosophy of the Magi, is derived from very old MSS., the Zendavesta, which taught that there were and are, two original Principles, Powers or Spirits—Ormuz, the Spirit of Good, and Ahrimanes, the Spirit of Evil. Zoroaster, who lived about the time of Daniel, the

prophet, and who is supposed to have derived his teachings from the Prophets and the Bible, so far as main points are concerned, held that there was and is, but one Supreme Being, and that Ormuz and Ahrimanes were under him—that there is a perpetual struggle between the two latter, that will last to the end of the world, and that then the Angel or Spirit of Darkness and his disciples shall go into a world of their own; while the Angel of Light and his followers will ascend to everlasting joy. Zoroaster taught a pure morality, and was a great reformer.

BOODHISM.—The Boodhists extend over part of China and many portions of Asia. They believe that Boodh, the God, like the Hindoo Vishnu, had ten incarnations and became man for a time. They consider that there is no great First Cause, but that matter is eternal, and that every portion of animal existence has, in itself, its own rise and destiny—that the lowest estate is hell, the next animals (both states of punishment,)—the next, *man*, which is probationary—then men become demigods, as a reward for works of merit—and finally, part of the Supreme Deity. Confucius who died 480 B. C., reformed much of Boodhism, taught a very pure morality, a great First Cause and Self-existing God, from whom our secret thoughts are not hidden, and who hereafter punishes vice and rewards virtue. This system obtains among all the better classes of China; but idolatry is mingled with it and much practised throughout China, although Confucius forbade the use of images, and the deification of dead men.

EGYPTIAN PHILOSOPHY.—The ancient Egyptians believed in a Supreme *God without a name*, the source of all light and life. From this great Being went

forth emanations. Hence Isis and Osiris, Typhon, and all kinds of Egyptian abominations in worship. Osiris was the luminous and active principle,—Isis the passive, dark and material principle; the former connected with the Sun, the latter with the Moon—while Typhon was the principle of evil. The Egyptians believed in the metempsychosis, not only a transmigration of souls into animals, but into other and future men. It is thought that Pythagoras derived that doctrine from Egypt; and it is supposed that most of the Pharisees believed in it, so far as souls animating other and future men is concerned, as well as other of the ancient Jews, and thus we find in Scripture, that some of the Jews said, *Matthew* xvi. 14,—that Christ was "John, the Baptist, some Elias, others Jeremias, or one of the prophets." The Egyptians practised animal worship—bulls, cats, crocodiles, &c.,—prayed before death, that the soul may be received into the presence of the deities; and they sat in judgment on the character of the deceased, immediately after his or her decease. The Judge of the Dead and his Court summoned witnesses as to the character and the acts of the defunct, brought in a verdict and passed sentence, either condemning his memory to censure or infamy, or to respect, admiration and applause. After this ceremony, the dead were in most instances ferried across the Nile to places of sepulture, a custom which, it is supposed, originated the idea of Charon ferrying souls across the Styx, as fabled by the Greeks and Romans. In the lonely sands of the desert, there is an Egyptian statue of a God, with this inscription:—"I am all that was, and is, and ever shall be."

LAMAISM.—Thibet, Tartary, parts of China and Cochin-China, Japan, Ava, and several nations of

Asia believe in Lamaism, of which the Grand Lama, a *Pontifex Maximus*, is the visible object of adoration, and representative, on earth, of the Grand Lama (God) of the Universe. The people believe that when a Grand Lama dies, his soul or spirit only enters into the body of a younger person, who is discovered by the priests by pretended personal marks. His government is a theocracy. They teach good morals. It is remarkable that in Thibet and in Lamaism, a singing service, holy water, beads, and prayers for the dead are used. They have monasteries and convents of celibacy, and the Grand Lama wears a mitre or triple crown—a tiara.

It should be remarked that nearly all the religious philosophies of Asia bear some affinity to the systems of Brahm or Boodh, and all believe, more or less, in the metempsychosis.

Grecian and modern philosophy is divided into four branches. 1. Metaphysical.—2. Mental or Intellectual.—3. Physical or Natural.—4. Moral or Ethical.

1. Metaphysical Philosophy treats of the Deity and his attributes.

2. Mental or Intellectual Philosophy treats of the laws of our mental frame, whereby we discover the origin of our various modes and habits of thought and feeling; how they operate on one another, and how they are cultivated and repressed.

3. Physical or Natural Philosophy is divided into experimental and mechanical philosophy. Experimental philosophy inquires into the various appearances and phenomena of nature, and by experimental observation deduces its laws, the properties and powers of bodies, and their actions upon each other. Mechanical phi-

losophy explains the phenomena of nature on the principles of mechanics.

4. Moral Philosophy or Ethics, is the science of manners and duty. It contemplates human nature, its moral powers and connections, and from them it deduces the laws of action, which conduce to the happiness of man.

Nine ancient and classic systems of philosophy are admitted as worthy of the name. 1. The Epicurean.—2. The Corpuscular.—3. The Platonic.—4. The Stoic.—5. The Pythagorean.—6. The Socratic.—7. The Aristotelian.—8. The Cartesian.—9. The Newtonian.

1. The Epicurean taught that happiness, or the supreme good, consisted in pleasure. The more liberal commentators on this system contend that "pleasure consistent with virtue only" was meant. Its founder was Epicurus, an Athenian, who died, 271 B. C.

2. The Corpuscular or Atomic Philosophy teaches that all bodies are composed of minute atoms, and this system is sometimes called the mechanical philosophy.

3. The Platonic Philosophy teaches the existence of one Supreme God; the immortality of the soul; the resurrection of the dead; the everlasting reward of righteousness; and the punishment of sin. Its author, Plato, also taught that the world was created by the *Logos*, or *Word*; and that through knowledge of the *Word* men live happily on earth, and obtain eternal happiness hereafter. Plato died, 348 B. C.

4. The Stoics believed in one God, whom they denominated Mind, Fate, Jupiter, &c.; and in the future existence of the soul. Wisdom they considered to consist in the absence of all passion, and emotion, and perturbation of mind; and the wise man they deemed

the only great and happy man. Zeno was the founder of this sect. They were called Stoics, from the Greek word *stoa*, a porch or portico, the place where Zeno taught his disciples. Zeno died, 322 B. C.

5. Pythagoras, the founder of Greek Philosophy, taught that the Deity was one incorruptible, invisible being; asserted the immortality of the soul, and the doctrine of a superintending Providence. Also the metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls, because a soul once tainted, could never return to the Deity from whom it first emanated, till it had arisen, by degrees commensurate with its merits, to the animation of a body worthy of a union with its Creator. Pythagoras taught astronomy, and the solar and terrestrial systems, as now understood. Died, 493 B. C.

6. Socrates was the founder of Moral Philosophy in Greece, and died a martyr to the cause of natural religion against Paganism, B. C., 400. He taught the immortality of the soul, and the perfection of a Supreme Being who governed the universe.

7. The Peripatetic Philosophy taught by Aristotle, also called the Aristotelian, acknowledged the dignity of human nature, and placed the chief good in the proper exercise of the moral and intellectual faculties. The votaries of this system were called peripatetics or walkers, because they disputed, while walking in the lyceum or school; but it is said that in most points the doctrines were somewhat inconclusive, and have been partially exploded, after having enthralled the human mind for 2200 years. Aristotle died, 320 B. C. His mode of arriving at what he considered truth, was by logical syllogisms, which he invented. [See SYLLOGISM.] Aristotle taught five rules of conception, or perfect reflection, thus:—1. To conceive of things *clearly*

and *distinctly* in their own natures.—2. To conceive of things *completely* in all their parts.—3. To conceive of things *comprehensively* in all their properties and relations.—4. To conceive of things *extensively* in all their kinds.—5. To conceive of things *orderly* or in a correct method. Hence, every perfect idea includes clearness, completeness, comprehensiveness, extent and order. This plan has for ages been adopted by all great logicians.

8. The Cartesian Philosophy, founded by *René des Cartes*, who flourished in Brittany, France, early in the seventeenth century, consisted in applying geometry to physics, and accounting for natural phenomena from the laws of mechanics. Des Cartes taught that *matter* had its essence in *extension and spirit*, in *thought*, and he believed in *innate ideas*.

9. The Newtonian Philosophy had for its grand and distinguishing feature, which seems founded on the basis of reason and truth, the great principle of universal gravity. This system, which was rather demonstrated than discovered by the illustrious Newton, is also called the New Philosophy, in opposition to the Cartesian, the Peripatetic, and the ancient Corpuscular systems. Sir Isaac Newton died A. D., 1727.

Besides the above systems, there were the Sceptic, the Cynic, the Cyrenaic and Academic. The doctrines and opinions of the Sceptics, called also Pyrrhonism, from its author Pyrrho, consisted in doubting of every thing, affirming nothing, and keeping the judgment in suspense on all subjects. The Cynics valued themselves on a contempt of every thing, except morality; and of this sect was Diogenes, who died 324 B. C. The leading tenets of the Cyrenaics were unfriendly to virtue and the welfare of society. The Academic sect

which took its name from the grove Academus, near Athens, were remarkable for labour and caution in their researches.

It should here also be remarked, that antiquity mentions the "Seven Wise Men of Greece!" These were Thales, Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus and Periander. Solon was the most eminent. When Cresus, king of Lydia, asked him—"Do you not think me the happiest of men?" The philosopher answered: "No man can say so, that his life was or is happy, until he draws his last breath." Five of the seven wise men were famous for the following maxims:

Solon—"Consider thy end."

Chilo—"Know thyself."

Pittacus—"Know the times."

Bias—"Love your friend as if you expected him to be your enemy.

Cleobulus—"There is nothing better than moderation."

Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, was born in London, 1561, and died in 1626. Bacon rather pointed out the road to truth by his inductive reasoning, than formed any original system of philosophy, but he laid down as a principle, that the "activity of the intellect is exercised only upon data primitively furnished by sensation;" and he wrote upon the progress and reform of science, and recommended a classification of human knowledge, with the purpose of establishing the groundwork of its organization. He investigated the causes that had retarded and corrupted science. These were:

1. *Idola tribus*—Idols of the tribe—prejudices common to all men.

2. *Idola specus*—Idols of the cave,—individual pre-

judices, each man having in his soul a dark cave where light and truth are lost.

3. *Idola fori*—Idols of the forum—popular prejudices.

4. *Idola theatri*—Idols of the theatre—prejudices communicated by philosophers and teachers to their pupils,—the influence of false teaching.

Thus a false idea of nature was produced, and Bacon complained that Aristotle mutilated nature, to make it fall in with the working of his categories. Bacon teaches that we should first take facts from nature,—then classify them, and then advance to a real knowledge of nature by induction, instead of the syllogistic mode of Aristotle. He refers all the results of the human mind to—1. Memory—2. Phantasy or the imagination—3. Reason. History and the sciences are well classified, and the philosopher says that the special sciences have three objects,—God, Nature, and Man. He says that that theology founded upon revelation, crowns the edifice of all human knowledge. Bacon considered that sensations are the sole matter of which human knowledge is formed. His process of induction was reasoning from effects up to causes, and the relations of effect to cause, as the best method of discovering truth. Alas! how much it is to be regretted, that his public and official career should have exposed him but too correctly, to the charge of being —"*The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind.*"

It would be more than negligent—it would be unjust, to pass over in silence, the impulse given to philosophy by Copernicus, who was born at Thorn in 1473, and died at Nuremburg in 1543. He published his System of the World, and was soon followed by Galileo, who was born at Pisa, in 1564, and died in 1642. He

invented or improved the thermometer,—invented the sector and other mathematical instruments, and in connection with Leonard Digges, an Englishman, he increased the powers of the telescope to such a degree, that he discovered the spots on the sun, Jupiter's moons, the ring of Saturn, &c., then constructed the microscope, and perfected the solar system, almost to the same extent as it is now known. To the disgrace of the church of Rome, he was arraigned before and tortured by the Inquisition, and at the age of 70, compelled to abjure his true principles and opinions, to escape the fate of *Bruno*, who, on similarly absurd charges, was burnt at Rome, 32 years before. But those were the days of bigotry and superstition. The system confirmed by Galileo, was proved to be correct in the details of time and distance, by the "law of Kepler," the great mathematician and his contemporary. Kepler was born at Wiehl, in 1571, and died in 1630. The art of Printing, the Reformation, and the writings of Erasmus, the philosopher of reform, who was born at Rotterdam, in 1467, and died at Basle, 1536, gave an onward impulse of great power, to the progress of truth and liberal opinions.

But after all, the modern philosophers have adopted most of their ideas from the ancients. A brief account, however, will now follow in its place, of modern philosophies, and of the chief original thinkers who are said to have founded the different systems. The commentary of George Henry Lewes is worthy of record, where he says:—"The history of Philosophy presents the spectacle of thousands of intellects, some the greatest that have made our race illustrious, steadily concentrated on problems believed to be of vital importance, yet producing no other result than a convic-

tion of the extreme facility of error, and the remoteness of any probability that the truth can be reached. The speculations of the early philosophers are at once curious and ingenious, and all indicate a yearning after the infinite, and a desire to become acquainted with some impenetrable mystery."

METAPHYSICS.—The science which considers beings abstracted from all matter, particularly beings purely spiritual, as God, angels, and the human souls. Metaphysics embrace *ontology; cosmology* (the science of the world;) *anthroposophy* (the science of the vital powers of man;) *psychology; pneumatology* (the science of higher intelligences, as spirits, angels, &c.;) *metaphysical theology* (of God and his attributes.) The science of material things belongs to *physics;* of immaterial and spiritual, to *metaphysics.*

IDEALISM.—This system makes every *real* thing to consist in ideas, and that material bodies are *unreal.* Now ideas are defined by Locke, as that which is seen, as form, image, model, &c., and comprehended by the understanding; or phantasm, notion, species, &c., in which the mind can be employed about in thinking. Also, whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the object of perception, thought or understanding. Reid contends that an *idea* is the same as conception, apprehension, notion, or any object of thought, or of opinion;—according to Burke, or even purpose or intention.

INNATE IDEAS are supposed to be conceptions or ideas impressed on the mind and co-existent with our spiritual nature, and that we date them from the very moment that our mortal being begins. Locke denies the existence of innate ideas—yet it would seem that the ideas of a God, and of an eternal hereafter, and of rewards and punishments in a future state, must be

innate, as these things are believed in some form, by all the families of mankind, whether civilized or savage —and among the latter, there are certainly no philosophers.

MATERIALISM is the doctrine of those who contend that the soul of man is not a spiritual existence separate from matter, but a result of the organization of matter in the body; thus denying the existence of spiritual things. The belief of a materialist in corporeal or matter-formed, and not in spiritual existences, naturally leads to Atheism.

TRANSCENDENTALISM, according to the Kantian Philosophy, transcends or goes beyond the usual reach of human knowledge, and is generally illusory, visionary, and vain. Schelling and Hegel claim to have the power of knowing the "absolute identity of the objective and the subjective of human knowledge and of things:"—and they, as well as Kant, consider that they arrive at a true knowledge, both of the material and the immaterial, so far as the mind is capable of knowing.

SKEPTICISM.—This doctrine, which doubts the truth of all systems and principles, was first publicly taught by Pyrrho, who accompanied Alexander the Great to the East, where he imbibed his skeptical principles. He contended that the reports of the senses were not to be depended upon, and therefore his disciples doubted of every thing. In theology, the skeptics doubt the existence and government of a God, and do not believe in the divine origin of christianity. The Pyrrhonist system denies the certainty of any knowledge relating to the phenomena of nature. A dangerous and desolate doctrine.

PANTHEISM maintains that the Universe is God, as

taught by Spinosa, who confounded the creation with the Creator—that God, or the Spirit of the Universe, exists in all things, but not as a distinct Being.

ATHEISM.—The Atheist professes to believe that there is no God. The late Robert Hall denounces this doctrine as a ferocious system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness.

ATOMIC THEORY.—This doctrine is as ancient as the Trojan War. It was endorsed by Epicurus, and teaches that atoms possess gravity and motion, by which all things were formed. The atomic theorists do not acknowledge the aid of a Supreme Being, in the creation and formation of things.

THE CORPUSCULAR THEORY resembles the Atomic, and in its philosophy, regards the phenomena of nature, as resulting from the figure, motion, rest, &c., of minute particles.

MYSTICISM professes a pure and holy devotion to, and contemplation of, divine things, by which the mystics' say that they have communion with the Divine Spirit, and obtain knowledge not otherwise to be acquired. A kind of spiritualism—of fanaticism.

SYLLOGISM.—This process of reasoning is, according to Noah Webster, in his Dictionary, a form of argument consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. In this mode of reasoning, the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that, if the first two propositions be true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration. Thus—

1. A plant has not the power of locomotion.
2. An oak is a plant.

3. Therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion.

But if the premises be wrong, the conclusion must also be wrong; and therefore the syllogistic process might result in error. The inductive method is considered to be preferable.

INDUCTION is the investigation and production of minor details, particulars, and individual cases, to discover, develop and establish a general cause or truth —inferring that for an entire class, which has been shown to apply to one or more details or individuals of such class. This is Lord Bacon's plan. Induction ascends from parts to a whole, and forms conclusions from a general analogy and from experience; it is, in fact, the inference of some general truth from all the particulars embraced under it, as arranged by the just laws of thought.

DEDUCTION descends from the whole to some included part—inferring a particular from a general—a part from the whole.

ONTOLOGY is a metaphysical science which investigates and develops the essence and nature of being and its attributes, and of all beings. Ontologists reason *a priori*, from time and space, that there is a God—a great Being, whose existence was and is required to occupy and fill time and space.

PSYCHOLOGY is the science of investigating the soul, or man's spiritual nature.

MEMORY is a mental faculty, by which a knowledge of past events or ideas is retained. Memory preserves past ideas without effort, but recollection requires an effort to recall the past,—and this is the distinction between the two.

THOMAS HOBBES was born in Malmesbury in 1588. He maintained that there is no thought which is not

engendered by sensation, and that all reasoning is reduced to seeking the whole by the addition of all its parts, or a part by the subtraction of the rest. He contended that the incorporeal, the infinite, &c., have no meaning for the human mind, because they represent something not known by the sensations. He taught that pleasure and pain were the sole motives to the *will*. He recognized God as a physical cause, and he admitted the obligations of justice.

JOHN LOCKE was born 1632, and died 1704. He defines the origin of ideas as modifications of the thinking subject, and the principle of knowledge, a correspondence of ideas to objects. Sensation and reflection are the two sources of ideas. Right and wrong are radically but the idea of happiness or misery following the observance or infraction of law, namely, the ideas of reward or punishment. His ideas are divided also into *simplex* by sensation, and *complex* by combination and reasoning. But he opposes the doctrine that there are *innate* ideas in the human mind.

NICHOLAS MALLEBRANCHE acknowledged a God, and inferred the existence of spirits as embraced in the idea of creation. *Ideas* he regarded as the *sight* of the mind, and *sentiments* as modifications of the soul, while intelligence leads to a theory of the will. As God was recognized by our intelligence, so he engaged our love. Nature furnished the symbols of the supernatural, and this philosopher seemed to think well of the maxim—"whatever is, is best." Born 1638.

GODFREY W. LIEBNITZ was born at Leipsic, 1648. He considered that monads, simple things, were the only real substances, for every thing not a monad, is a composition of monads—not a substance but a relation. In monads he discovered a principle of change, as the

finite is subject to change. Then he taught a *pre-established harmony*, by which the mind contains general truths and notions, as the seed of a plant—so that every thing goes on in the soul, as if it had no body, and every thing in the body as if it had no soul. Nothing happens without *sufficient reason*—and that by a *law of continuity*, motion is never lost, so that the mind never ceases to think, even in sleep. The idea of a Perfect Being implies the existence of God, and the notion of a Supreme Being not being contradicted by reason, confirms that existence; that there is in God the Prime Monad, the unity of unities, a power which is the source of all things, as there exists in monads a principle of activity, which is the source of all their modes of being. Liebnitz reconciled the existence of evil, even with the existence of a perfect world.

George Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, maintained that the existence of matter was purely ideal, and supported this view, by inferences of the mind during vision. He seemed to think it necessary to expel matter from nature, in order to destroy materialism skepticism, and impiety. With him, ideas and spirits were the realities. Born 1684, died 1753.

Benedict Spinosa was born 1632, and died 1677. He renounced the Jewish religion and taught philosophy. His system is simple Pantheism, and maintains that God and nature are identical. He opposed the Cartesian system, and contended that intelligence and will were products of organism. He destroyed the notion of right and wrong in morals, as not agreeing with the identity of things—and all right he ascribed to force. A dangerous and absurd philosophy.

David Hume, born 1711, and died 1776, wrote on metaphysics, and rejected or doubted all knowledge not

derived from the senses: *i. e.*,—the ideas derived from reflection, or the operations of the understanding. In reply to the *causes* demonstrated by Newton, he derived the necessary connection of cause and effect.

THOMAS REID was born at Glasgow, 1710, and died 1796. He refuted the skepticism of Hume's philosophy, and attacked successfully the ideal theory which prevailed so extensively in the eighteenth century. He considered the mental faculties in two classes,—the *contemplative* and the *active*,—those of *perception*, and *conception*; the latter being the simple knowledge of any object, which may be true or false. His views of judgment, common sense, and reason, are admirable, also upon memory, taste and consciousness, which last, he says, the skeptics have never attacked. He contends that duty leads to happiness, and that the moral sense, or conscience, has need, like all human faculties, to be cultivated, in order to develop perfection. He strongly supports the judgments of conviction and common sense; and he adopts several of the best principles of the best philosophies.

EMANUEL KANT, born at Konigsburg, A. D., 1724, died, 1804, taught a very metaphysical and even transcendental philosophy. He adopted three bases—1. Theoretical reason.—2. Practical reason.—3. The alliance of the two. Human knowledge, he taught, is composed of two elements,—1. Empirical or *a posteriori*.—2. An element derived from intelligence, *a priori*. He divided philosophy into physics, ethics, and logic. The two former are *material* sciences, which take cognisance of internal and external facts, —the latter only formal, and treats of the form and connection of our thoughts. *Sense* is the power of receiving all the phenomena of nature, and is *passive*,

with two *receptivities*—time and space. Reason acts independently of time and space by its six pure *activities*, which are the six ideas,—Absolute Totality, Limitation, Substance, Necessity, Cause, Concurrence. Kant's system has six axioms:—1. Consciousness or Egotism.—2. Time, or the form of Internal Sense.—3. Space, the form of External Sense.—4. Sense, for Intuition.—5. Understanding, for Conceptions.—6. Reason, for Ideas. Time and Space are in the mind, and are the receptivities of Sense. Understanding he refers to quantity, quality, relation and mode. Kant pays but little attention to cause and effect. His system is irreligious, for if *cognitions* are only derived from experience, then he throws, indirectly, a doubt on the ideas of God and immortality,—and are not these *innate convictions?* A species of psychology is made the basis of his philosophy, and so with many other German thinkers.

VICTOR COUSIN, born 1792, regards mental phenomena as the basis of true philosophy. Sensibility produced by the sensations acts upon the *will*, which is the element of personality and causality. The passions are distinct from the *will*, and may be opposed to it; but the *will* is a cause, a power, a force, which is proved by the fact, that a perfect paralysis of the muscles would not prevent an internal act of the *will*, the activity of which is two-fold, spontaneous, and reflective. Analysis finds in *reason* and intelligence, three elements.—1. The idea of the *infinite*, as expressed in unity, substance, cause, &c.—2. The idea of the *finite*, relating to the cause, condition, &c.—3. The relation between the *infinite* and finite, not inseparably co-existent, but of cause and effect. Reason is enjoyed by man, though eternal in its principle—it is both primi-

tive and reflective. Cousin has been accused of Pantheism, but Professor Henry, of New York, says that this is an error, for Cousin represents God, not only as the substance but the *cause*, and finite beings as his creatures. He separates the finite from the infinite.

THOMAS DICK, born in Scotland, 1774, died 1857, was the author of "The Christian Philosopher," The "Sidereal Heavens," and many works of science and philosophy, that will improve and instruct mankind for ages yet to come. He traces, by inductive reasoning, the phenomena of nature and the Universe, up to the One Great Source of All Being; and his memory should be embalmed in the hearts of men, as the "Christian Philosopher," for such was the appellation he well and worthily won in his life-time.

The student in philosophy has to inquire at every step—*have we innate ideas?* Lewes says that in the nineteenth century, we stand at precisely the same point of philosophy as in the fifth century. Several of the systems want the simple ingredient of *common sense!*

Besides the facts embraced in the foregoing brief sketches, Jeremy Bentham has declared that the only motives of human volition are pleasure and pain. Thomas Brown considered that there was no perception distinct from sensation; and his errors are forcibly exhibited by Professor C. T. Henry, of New York; who likewise censures, with justice, the Pantheistic school of Schelling. Mystic and fatalist doctrines, combined with materialism, and leading by very insiduous gradations to skepticism and atheism, prevailed to a great extent towards the close of the eighteenth and in the beginning of the nineteenth centuries in Germany and France. The spirit of Voltaire refined and corrupted.

Cabanis taught that all the phenomena of the mind arose from sensations. De Tracy enlarged upon this theory, and maintained that perception, judgment, memory, and will, all arose from sensation; while the selfish "sensualism" (sensationalism) of Volney was so strong, that he regarded *self-preservation as the sole duty of life*, and that vice and virtue are, of necessity, the results or creatures of that principle. It is a subject of melancholy regret, that so few of the philosophers and teachers of mankind, make due allowance for the infirmities of human nature. No individual, no human government or institution is free from blemishes and faults. God alone is perfect!

Where, for the origin of things and our planet, could we more surely look, than in the Mosaic account of the Creation, considered, as it should be, in an enlarged and liberal sense—in its *spirit* as the best construction of its letter? Where can be found a purer, a nobler, a more elevating code of laws for the regulation of our duty, both to God and man, than in the Decalogue? In the language of St. Paul to the Colossians, (Chap. ii. 8.,) it may be said—"Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ."

But Christians should rejoice with exceeding great joy, when they reflect that the purest virtue and morality are taught to them in the sacred volume, and that our Saviour, in his sermon on the mount, gave to the whole human family, a form of prayer which comprises all that a virtuous man or woman can or ought to require from the GREAT BEING "unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid." HE hath also condensed the subli-

meet ethics in a few immortal words :—"Therefore all things whatsoever that ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them!"

And again should the Christian rejoice in the great promise of salvation which cheers his path in this world of trials and vicissitudes, when he looks forward and upward, in humble hope and with a firm faith, to another and a better world, and remembers the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians :—"Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

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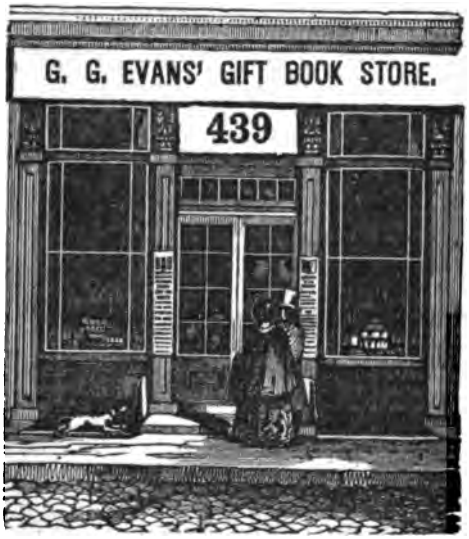

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Evans' Gift Book Sale—A Cheerful, Varied and Exciting Scene—A sketch.

"———Fortune is merry,
And in this mood will give us anything."
Shakspeare.

Even in our amusements, philosophy may be studied and human character analyzed. At the present holiday season, for example, there is no merrier Christmas Game than the Gift Book Sale: none in which many of the prominent traits of character are more variously developed.

Observe the throng of ladies, citizens and children at Evans' far-famed Gift Book Store, No. 335 Chestnut street, below Fourth. Imagine each person in the gay crowd, anxious to obtain Gifts to present to their friends, or to their sons, daughters, or other near relatives—the terms of the sale being, that each person who buys a book, whether for *one* or *ten* dollars, shall receive a Gift over and above, varying in value from twenty-five cents to one hundred dollars, according to the class of the book published, the Gifts being presented impartially and indiscriminately; while the books are all sold at the retail price. This is a great and a tempting advantage. But the store is full of people. Listen!

Mr. Covet.—Now I would buy this book, if I thought you would give me a good present.

Proprietor—Really, sir, you must take your chance in common with all our other friends.

Covet—Well, here is my dollar; give me the book.

Proprietor—The "Risk" a fashionable Annual for 1857. What is the gift?

Clerk at desk—A pair of scissors.

Covet—Shameful! I am scandalously deprived of my dollar.

Proprietor—Really, sir, your book is well worth the money.

Covet—but I wanted a gold watch, ring or locket.

Mr. Dashall—Here, I have bought a three dollar book. What is the gift?

Clerk—A parlor time-piece worth ten dollars.

Covet—Shameful again, and I get next to nothing.

Dashall—Bravo! I will take two books more. What are the donations?

Clerk—A pen-knife and a miniature volume of poems.

Dashall—Very good. I am satisfied. They will do for the children.

Mrs. Venture—I have bought the "Book of One Thousand Anecdotes."

Clerk—Indeed, madam, you are fortunate. Your gift is this gold watch, valued at *one hundred dollars.* [Tremendous sensation, reaching to the groups on the pavement. The envious Covet looks daggers at the happy Mrs. Venture.]

The excitement and exclamations were almost wild in their character. No less than thirteen books were instantly taken—Covet purchasing "Thrilling Adventures." Many voices spoke at once; and a listener could just distinguish in the anxious Babel—"I have Angels' Whispers"—"But I'm first with Doesticks"—"The Mother's Recompense"—"Tales of the Ocean"—"The Rose"—"Home Scenes"—"The Three Brides."

Proprietor—One at a time, if you please, and all shall be attended to.

Clerk—"Thrilling Adventures"—a pen-knife.

Covet—Oh! too bad (amid general laughter).

Clerk—"Angels' Whispers"—a gold locket, worth ten dollars!

This gift was carried off by one of two fair sisters, the fortunate possessor saying:—"Oh! admirable.—How lucky! just the thing in which to enclose my daguerreotype to Ch——

Sister—Hush, Clarabella. What are you thinking of?"

Clarabella—*Who* am I thinking of, you mean. Why, of my lover and affianced husband. Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh.

And away went the handsome pair.

A boy.—"I've got a gold pen in a silver pencil case;" and home he ran to show the fruits of his good fortune to his mother.

Clerk—"The Mother's Recompense"—a silver watch worth twelve dollars!

Another Boy—Hurrah! mother. That'll do for my Christmas Box. And away went two people made happy.

It was delightful to observe a little boy and his sister, who had been sent to purchase five books for Christmas presents to their friends. They also obtained five little elegant trifles in addition, and began to apportion them among their young acquaintance, in expressed intentions, even before they left the store. They were highly gratified.

But the anxious crowd continued, and the better prizes, by inspiring hope and elating spirits among all present, produced, ever and anon, numerous sales of books, and the distributions of the gifts were alternately hailed with smiles, frowns, groans, doubt, indifference, audible sighs, and every few minutes with a burst of joy. 'Twas a rich scene of "many colored life" —several of the parties being actuated by a pure love of fun, a few by avarice, but the majority, as may be hoped, with a laudable desire of obtaining articles for presentation to their young friends; and, therefore, with a view to the gratification of others rather than themselves, except only in the pleasure they derived in being amiable. We involuntarily thought of the wish of Robert Burns:—

> "O! wad some power the giftie gie us,
> To see oursels as ithers see us."

And so the show went on with admiration, bustle, confusion, exclamation, hope, fear, joy, sorrow and an ever-increasing interest. Even our friend Covet obtained two or three fair gifts. He had been carried away

by the excitement to such an extent that he actually expended five dollars;—and he now offered all his books and gifts (except one which he slily slid into his pocket) for six dollars. He had just met with a purchaser, when the proprietor announced that business was over for the evening, and the customers, as they reluctantly left, one by one, cast—

"*Many a longing, lingering look behind.*"

The door was closed. And so the curtain fell, at the end of this pretty, profitable, pleasing and exciting little Christmas Drama!

> How Fortune plies her sports, when she begins
> To practice them!—pursues, continues, adds,
> Confounds, with varying her empassion'd moods!
>
> *Ben Jonson.*

[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

ENTERPRIZE IN BUSINESS EXEMPLIFIED.—

The subject of business enterprize naturally commands a large share of the thoughts of the American people. Hence the theory of any new branch of business is anxiously inquired into, as well as the fact whether it pays or not. Among the establishments introducing novel features into business, in place of the stereotyped and time-sanctioned forms, the gift enterprise stands first. It has accomplished far greater success, than any of the modern improvements. Advertising in the public journals, when attempted on a large scale, was condemned by everybody as injurious to the interests of trade: but as always is the case with a good idea, it prospered until every one now advertises as a necessity. George G. Evans, the originator of the gift enterprize system, was born at Bingham, Maine. His father is an eminent physician of that State, and his uncle, Hon. Geo. Evans, has represented Maine for many years in the United States Senate. Mr. Evans' early years were spent in Lowell, Mass., where he started the first gift enterprize ever projected; since which time he has

opened over fifty branches. The main establishments are No. 335 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and No. 57 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Mr. E. has often had unscrupulous competitors, who have injured the fair name of enterprise, but he has always come out first in a field of honorable competition. The sales of Mr. Evans since he first started, amount to over $250,000 worth of books. The sales of a week here are often over $5000, and during the past seven weeks, he has been open in Philadelphia, his sales amount to $25,000.

The firms of booksellers and others to whom he refers and with whom he is intimately connected, are the first in the country. We are pleased to see his success and congratulate him on his triumph.

The success and popularity attending this gift enterprise in various sections of the country sufficiently evince the fairness and integrity of the Proprietor, Mr. G. G. Evans.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

THE GIFT BOOK SELLERS.—GOOD LUCK.—We refer to the advertisement of Messrs. G. G. Evans & H. E. Hoyt, in another column. These gentlemen have been selling books for some weeks past in our city, at No. 117 Baltimore street, with great success. Their plan is quite novel and attractive. A Gift accompanies each book sold, which is only ascertained after purchasing. Some of these gifts are very handsome and quite valuable. Several persons in Baltimore have already, upon the purchase of a volume at the outlay of two and three to five dollars, drawn gold watches valued at one hundred dollars; also, breastpins, bracelets, lockets, gold pencils, &c., quite valuable. A prize of more or less value accompanies each book disposed of, so that the investment generally brings back its worth, and often more. The plan of thus distributing literature is simple, unique, harmless and

worthy of encouragement. Those, therefore, who wish to try their luck, should embrace the opportunity now afforded. They can lose nothing, are certain to get a book, the perusal of which is always worth its original cost, and may obtain a handsome gift.

[From the Daily News.]

"*From* grave to gay, from lively to severe."

Even the most fastidious must feel gratified at this original and popular Gift Book Store, in contemplating an array of literary works, not only filled with instruction, but sparkling with amusement. Such has been the care employed in gathering together this vast aggregate of the best authors—so refined is the choice, so elevated is the tone of all—that not a work is offered that contains a coarseness or a vulgarism; neither can the slightest hint of immorality or impurity be found on a single page; nor is there a sentiment likely to suffuse the face of innocence or beauty with a blush. Parents, therefore, whose sons and daughters may attend this establishment, need feel no anxiety or alarm lest evil teachings should be rendered inviting, from being bound in dazzling envelopes of purple, scarlet, gold and morocco. Of a verity, Evans' bindings are substantial and superb, enclosing invaluable treasures of art in engraving, and of wit and learning in type One secret of the success of this liberal Gift Store, is to be found in the fact that all the embellished works in the unrivalled stock, are selected by entire editions of thousands from the very best publishing houses of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities; while another and the great attraction is, that with every book sold, a *gift is presented*, worth from twenty-five cents to one hundred dollars—it may be a pencil case, or it may be a gold watch! So that a purchaser obtains to a certainty two articles of presentation for his family or friends, instead of one.

GIFT BOOK SALE ENTERPRISE.

The *Baltimore Patriot* has the following notice in regard to this new enterprise:

THE GIFT BOOK STORE.—It was our pleasure to be present for an hour or more at the gift drawing taking place at Evans' book establishment, a day or two since, and whilst there we were surprised at the number and value of prizes drawn. The average price of books purchased was one dollar, and the gifts tendered their patrons varied from silver thimbles, to gold pencils, breastpins, medallions, &c., worth from three to four dollars—several times the cost of the book—and in one or two instances, a gold or silver watch was awarded. How this was done and profit recurring to Evans we cannot for our life conceive, but that such was done, is as true as the record of facts can be traced by the pen that knows no reckoning in error. It was surprising to us, and hence the mention we make, for it seemed indeed a profitable business to the purchaser. The securance of jewelry, worth double and treble the outlay in addition to the book is not always effected. The character of the establishment is so well known as scarcely to require ink-lettings from us, and we do not think there can be equivocation as to that fact when he is upheld and endorsed by such men as M. Thomas & Sons, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; D. Appleton & Co., and Derby & Jackson, New York; and Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, Boston. There can be no question as to the honesty of the drawing, and we think it the cheapest way of purchasing a book known to the catalogue of book-venders.—*From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

[From the Dollar Newspaper.]

EVANS' GIFT BOOK SALE.

To the Editors of the Newspaper:

Will you please to enlighten myself and others, who may be equally oblivious, as to the character and operation of the much talked of Lottery of Gift book Sale in your city? A. B.

Cumberland, Pa., Aug. 12th, 1857.

This "Gift-book Sale" can hardly be considered a lottery, for the double reason that there are no blanks, and that the thing itself—the sale of books and the dissemination of useful information is good. Not so the sale of lottery tickets. At Evans' nothing is paid for the chance. The book selected in any case is sold at about the same price as at any other retail book store in the city, and a gift of greater or less value accompanies it; but always something. The gifts are made from a part of the profits realized from a large sale of books, but how they are determined we believe is the proprietor's secret. It seems to be by some rule, for the award, we understand, is so quick as to be almost simultaneous with the announcement of the sale. To test the fact of favoritism, we, on the receipt of the above inquiry, sent to the store a boy, who, so far as we know, had never been inside of the place before, with directions to invest the dollar entrusted to him in any book that should please his fancy —the book to be his own, and the premium accompanying it, ours. In a few minutes he returned with a volume of "Gerard the Lion Killer," and a gold watch, valued at $50, and which we suppose to be worth probably two-thirds of that sum. Such was our luck, and the result is that a *boy* has a book which he may be induced to read, and which he probably would not have had, but for the inducement in the shape of a premium held out to make the purchase, and *we* have a good watch.

KING & BAIRD,

English and German

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

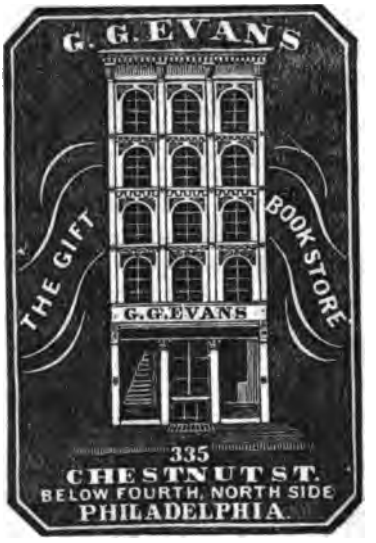
No. 607 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

G. G. EVANS'

(Formerly Evans and Co.'s)

GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE.

THIRD YEAR OF THE ENTERPRISE.



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